THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
- BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
- CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.
- COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.
- ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
- POETRY.
- ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
- PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
- REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
- LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
- LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL PROEMIUM.
- REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.
- REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
- REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
- LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
- MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
- BIOGRAPHIANA.
- DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

VOL. XLV.

PART I. FOR 1818.

London:

PRINTED FOR SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS,

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

(Price Sixteen Shillings, half-bound.)

Printed by Jas. Adlard and Sons, 23, Bartholomew Close.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 308.] FEBRUARY 1, 1818. [1 of Vol. 45.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SHAKSPEARIANA.

[*The Editor of the Monthly Magazine, in his Number for December, published an account of his enquiries after the family of England's proud boast,—the Bard of Avon. He found them in poverty; he reported their condition to their country; and he hopes his appeal in their behalf will not be ultimately made in vain. He has received numerous proffers of co-operation,—of which, in due time, he will avail himself. The following articles will tend, perhaps, to increase the public interest on the subject, and to add to the number of his friendly correspondents. It is his intention, at an early period, to invite a meeting of these persons, for the purpose of concerting measures to accomplish their common object. In the interim, the discussion to which these communications will lead, cannot fail to be useful, ... to raise an active feeling of sympathy in the public at large.*]

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

THE house in which Shakspeare's father lived, and in which he was born, is now divided into two—the northern half being, or having lately been, a butcher's-shop—and the southern half, constituting a respectable public-house, bearing the sign of the Swan and Maidenhead. After the death of Shakspeare's grand-daughter, Lady Barnard, they reverted to the descendants of Shakspeare's sister, Joan, as heirs-at-law, and continued the property of the HARTS, and in their possession, during several generations. They were sold about twenty years since by the mother of Hart, of Tewkesbury, for the small consideration of 230*l.* to the present occupier of the Swan and Maidenhead. Poor Mrs. Hart received from Mr. Wheler, who negotiated the sale, only 25*l.* or 30*l.* after an old mortgage and the expences were paid. They are unquestionably worth more, and ought to be re-purchased for the family. Perhaps, also, the validity of the sale may be questioned by the Smiths and by Jane Hart; for the former were not suspected to be among the heirs of Shakspeare till the writer of this article visited Stratford.



This view represents the buildings as they stood before the Swan and Maidenhead was newly-fronted, about ten years since.

The small shop to the north, or left of the sign, is the butcher's shop of Mrs. Hornby, and the window over it belongs to the room in which Shakspeare was born. The shop, further to the left, belongs to other persons.

TRADE OF SHAKSPEARE'S FATHER.

The doubts relative to the trade of John Shakspeare are cleared up by the landlord of the Swan and Maidenhead, who assured the writer, that, when he re-laid the floors of the parlour, the remnants of wool, and the refuse of wool-combing, were found under the old flooring, imbedded with the earth of the foundation.

SHAKSPEARE'S DEER-STEALING.

At Stratford, the family maintain that Shakspeare stole Sir Thomas Lucy's buck, to celebrate his wedding-day, and for that purpose only. But, in that age, when half the country was covered with forests, deer-stealing was a venial offence, and equivalent to snaring a hare in our days.

SHAKSPEARE'S RISE IN LIFE.

Mr. J. M. Smith said, he had often heard his mother state that Shakspeare owed his rise in life, and his introduction to the theatre, to his accidentally holding the horse of a gentleman at the door of the theatre, on his first arriving in London. His appearance led to enquiry and subsequent patronage. His being a regular holder of horses at the theatre may, therefore, be deemed a fable.

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAVE.

Notwithstanding the anathema pronounced by the Bard on any disturber of his bones, the church-wardens were so negligent, a few years ago, as to suffer the sexton, in digging the adjoining grave of Dr. Davenport, to break a large cavity into the tomb of Shakspeare. Mr. ——— told the writer, that he was excited by curiosity to push his head and shoulders through the cavity, that he saw the remains of the Bard, and that he could easily have brought away his skull, but was deterred by the curse which the poet invoked on any one who disturbed his remains.

THE ALBUMS.

A few years since, the conductors of the public library at Stratford confided to Mrs. Hornby a blank folio, for the purpose of receiving the signatures of visitors, undertaking to give her five guineas for it whenever it might be filled. The sum is inadequate to its worth, but the design was praise-worthy, and a proper tribute of respect to their illustrious townsman. This book has been kept about five years, and in that time it contains several thousand names. A similar book has latterly been kept at the tomb, which it would appear, from this record, is visited by nearly a thousand respectable devotees in every year.

TRIBUTARY VERSES.

Many persons have subjoined to their names original verses, suggested by the scene,—possessing, as may be supposed, various degrees of merit. These Mrs. Hornby has caused to be transcribed, and to be printed in a small pamphlet, which she sells to visitors. From this pamphlet we have selected a few specimens, with the names of the authors, as far as Mrs. H. could trace or recollect them. Some of them are to be found in pencil upon the wall, and others have been fairly written in the blank folio or album, which she now keeps for the purpose:—

Extemporary Verses, written at the Birth place of Shakspeare, in Pencil, on the Wall or in the Album.

If like the spirit which thy fancy led,
From the dear mansions of the lonely dead,
Thou, Shakspeare, dost at eve re-visit earth,
And joy to view thy lowly place of birth;
See how the room in which that fancy stray'd
Is now with names of note and verse array'd;
See wit and learning, worth and beauty, strive,
To court thy smiles, and keep thy fame alive:
See lords and princes, bending at thy shrine,
Hail thee the bard, immortal and divine.

———

With veneration I will look
Within the dwelling and the book.

May never foot-steps rude this place profane;
Far hence be mad ambition's groveling crew;
The foes of genius and the sons of gain,
Blest bard! thy magic influence never knew.
In vain for them, great nature's darling child,
Immortal Shakspeare, tun'd his 'wood-notes wild.'
But ye, whose gaze hath met the frenzied eye
Of heaven-born poesy, nor turn'd away,
Approach these sacred walls, and pass not by,
For here was sweetest Shakspeare's natal day.
Nature was by, and on her darling smil'd,
And fays and fairies nurs'd her favourite child.
Spirit of him, who first drew vital breath
Within these hallow'd walls, whose magic song
Hath bound thy brows with that immortal wreath,
Which to another never can belong,—
Accept the tribute of an humble lay,
A wand'ring pilgrim gives upon his weary way.
Great Shakspeare's fire like the twin stars shall flame,
And sparkle in the aerial space of old heroic fame.

———

Shakspeare! no venal muse am I,
Each scribe begins a scrawl,
And well I ween they would not lie,
To say no muse at all.
Who cannot write on Shakspeare's fame?
To every lisping babe 'tis known;
Can any verse enrich his name,
Ye scribblers, all your lines say—none.

———

BY LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The eye of Genius glistens to admire
How memory hails the sound of Shakspeare's lyre.
One tear I'll shed, to form a crystal shrine
Of all that's grand, immortal, and divine.

———

Let Princes o'er their subjects, kingdoms, rule,
'Tis Shakspeare's province to command the soul.

———

To add one leaf, oh Shakspeare! to thy bays,
How vain the effort, and how mean my lays;
If nations' pride shall trumpet forth thy fame,
And bid the wond'ring world revere thy name,
Immortal Shakspeare, o'er thy hallowed page,
Age becomes taught, and youth is e'en made sage.

BY

BY H. NESTON.

Go visit all that power and art create,
See gorgeous palaces and halls of state;
See where the cannons of Napoleon stray'd,
When vanquish'd nations trembled and obey'd;
And say, if all the power of regal show
Can warm the bosom with so pure a glow
As this poor hut, where to the world was given
Shakspeare—to shine on earth, a light from heaven.

From Avon's mazy wand'rings wild,
And green wood bowers so fair to see,
Oh, Shakspeare! Nature's darling child,
'Tis sweet at eve to muse on thee.
Rich was the spot that gave thee birth,
And rich thy lap on mother earth;
And richer still's the bloom
That virtue sheds immortal o'er thy tomb;
For what is genius but a name,
A fleeting sound, 'tis empty fame!
Virtue alone shall stand the shock,
When earth's whole basis shall be shook.

An humble Tribute to the Tomb of Shakspeare.

Hail honour'd shrine where Shakspeare's bones repose,
Whose sacred dust these fragile stones enclose;
Here all of him that's mortal, peaceful lies,
But his immortal spirit never dies:—
He still survives in ever deathless fame;
Admiring nations echo round his name.

Humble by birth, yet great at soul,
Thy boundless mind knew no controul.

An humble Offering to the Tomb of Shakspeare.

BY JOHN THOMAS.

Great father of thy country's letter'd fame!
This marble not alone resounds thy name;
Re echoed, thrill'd through ev'ry clime and tongue,
By princes honour'd and by poets sung,
Thy works shall still survive (thy noblest urn,)
While these remains to shapeless ruin turn.

Never was such a man formed in the prodigality of nature. Who hath Shakspeare, hath a library!!

BY DR. ELVINGTON.

Of all our writers in this lettered age,
There's none like thee, thou wit and sage.
All whims and follies could thy genius hit,
So vast thy art, so wond'rous was thy wit;
By man and poet thou canst be divine,
And draw a matchless mind from Pity's mine.

S.

BY MRS. ELVINGTON.

With sacred awe I gaze these walls around,
And tread with rev'rence o'er this hallow'd ground.
Within this mean abode, this humble shed,
Where patient labour daily toils for bread;
And penury her gloom around it throws,
The mighty majesty of Shakspeare rose.
There sprung the glowing thought, the powerful mind,
Which charm'd, instructed, and amaz'd mankind;
O'er the dark world burst forth a radiant light,
A comet streaming through the depth of night,
Gave to a race unknown, a matchless name,
And made his country glorious in his fame.

Here was born a great thief, nay of thieves he was chief,
Whoe'er in this blest island shone;
He robb'd every creature of every known feature,
And then claim'd them all as his own.

Hail honour'd town! thou gavest great Shakspeare birth,
Whose fame surpass'd all monarchs' fame on earth.
To foreign climes while letter'd wand'rers roam,
To view great Homer's haunts or Maro's tomb;
In humbler limits be my fancy bound,
Near Avon's stream, to tread on classic ground,
Where Nature first taught Shakspeare to infuse
Her mighty magic in his matchless muse.

S. B.

BY MR. CRAWFORD.

Immortal spirit! in thy native place,
A Desdemona's mind, and Juliet's grace,
Bend at thy shrine: revere the homage due
From sweeter virtues than thy fancy drew.

Shakspeare the varied picture drew
That God e'er form'd, or Nature knew;
Tho' breezes o'er this tablet stole,
Thy fame resounds from pole to pole.

Let no one treat this humble room with scorn,
For in this room was William Shakspeare born,
And on that bench his verses wrote,
Which famous actors now are proud to quote.

Great is thy glory, Shakspeare; while thy name,
In this thy birth-place gains immortal fame.

How can'st thou sing? celestial spirits say,
The earth-like visions shall be swept away;
How, when thy potent genius left his land,
And bid, in spite of Time, this fabric stand.

Genius to thy tomb shall bend,
Till vast eternity shall end.
The world, since William Shakspeare's birth,
Knows true genius and true worth.

Ah, Shakspeare! poet of the world, is this
The house high honour'd as thy sacred birth-place?

Did these low walls, through which the solar ray
Scarce penetrates, secure from heaven's blest source
The mental spark that lightens human kind
With truth's bright blaze and fiction's noblest fire!
But let surprise be hush'd: all nature shewed
To Shakspeare's eye significant and fair.
Nor can bright matter give to mind its essence.
Its dignity and worth then shews this scene
As fit and lovely 'twas by heaven prepar'd.
Here Deity, before a wondering age,
Would give one mighty instance of his power,
And Shakspeare breathed and ripened into man.
Oft have the seeds of genius sprung and blown,
And dropt their rich-wrought fruit upon the waste;
Nay more than pure divinity was born
Low in a manger, but where angels sung
In joy and wonder at the great event.
Then let this perishable pile direct
My musing thoughts to its immortal part,
The grandeur of a soul long since withdrawn,
And the sweet love he left a grateful world.

I am riveted to the spot with admiration.
Here Shakspeare was bred, was born, was begotten;
But what he himself did is nearly forgotten.
I viewed his old picture, his pedigree, his bed;
I have read modern authors, and find Shakspeare dead.

Let silence be eloquent.

Ah, Shakspeare! when we read the votive scrawls
With which well-meaning folks deface these walls;
And, while in vain we seek some lucky hit,
Amidst the lines whose nonsense nonsense smothers,
We find, unlike thy Falstaff, in his wit,
Thou art not here the cause of wit in others.
Those tattered walls can never [illegible] to fame,
Since the great bard has said what [illegible] in name.
When Shakspeare speaks, what elocution flows!
Soft as the fleeces of descending snows
The copious accents fall with easy art,
Melting they fall, and sink into the heart.

Here, gentle Shakspeare, Nature's sweetest child,
First warbled forth his native woodnotes wild;
Beneath this humble roof he first drew breath,
Inclosed within this place he lies in death.
A pleasing fancy still attaches to the place,
A sacred awe, a reverential grace;
A pleasing consciousness, a fond desire,
And almost listens to the poet's lyre.
With searching eye looks round in hope to find
Some sacred relic of the poet's mind.
Vainly it strives the vision to prolong,
Mute is the eye, and silent Shakspeare's tongue.

A barren list of names supply this place,
The sad memorial of their own disgrace,
That only strike the stranger's eye to note
What fools have lived and greater fools have wrote.
These the sad relics by these walls supplied,
Deserted by the muse when her sweet Shakspeare died

By a Lady on finding that Sir J. D—— had visited Stratford-upon-Avon.

The verse of Erin is to Shakspeare due,
That bard of feeling owns his magic power;
He loves the hand, that traces nature true,
And sends her favourite son to Avon's bower.

STRATFORD.

This town, having lost its woollen trade, and having no manufactory, would be one of the most beggarly places in the kingdom,—but for the renown of Shakspeare, and the numerous visitors drawn to the place to view the house of his nativity, and his burial-place. Yet, in this now flourishing Stratford, the family of this very Shakspeare have, for the last thirty years, been pining in want; and the writer, during a casual visit of a single night, in October 1817, saw one of the nearest of the kindred of the bard escaping with his last bed from the gripe of a sheriff's officer.

JOAN SHAKSPEARE.

Shakspeare's affection for his sister Joan was proved by his bequeathing her a life-interest in the houses in Henley-street, and his wardrobe; and also, by his leaving legacies of five pounds to each of her sons. That her descendants are the only legal heirs of Shakspeare is evident, from their being seized of the houses in Henley-street, after the death of Shakspeare's grand-daughter. It is probable the numerous Shakspeares in Warwickshire are descended from Shakspeare's ancestors. They may be of one original stock; but not descended from Shakspeare's father, as they would often insinuate.

LETTER OF SHAKSPEARE.

Mrs. Hornby shews a very small deep cupboard in a dark corner of the room in which Shakspeare was born; and relates, that a letter was found in it some years since, which had been addressed by Shakspeare from the playhouse in London to his wife. She asserts that this letter was in her possession, and that she used to shew it to visitors; that one morning, a few years since, she exhibited it to a company, who went from her house to the church; but presently sent a message to beg that she would send the letter for further inspection at the tomb,—a request with which she complied. She saw nothing further, however, of her letter; but the parties, on leaving Stratford, sent her a shilling, and their thanks! Persons in Stratford doubt the truth of this relation; but the woman persists. If true,—who were the parties? and what has become of this sacred letter?

SHAKSPEARE'S BUST.

The bust of Shakspeare was painted after the fashion of the age in which it was set up, and, therefore, ought to be considered as a fac-simile of all that partook of colour in his face and dress. How far it was a physiognomical likeness may be doubted, for several reasons;—*first*, because no artist lived at Stratford capable of modelling or executing a likeness;—*secondly*, because it is so unlike the portrait prefixed to the first edition of his works, which Ben Jonson so highly praised;—and *thirdly*, because it is so unlike the surviving family, who, at the same time, so much resemble the engraved portrait. It is also unlike the portrait which Rowe prefixed to his edition, the original of which is in possession of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine; unlike the portrait at Knowle, which is like Rowe's, and also unlike all the recognized resemblances of Shakspeare, to which the eye is accustomed.

Two recent permissions have been granted in regard to this bust, which merit the indignation of the world—one which gave to Mr. Malone a power to metamorphose it, from a coloured to a white bust, by which it lost all its identity with the bard;—and the other, which authorized Mr. Bullock to make a cast from it, and then to fix it on its pedestal so that no other person can make a similar cast. Mr. Bullock thus possesses a monopoly of the sale of the bust,—a cheap copy of which, in the hands of the Harts or Smiths, would prove a source of constant profit to the family. In regard to Mr. Malone,—his outrage on Shakspeare, in presuming to repaint and alter the bust, was scarcely less indecent than those forgeries of the Irelands, which he so ably exposed.

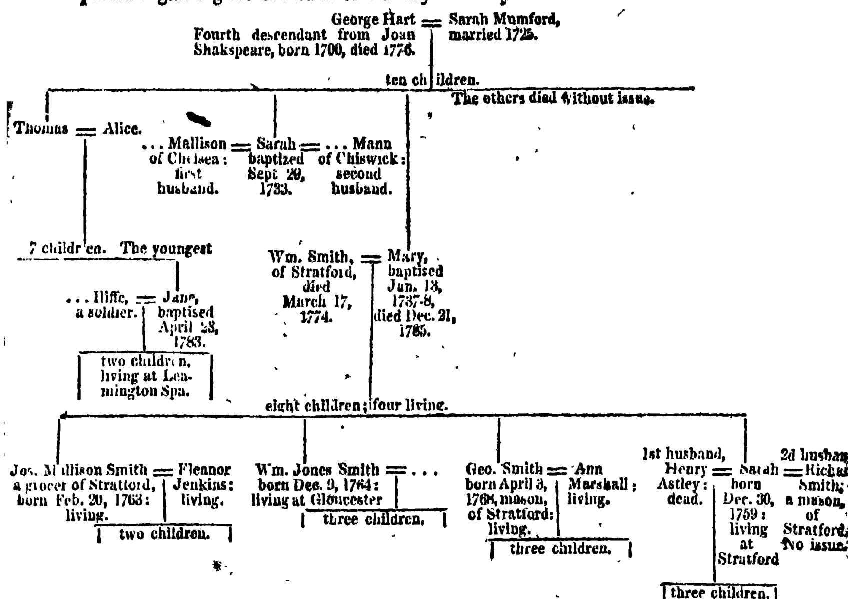
In spite of the late ingenious reasoning of Mr. Britton, it is not to be believed that this bust bears any accurate resemblance to Shakspeare. The monument is too small to have warranted the excursion from London of any competent artist; and it is to be presumed that it was executed at a distance agreeably to written instructions, aided, perhaps, by a drawing. It is, in truth, rather the portrait of a well-fed alderman, or priest, than of a

man

man of genius. In the opinion of the writer, Hart of Tewkesbury, and Joseph Mallison Smith of Stratford, combine the chief features of Shakspeare's physiognomy.

THE SMITHS.

The mother of the Smiths was sister of the father of Hart of Tewkesbury,—who referred the writer to them at Stratford. They had been omitted by the publishers of Shakspeare's pedigrees, owing to another Mary Hart, her cousin, having died a spinster. The parish register gave the birth of a Mary Hart, and recorded the death of a Mary Hart, spinster; hence it was supposed, by Mr. Wheler and others, that this branch was extinct. Mary Hart, the mother of the Smiths, and sister of the late Hart of Tewkesbury, was however buried as Mary Smith, in 1785. The Smiths of Stratford are unlettered men, though of strong natural intellect; and had never seen the published pedigrees, or they would probably have corrected the errors.



*** *This Pedigree shews the lineage of the Smiths of Stratford. The general pedigree from Shakspeare's father to Hart, of Tewkesbury and Cirencester, has been printed over and over again. The original, as prepared twenty years ago by John Jordan, of Stratford, is in our possession, and we reserve it for the proposed edition of the poet's works.*

MR. BISSET'S ACCOUNT OF THE ILIFFS.

Leamington Spa; Nov. 1, 1817.

Sir,—I accidentally met with an interesting little girl of the name of Iliff, in this village, a few years ago; and whom I had the happiness of then extricating from filth and rags,—being a poor wretched wanderer in the streets, of a pale and wan appearance, and in a very tattered and woeful condition.

This child (then about seven years of age,) has since been almost under my immediate care and protection; though she lives still in a cottage along with her mother,—whom I have lately discovered to be of the family of the immortal Shakspeare. Her mother's maiden name was Hart;* and she is the identical Jane Hart, who is the last upon the published Shakspearian genealogical list.

The poor woman is the wife of a soldier,—who left her in this place, with the little girl afore-mentioned, and a younger sister, chargeable to the parish. The mother earns a scanty subsistence by charing in the neighbourhood.

The child has now learned to read and write; and, during the height of the seasons at Leamington, she has been my sole assistant, in my public establishment at the Historical Picture Gallery and select News-Room, for upwards of five years. She is a great favorite, and much noticed by the visitors in general, for her obliging disposition and good

good behaviour; and many ladies of the first distinction have become very liberal donors to her in books, and various useful articles of dress,—exclusive of trifling pecuniary tokens.

Two or three years ago the child was particularly noticed by my esteemed and venerated friend the Earl of Egmont; as also by his sister, the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Perceval,—who, after she had left the Spa, sent some juvenile books and religious tracts for her perusal.

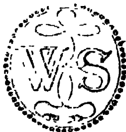
JAS. BISSET.

SHAKSPEARE'S WALKING-STICK.

Hart, of Tewkesbury, has confided to the writer a long cane,—which he received from his father and grandfather as the walking-stick of the poet. It is about five feet in length, with a joint or set off about eighteen inches from the top. The metallic ornaments have been removed,—being, perhaps, of gold, and therefore wanted, by a needy family, for more urgent purposes. It may be seen by the curious at the office of the publisher: the best guarantees of its genuineness are the simplicity and unassuming character of the persons to whom it has belonged. It was given to W. S. Hart, and formed, perhaps, a part of the wardrobe of his grandfather,—which the Bard left by will to his sister Joan.

SHAKSPEARE'S SEAL AND RING.

A few years since, at no great distance from the garden of New Place, Stratford, a massy gold ring was dug up,—on one side of which was a seal, with the following characters on it:—



This seal is now in possession of Mr. Wheler, who has favoured the writer with an impression. There seems little doubt but it must have belonged to the Bard.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE HART'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF AND FAMILY;

Communicated by himself to Mr. Reddell, bookseller, of Tewkesbury.

My grand-father, Thomas Hart, was by trade a chair-maker, in Stratford-upon-Avon. He afterwards married, and became a dealer in cattle.

I remember, about twenty years ago, he sold the *back and bottom only* of Shakspeare's chair to a nobleman, who sent for it from abroad.

A gentleman was commissioned to purchase them, he gave twenty guineas for them; the gentleman took a spider's webb, that was under the bottom, and wrapped it up in a 20*l.* Bank of England note, and told my grand-father he would make double the money of his purchase. The gentleman, after purchasing the chair, invited all the relations of Shakspeare, then in Stratford, to a supper, to hear the jubilee songs. Even the little ones, that could not walk, were carried to the feast; and my brother John, who now resides at Cirencester, was one of the party;—the gentleman gave him five shillings.

The purchaser had a mahogany case made to contain the parts of the chair he purchased. The Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, (a dissenting preacher,) who now resides in Tewkesbury, lived at Stratford at the time the chair was sold. There was enough left of the chair to enable my grand-father to exhibit it to the curious. My grand-father used to obtain a great deal of money by shewing the premises to strangers who used to visit them.

My grandfather and father used to come to Tewkesbury from Stratford, on visits, being related to the families of Richardson and Kingsbury. At such times they used to amuse themselves convivially, by singing the Stratford jubilee songs.

My father, John Hart, went on board an East Indiaman, when he was about fourteen years old, as captain's servant, —his uncle being captain's steward on board of the same vessel. My father went but one voyage.—His father afterwards being desirous that he should learn a trade, he was placed apprentice to Mr. John Richardson, chair-maker, of Tewkesbury. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he married Mr. John Richardson's daughter. He then went into business himself, as a chair-maker, in Tewkesbury; but, being fond of company, he failed, and went to London,—where he worked for Mr. Thompson, chair-maker, in Clerkenwell, above seven years. Afterwards, he came to Tewkesbury again, went into business, and succeeded well, — till his death, in 1800, in the 45th year of his age. He was buried in the abbey church-yard of Tewkesbury; a stone being erected to his memory, on which is an inscription,—of which the inclosed is a copy:—

In memory
of JOHN HART,
who died Jan. 22, 1800,
(the sixth descendant from the poet
Shakspeare,)
Aged 45 years.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE HART, son of the aforesaid John Hart, was born in Tewkesbury; but was taken to London by his father, at the age of four years; and was with him during his residence in London. After his father died, he went into business himself; but was obliged to relinquish it for want of capital. He now works as a journeyman for Mr. John Richardson, chairmaker, of Tewkesbury,—to whose father John Hart served his time. He has no relic of Shakspeare, except the cane, which was given him by his grandfather two days before he died,—who valued it very much.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Tewkesbury, who is related to the Harts, has in his possession a handsome earthen jug, in the form of a large coffee-pot, fourteen or sixteen inches high. It has a very neat silver top or lid, on which is engraven a neat head of Shakspeare; and under it is written, "William Shakspeare, in his 40th year." It was given to Mr. K. by a great-aunt of Hart's; but the lid was added by a relation of the name of Richardson. This jug is affirmed to have been Shakspeare's; and it has beautiful figures raised on it, representing the heathen mythology.

SHAKSPEARE'S PENCIL-CASE.

Mr. K. has also a common metal pencil-case; on which is engraven an old-fashioned double cypher,—something like the following:—



This last curiosity was lent him by W. S. Hart's father at Tewkesbury.

RELIQUES IN SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Hornby, who occupies the northern of the two houses, is the widow of a butcher, and describes herself, or her husband, as related to the Shakspeares. Her husband bought the reliques as fixtures, and they are now her property. Like all widows, she has been wronged, and is too poor to carry on her husband's trade; but she contrives to live by shewing the house, and the various reliques which the Harts had cherished for several generations. The good woman is garrulous and credulous; but the public have a security against imposture in her ignorance, and simplicity. She even conceives that the genius of the place has inspired her, as it did Shakspeare; and she has composed a drama, in eloquent bad English, on the injuries, real or supposed, which she has suffered from lawyers and false friends. A few days before the writer's visit, she received notice that her rent would be doubled, and complained of it as an attempt to eject her from the premises in which she has lived so long. We regret this, because, if harshly turned out, it is in her power to remove and disperse the reliques, and to white-wash the room, rendered so interesting by its ten thousand endorsements on the wall. It seems incumbent on the public to indemnify Mrs. Hornby, and to restore the houses and the reliques to those to whom the bard bequeathed the whole by his Will,—which Will ought to be held sacred, and guaranteed to his family by the public.

Persons who doubt whether many of the articles, now in the possession of Mrs. Hornby, and others in possession of the Hart's, really belonged to Shakspeare, forget that he left his ward-robe to his sister Joan, and that the wardrobe of a player, in an age of great personal parade, may be supposed to have been considerable. When the Harts fell into decay, they used to sell these articles to visitors, who scattered them over the neighbouring counties. Even so late as sixty years since, the family could dress up most of Shakspeare's characters, from the remains of his wardrobe; and Mrs. Hornby has, to this day, some reliques of the same kind.

THE JUBILEE.

Garrick,—the great illustrator of Shakspeare,—was a man of more parade than benevolence, or he would have rendered the jubilee subservient to the interest of the Shakspeare family. He doubtless did them indirect service, paid them homage, and daily worshipped at the house and shrine of Shakspeare; but he found the family in decay, and left them without any security against poverty. In September 1819, it will be FIFTY YEARS since the *first* jubilee, and therefore a meet season to celebrate a SECOND jubilee, whose chief purpose it should be to augment THE SHAKSPEARE FUND, which the writer is anxious to establish for the permanent benefit of the family.

NEGLECT OF SHAKSPEARE.

Joseph Mallison Smith assured the writer, that till after the jubilee, the family

family had thought little about Shakspeare, and hence the few traditions concerning him. Mr. Garrick had, by the jubilee, revived his fame at Stratford, and in his own family; but, as the latter never derived any benefit from the connexion, they had reason to regret the honors ostentatiously conferred on the memory of Shakspeare, while his nearest of kin were left to buffet with adverse fortune.

SHAKSPEARIAN IDOLATRY.

The room which is shown at Stratford, as that in which the Bard was born, is covered in every part with the names of visitors, written by themselves in pencil. Its surface is white-wash, laid on perhaps about twenty years ago; and, in the interim, the ceiling, the sides, the projecting chimney, and every portion of the surface, has been written on. A list of the names would exhibit all the character and genius of the age; and, of itself, would be a curiosity. Among the names, thus written by themselves, are those of the poets, MOORE and SCOTT; of the distinguished players, KEMBLE and KEAN; of the PRINCE REGENT and his brother CLARENCE; of half the houses of Parliament; and of many distinguished foreigners, — among whom are LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the Russian princes, and the Austrian princes. Even the tomb of Shakspeare and his bust are, in like manner, covered with names, proud of an association with that of Shakspeare; and, on the very scroll under the effigy, is inscribed the name of "Wellesley," by the illustrious marquis.

FAMILY SIGNATURES AND SEAL.

(Communicated by Mr. Wheler, of Stratford.)

William Shakspere

Will.—25 March, 1616.

J. Hall

July 13, 1633.

Tho: Quyney

April 1, 1629.

Signum Judith Shakspeare

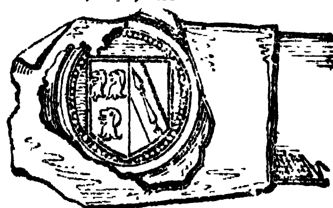
Mark of Judith Shakspeare, Dec. 4, 1611. Æt. 26–7.

Tho: Nashe

July 31, 1633.

Eliza Barnard

April 18, 1653.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"The ancients searched for truth—the moderns pretend they possess it." *Volney.*

SIR,

THE silly boast of the greatness and glory of England, — which we heard so much of every day during the war,—has very nearly subsided. The evils, the deep-rooted evils, which that calamitous contest was nourishing, are now seen arising in all their horrid forms before us; and are teaching a lesson which future ages may reap many advantages from. It was, and it is now, to a certain extent, an argument with the boasters, that, if we have more paupers and criminals, it is because we have a greater population: thus holding it forth as a maxim, (if their statement should be correct,) that, in proportion as human beings "increase and multiply," crimes and misery also "increase and multiply," and march forth hand in hand together. That there may be men who have an interest in putting forth such horrid sentiments, we have daily proofs of; but are they founded on principles of eternal and immutable justice? are they agreeable to the laws which the Disposer of the universe has promulgated? are they agreeable to the experience of all ages and all countries? —If they are not, they are false; and shame and infamy ought to attach to those who repeatedly broach them.

If it is a necessary consequence, that crimes and misery always increase in the same proportion as population increases,—man need not rank himself as head of the Creation; in the language of Wesley, he is "a poor worm:" indeed, the meanest reptile that exists is far his superior;—his boasted rationality; his knowledge of the arts; his cultivation of the sciences; his studies in history, jurisprudence, poetry, and the *belles lettres;* nay, even his hourly toil and exertions,—are not of any avail; since they will not keep his ill-fated progeny from the miseries of famine, nor the ignominy of a miserable and untimely end.

I have hazarded a doubt as to the correctness of an increase of population, which if correct, they must seek some other reason than what they have hitherto used, to explain the cause of our increased, and still increasing, number of paupers and criminals; which, like the serpent on Aaron's rod, threatens to swallow us all up. I am well aware of an increase of population in several towns, and also of the magnitude of our "overgrown and wen-headed metropolis;" but these are only large molehills,—while an innumerable quantity of ant hills, all over the country, have been swept away.* The stately palaces, innumerable castles,* religious houses, towns walled round, ancient bridges, large and beautiful churches, military stations, downs,* and other extensive tracts of pasture land, exhibiting traces of the plough,—bespeak a considerable population, and exhibit a knowledge of the arts, which flourish only where peace and order reign.

But, without relying upon general principles, the following particular instances of "decayed population," as Dugdale calls it, in this county, may perhaps induce those who speak so confidently of an increased population, to make some further enquiry; the result of which enquiry, regularly carried through every county, I should like to see in your Magazine:—

Stoneley.	Nethercote.
Finham.	Sawbridge.
Two Fletchamsteads	Grandboro'.
Hurst.	Woscote.
Cryfield.	Bradwell.
Woodcote.	Walcote.
Emscote.	Caldecote.
Newbold Comyn.	Long Itchington.
Offchurch.	Coventry.
Baginton.	Whitley.
Monks Kirby.	Pinley.
Cester Over.	Bisseley.
Wibtoft.	Shortly.
Wolvey.	Henley.
Copston.	Tackley.
Hopsford.	Solihull.
StrettonBaskerville.	Knowle.
Shirford.	Chelmscote.
Smercote Magna.	Little Woolford.
Sonley end.	Ditchford Frany.
Over Smite.	Barcheston.
Nether Smite.	Willington.
Brinklow.	Barton Dassett.
Mancetter.	Herdwick.
Hampton Arden.	Northend.
Cawston.	Foxcote.
Biggin.	Thorndon.
Radburn.	Lambcote.
Bishops Itchington.	Warwick.
Hodnele.	Chesterton.
Ascote.	Kingston.
Watergall.	Billesley.
Napton.	Bickmersh.
Wolfhamcote.	Aston Cantlow.
Flecknoe.	Wike.

* There were twenty-two castles in this county; and in King Stephen's time there were upwards of 1000 all over the kingdom.

Shuttington.

Shutlington.	Drakenge.
Folesworth.	Whateley.
Kymberley.	Slately.
Henley.	Holt.
Plumpton.	Cliffe.
Flandey.	Dotshill.
Hallaton.	

I am not aware that I have given all the instances which a closer investigation might discover,—having only taken those which carry with them indisputable proofs of former greatness.

Fearing that this instructive subject may not be generally taken up in your pages, I beg leave to add a few other instances, which have occurred to me in the course of my investigation,—which will further tend to enforce my opinion.

Whitby was in a happy and flourishing condition under its abbey of nuns.

Glastonbury contains relics that bespeak its former glories and prosperity.

Watchett, in Somersetshire, was once a considerable port.

Along the Downs, in Hampshire, are many traces of decayed villages, notwithstanding the devastation of the Norman conqueror.

Winchelsea and Rye could furnish considerable navies. Hithe, one of the cinque ports, had four parish churches. During the reign of Edward I. in 1293, the fleet of the cinque ports (100 sail,) attacked that of France (of 200), defeated, and destroyed them.

Dunwich was, in the Saxon times, a bishop's see, with upwards of fifty churches, convents, and hospitals.

Lincoln could boast of her fifty churches.

Heydon, Yorkshire, had three parish churches.

Scarboro', notwithstanding its modern appearance, was of considerable consequence before the conquest.

Lismore, in Ireland, was formerly a great city, adorned with a monastery, a cathedral, and twenty other churches.

In Scotland, the Murray Firth is full of declining burghs, decayed harbours, ruined churches, fallen monasteries, and remnants of castles, that were more like palaces when built. Whatever ideas these ruins,—monuments of genius and strength,—may now excite, they never could be erected to cover a waste and uncultivated country.

St. Andrew's was once a noble city, the glory of Fife.

The castle of Russyn, Isle of Man, built 960, is a monument of ancient splendour; there are traces in that island of a high state of cultivation, and of a numerous population, well exercised in the use of arms, with a considerable knowledge of the arts of peace, a considerable naval force, and an extensive commerce.

The Western Isles, or Hebrides, offer indubitable proofs of their former greatness; not only from their beautiful traditional songs, but also from their mouldering monuments, which defy the hand of time, combined with the more mischievous spoilers of a corrupt and profligate policy. W. GOODMAN.

Warwick; Jan. 1, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to present to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, an analysis of a mineral water in Derbyshire, formerly in some repute. It was erroneously described by Pilkington as the only vitriolic spring in the county; and Davies, on his credit, has adopted the same error.

Derbyshire is, perhaps, one of the most interesting counties in the kingdom;—to the botanist, on account of the many alpine plants growing on the Peak-heaths and mountains; to the geologist, on account of its abundant mineral productions; and, to the general traveller, for its varied and picturesque scenery. And no county has been more frequently traversed by the curious and inquisitive, or more fully and minutely described. Its mineralogy has received a most copious elucidation from Mr. Farey, with a degree of research and industry highly creditable. There is, however, in his publication, one instance of a want of fairness and candour I cannot pass by unnoticed. He states, in a note, that the section published by Mr. White Watson, was a pirated copy of one lent to Mr. Watson by himself. Now, I declare Mr. Watson's work is an original one, and the labour of many years. His section of the strata I saw myself several years back, and long, I feel confident, before Mr. Farey ever set his foot in the county with the design of collecting materials for his own work. I am far from wishing to detract from the well-merited reputation of Mr. Farey as a mineralogist, and am only desirous that Mr. Watson should be cleared from an opprobrium, cast on him by Mr. Farey.

With regard to the mineral springs of Derbyshire, it is needless, perhaps, to

to observe, that they depend in their qualities on the strata amongst which they arise, and from which they derive their impregnation. These strata appear on the surface in several tracts, or belts, running north and south; the order of the principal of which, beginning at the east side, is—(1.) The magnesian limestone,—(2.) The coal and iron-stone,—(3.) The transition limestone. The last it is that forms the mountainous and romantic districts of the Peak, and that contains the hot springs of Buxton, Matlock, Middleton, &c. The analysis of Buxton, by Dr. Pearson, may serve for a specimen of the rest; according to whom the pint, or 58309 grains, contains—

Azote	2 cubic inches.
Carbonate of lime	10.5 grains.
Muriate of soda	1.5
Sulphate of lime	2.5

The coal and iron-stone strata abound with chalybeate and sulphuretted hydrogen springs, produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites. Of this description are the Quorne and Kedleston spas. The iron is sometimes found in the state of a carbonat, but more frequently of a sulphat or oxysulphat. To ascertain the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen is, from the situation of the springs, often difficult. The iron is in the proportion of one to twelve grains to the pint. The mineral water of Heage will furnish a specimen. The mode of analysis, perhaps, may be new: its accuracy is, however, proved by the correspondence of the two different ways pursued. It is proper to remark, that this spring is not so strongly impregnated as formerly, owing to a stream of fresh water having got communication with it.

The water was clear,—slight copperas taste,—no ochre about the spring.

The tests employed were,—

1. Litmus paper ····no change.
2. Turmeric paper ··no change.
3. Nitrate of silver ··no change.
4. Infusion of galls ··dark green, changing to a pale black.
5. Prussiat of potash··whitish, changing to blue.
6. Oxalic acid ······no change.

The following analysis was made of half a pint.

Being boiled for a short time, no carbonat was deposited; but, on the boiling being continued till the water was reduced to a quarter of a pint, a red flocuient precipitate was deposited, weighing ·07 grains, which was dissolved wholly by muriatic acid, without effervescence. It was an oxide of iron, produced by the decomposition of the sulphat in boiling; a portion of the base becoming too oxidized to combine with the acid.

Taking then a minute portion of the water, and decomposing the sulphats with carbonat of lime, the water was again tested with nitrate of silver, to see if any muriat was present; but no change ensued.

The water, thus reduced, was divided into two equal parts.—*A.* To one part, after being boiled again to about one-twelfth, alcohol was added, which precipitated all the sulphats, except that of iron. The weight of the precipitate was 0·12 grains, of which ·04, being soluble in water, was sulphat of alum; the remainder, ·08, was sulphat of lime. No iron could be detected in this precipitate.

To the alcoholic solution, prussiat of potash being added, ·28 grains of prussiat of iron were precipitated; but no alumine or lime could be detected in this solution by the carbonat of ammonia or carbonat of potash.

B. To the second portion, prussiat of potash being carefully added, ·28 gr. of prussiat of iron were given.

After thus separating the iron, I added carbonat of potass to the liquid, which precipitated the alumine and lime together, the weight of which was ·12 gr. Muriatic acid dissolved ·08 of it; giving the same result as before.

Hence, in the half pint—

.07 oxide of iron = sulphate of iron	.05	.33
.28 × 2 prussiat of iron = ditto	.28	
.08 × 2 sulphate of lime =		.16
.04 × 2 sulphate of alum =		.08
		.75

By tests, four and five, the iron appeared to be in the state of sulphat, and not of an oxysulphat; the latter giving an immediate black colour, with galls; and blue, with the alkaline prussiat.

Arseniat of Iron.—This mineral is said by Mawe, in his Catalogue of Minerals, not to have been found any where but in Cornwall. About half a mile north of Crich, in Derbyshire, is found an earth of arseniat of iron, of a pale blue colour. From many tests employed, it appeared to be composed of alumine, arseniat, and magnesia, in the proportions, I conceive, of about

 —alu-

—alumine 70—arseniat of iron 20—and magnesia 10. I did not weigh the results. W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; Jan. 1, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN information is wanted on any subject of general interest, the columns of your Magazine are the usual medium by which it is sought and obtained. I have two questions to put, and it is highly probable that some of your correspondents, either here or abroad, will be able to answer them.

Between two and three years ago I visited Paris for a month, and in various political circles was assured of two circumstances as facts, neither of which have been corroborated by any information I could since procure.

The first relates to the late emperor of the French; I was repeatedly assured, that, during the time of his stay in the island of Elba, his wife was delivered of a daughter in the Austrian dominions.

The other is, that the Duke de Berri, who is now married to a Neapolitan princess, was, during his exile in this country, solemnly married to an English woman, and by her has had five or six children, and that both wife and children are now living.

I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents can refer to any proofs of either, or both, of these circumstances; because, if not true, such rumours ought to be refuted. T. B.

14, *Gray's Inn Square,*
Dec. 10, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING convinced that your pages are indestructible, I am desirous of recording in them sentiments, (however ridiculous they may appear to the present generation,) which my children might have an opportunity of comparing with those that may be more generally prevalent in their days.

I have occasionally allowed my thoughts to dwell on the term *patriotism*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the meaning generally affixed to it (which, as applicable to all nations, I can scarcely define otherwise, than *an attachment to soil and people, abruptly ceasing at a certain imaginary line*), can be pronounced either laudable or necessary; and I met with so many difficulties, in my endeavours to arrange it with any of the virtues, as some would fain accomplish, that I am at last arrived at the direct negative, and cannot but believe, that "it was originally propagated among mankind in order to cheat them into the service of the community."

I will first readily concede, that benevolence and charity must begin from some point before they can expand themselves in circles, and that habit will fix *that* point amidst the scenes which have witnessed the greater number of our youthful days, whilst the affections are still ardent; but I can see no reason whatever, why those eddying circles should be suddenly discontinued on arriving at certain geographical bounds, without some apparent natural obstruction; and, that they may not be allowed to proceed regularly to their complete exhaustion.

Local attachment, which is presumed to be the foundation for that national love the generality of persons think or *pretend* they possess, is felt by most people; and it will, perhaps, surprise them to see a grave assertion, that such attachment is either unnatural, or productive of no unhappiness in separation from its objects.

The supposed pleasure of the scenes to which our youth has been accustomed, is always magnified as age advances, arising from the comparison between our cares at that period, and those of after years; and is occasioned by forgetting, that youthful vivacity is not happiness, for this must be something positive, some contrast, a kind of balance of account, in which the commodity purchased (happiness) is obtained only by a payment consisting wholly of *cares*.

But let the cause remain, whatever it be, still local attachments confer more positive pleasure in *separation* than in *possession*: it is in the latter case but of short duration, and requires intervals of absence to renew the sensation, which vanishes after a few glances, and would remain dormant, until another removal again sets the imagination at her pleasing but fallacious employment; then busy recollection begins her fairy flights, and fancy paints scenes of pleasure which disappear soon after the substance is grasped. If then it be granted, that what is called *patriotism* is only an extension of this feeling to the boundary-line of nations, *and no farther*; but, at the same time demonstrated, that a distant removal from the objects of either, is attended with some degree of positive pain,

pain, I do not hesitate to assert, that *both are unnatural.*

The fact too, that an objection has been brought against the truth of the Christian religion, from its silence respecting this supposed virtue, is another proof to me that it is of human invention.

In support of this assertion, I am led to a principle which is the very foundation and corner-stone of political economy, without which, that structure will be built on sand; and, on which, hinges the whole of the following opinions. In delivering them, I hope I shall not offend any but *fastidious* modesty.

Let thirty, forty, fifty, or any other number of pairs be taken promiscuously from the mass of the population of any country, and placed in a village, (not of "mutual co-operation," but of independent exertion,) with land attached to it sufficient for the support of themselves and all their children of the first generation: will any one pretend to affirm, that this colony, and all the issue from it, according to the average rate of propagation, can continue to support itself to an indefinite period on this limited portion of land; but will not the mouths ultimately become too many for the food thereon produced, by the utmost stretch of human ingenuity? This is the leading proposition in the *new* science of population; and is not, I believe, attempted to be controverted: the difference of opinion lies in the deductions made from it. Nothing, therefore, can check this tendency to exuberance, but celibacy, starvation, or emigration: this is an ordinance of the Deity. Now, if I prove that the former cannot exist but in a very partial degree among the descendants of the original possessors of this village, while they remain virtuous and moral; it follows, that the latter method is the only one which the Almighty foresees can be adopted, and which, consequently, by thus fulfilling his intentions, becomes a proof that the necessity of a portion of the population removing from the spot of their nativity is a part of his plan, which an all-wise and good Being can never intend should be productive of pain; and, if it be so, the defect is in our own minds, and is *not natural.*

When the great strength of the sexual passion is considered, (whilst the divine commands to abstain from all irregular intercourse are obeyed), it will appear, that, if it be not absolutely unconquerable by the greatest proportion of males, it is so strong, as to become a demonstration that it was intended to be gratified. But, if it be said, that a portion *only* of any community can marry consistently with its well-being, pray who are to be the *elect?* A perfect right and equality exists by nature amongst all mankind for the innocent gratification of the passions, and no difference of station can destroy this equality—the rich have no right whatever to monopolize the exclusive supply of any community with its necessary members; in this assumed case therefore, they must not only take *their* share of abstinence, but also contribute their proportion towards training up from their birth to manhood, and educating, *on a perfect equality*, the issue from the limited number of marriages which may be found sufficient to keep the population within any excess of the original numbers, and the individuals permitted to marry must be determined by lot. Now, as I am wishing to trace the intentions of Providence on the subject of population, I would ask, if such restraint can be any part of them? The answer must be in the negative; nearly all will marry, and emigration, or (if another word be preferred) *expansion* is the substitute.

Assertions have certainly appeared,* that the postponement of marriage (chastity in both sexes being always understood) to a much later period than heretofore, is the only alternative of an excess of population; and that this law is in strict conformity to the revealed will of the Almighty, which represents this world as a state of trial and probation. Those who profess to hold such an opinion, if they mean any thing, will be obliged to allow, that the abstinence must be *general*, and not partial; else this probationary state, as far as regards the present question, affects not the rich but is confined solely to the poor: one particular *caste* only would thus be marked off for the trial. Assuming it therefore intended, as asserted to be, so far from its being a trial of our virtue, it is merely a choice of two evils; that is, long war with a powerful passion, or starvation if we should be subdued. Now, while the consequences of indulgence are thus continually hanging *in terrorem* over us, it is certainly no virtue to practise abstinence; the subjugation of one appetite by another can surely have no pretence to praise or reward. If the conquest of the innocent passions is to be made a scale of virtue, the one

* Edinburgh Review.

that

that arrives the nearest to their total destruction must be the highest on it; and the monkish recluse who darkened the window of his cell, because it gratified one of his senses with a beautiful prospect, must be considered a man eminently good. I conceive, however, that it is the *artificial* excitement of the passions the Scripture teaches us to guard against, as they are the source of all our virtues, and have no *natural* tendency to render us vicious. Neither of them is intended to be a constant source of torment to us, as would be the case with our continued attempts for the space of twenty-five or thirty years to control the one alluded to; and, it is a very questionable case, whether the issue of marriages would not be equally great, at whatever period, within the above mentioned time, if from the age of puberty they took place; except in as far as the death of a greater proportion of women in child-birth, from late marriages, might have a tendency to diminish the population! But, I will not do the advocates of the plan the injustice to suppose this effect was ever contemplated by them.

Thus the problem respecting the regulation of population to subsistence, (I still insist on *impartial* abstinence, if any be required,) appears by this mode to depend on a nicety of adjustment, far beyond the reach of all human knowledge; the exact period for marriage before the conclusion of prolificness must be so fixed, that there shall be just time for the community to re-produce its own numbers, without deficiency or excess, as the former would be no less destructive of national prosperity, (for it is only within these limits that the reasoning can apply,) than the latter of individual; the aggregate issue from a certain number of persons must be exactly sufficient to replace that number, and neither more nor less! the very idea of so *cattle-izing* the human species, is ridiculous and disgraceful.

The number of orphans thrown on the world without the advantage of the best of all instruction, the parental; and the grief of the additional number of parents who must depart from it without the possibility of ascertaining the probable fate of their offspring, left among strangers at so early an age; will be more of the blessed effects of this complex machinery which is to be put under such regulation; but how, we are not informed; and for what? Merely because we choose to believe, and teach, that no other part of the world than our own country offers any comfort as a reward for human industry.

But to return to the direct course of the argument, this natural equality in all mankind as far as regards the privilege of marriage, is rendered nugatory, and has no meaning unless accompanied by another unalienable right possessed by the poor: *that of demanding from the community to be placed in situations where comfortable support can be obtained by individual exertions:* how this can be effected will appear after I have traced the *swarms* from my *hive*, (the village,) through their progress, according to Mr. Weyland. This gentleman asserts, that the large towns in such a state as England, will always be sufficiently capacious to swallow up the tributary streams of population, proceeding from the country, as the former "cannot reproduce their own numbers," for the following reasons:—Marriages in towns are less prolific; deaths in infancy more numerous; and celibacy more general than in the country. Now, although I may allow the truth of the first, I positively deny the necessity of the next, or the possibility of the last, without the assistance of vice; but, I at the same time acknowledge, that these are the causes of the difference in the increase of the population in large towns and country situations. With respect to the unhealthiness of the former, and the probability that "premature deaths in all large towns, are the inscrutable and unalterable laws of Providence, which no human exertions can materially alter;"* and that, "it is impossible to make the air of towns more generally wholesome to infants," I would merely refer to history, to prove whether London be not at this moment much more salubrious than it was 200 years ago; whether the vaccine inoculation have not still further diminished the former annual number of deaths; and the constant improvements in widening the streets, and rendering them more cleanly, as far as regards the poor; and the late more prevalent custom amongst all the rest of the citizens, of changing their town-houses into stores, manufactories, and shops, and residing in the villages around, do not still add to the general stock of health? I would further ask, if there be any absolute necessity in preventing a free circulation of air through our towns, and whether the legislature of all countries ought not to interfere

* Weyland, p. 110.

interfere to prevent the people under their charge from injuring their health through ignorance or cupidity, by causing plans to be adopted, similar to those on which the city of Washington is formed? If then, in former times, when the demon of disease produced such havock, the victims were so rapidly replaced, and their numerical loss never felt,—what prevents the continuance of the same rate of propagation now that his ravages are checked, and will, in all probability, be still progressively diminished? The regulator is *celibacy* and *vice*, which I affirm to be co-existent. The flood of population formerly rushing from the provinces, to replace the ravages of disease in the metropolis and other large towns, has been gradually checked and thrown back on itself; the drain is almost closed, and the level nearly preserved without external supply; but, for every four lives thus saved, one couple is prevented marrying: the consequences are a vast increase of unmarried males, and of which, as both cause and effect, of unfortunate females. Must we then court the plague and small-pox, to enable the former to marry; and, consequently, diminish the number of the latter? God forbid! the world is yet but thinly peopled.

The fact, that celibacy will not exist in any community but in a very limited degree, without the assistance of female depravity, although its "extreme difficulty" is acknowledged, is but slightly alluded to by some late writers on population. If they mean to insinuate that those pitiable objects to be met with in all large towns, who court the shades of night for subsistence, are what I have heard called "a necessary evil," I desire such persons to acknowledge them boldly as such, and to require their admission into society as a part of its most useful members: but I here stop a moment to enter my protest against a term which many, who *will not think*, are ready to use—*whatever is necessary cannot be an evil, and what is evil can never be necessary.* I am now only asking for consistency: if promiscuous connexion between the sexes involves no breach of the laws of Providence, then do not despise its *objects*; if, on the contrary, it be forbidden by the Deity, let its effects be kept distinct and isolated from the reasoning in all systems of political economy, and the consequences of its *total annihilation* be traced as the only mode of arriving at truth. These consequences will not only, in towns, be the reproduction of their own numbers, but an excess of them, which excess will be gradually pressing on all classes until the very lowest are driven up in a corner to starve, (in a circumscribed district,) to make room for their more powerful opponents; and this process will continue with an accelerated force, "in proportion as religion and morality approach the attainment of a perfect influence;"* that is, in proportion as both sexes abstain from illicit intercourse. It has, indeed, always been in action from the commencement of the world, (notwithstanding its full spring has been restrained by unlawful gratification,) with a kind of oscillation arising from the see-saw of war and peace, and has been for ages producing this effect in all countries of limited extent, in consequence of the culpable neglect of the different governments of Europe in providing their people with agricultural and other knowledge, and land to exercise it on.

The Poor-laws of England can only act in keeping their objects just above starvation; if these laws, by any means, ever enabled them to live in comfort at home, they would become a kind of premium for so rapid a propagation, as to threaten civil society with total anarchy where the soil is limited. The truest charity is that which enables its objects to live without it;—this assistance, in such a place as America, is of course scarcely required, because the pressure, or expansion, into the back states, is attended with very slight expence in the removal; but, being ourselves at a considerable distance from rich and uncultivated land, it becomes a public duty to place every one on it, with the requisite assistance to obtain a comfortable livelihood, who may be willing to accept the offer.

I am sufficiently aware, that, even in the absence of all illicit gratification, there will still be found individuals preferring a single life to the fear of sinking a few degrees in the scale of society: this would be nothing more than a choice of two opposite passions, one of which is from nature, and the other produced by artificial distinctions in mankind. All that I contend for is, that every individual, if he wish to marry, shall feel assured of comfortable support by a moderate exertion of his industry: this, from what I have already said, cannot possibly be accomplished within the bounds

* Weyland, p. 110.

bounds of any country of limited extent. But whence arise those limits? If mankind choose to divide the world into hostile nations, that is no proof of such division being a part of the plan of the Creator, but the contrary is demonstrable; for, let what we know to be his will, (both by nature and revelation,) have but implicit obedience, these artificial divisions are immediately rendered unnecessary, and mankind become of one family: but, because certain imaginary bounds happen to be marked off for the distinction of nations, although these bounds (on the continent especially,) are frequently shifting, the people enclosed within them are either taught to regard each other with hatred, or threatened with punishment if they transgress them: I fear the policy of too many governments has—

——"made foes of nations,
Which had else, like kindred drops,
"Been mingled into one."

As for ourselves, luckily, we have resources independent of a general concord between nations; were England divided from Canada, at no greater distance than the Isle of Wight, all our distresses would immediately and spontaneously vanish for centuries, whilst the government continued truly representative; but, because it happens to be a three weeks' voyage, we must permit a part of our population to pine in hopeless poverty;—shame on us! This, then, is our only alternative,—we have fertile and uncultivated colonies waiting to enrich our starving population, but we reject the offers of Nature; the ignorant are taught almost to believe that there is nothing good in the world out of our own islands; they are, as it were, scarcely permitted to believe that the same good Providence reigns over all of it, or that removal to a distant part is not similar to transportation. We thus discourage every attempt of the poor to seek a livelihood where it may be found, and neglect to assist those of them who wish to judge for themselves. It is not, therefore, surprising that colonization by adventurers of such poverty is attended with many difficulties; but let the government of all numerously peopled nations (as it is their duty,) provide means for its encouragement, by placing a certain number of families in villages (by which the benefit of society is enjoyed at once,) where unappropriated land is to be found, with every necessary implement to begin their labours independently; and a supply of food for the first year, besides arrangements for their instruction —moral, religious, and even literary, with the requisite medical assistance, &c. Many subordinate arrangements may be introduced to diminish the first expenses, such as a general mess-house, until the infant colony become sufficiently strong to "run alone." We find no difficulty in comfortably supporting an army of ten thousand men in Canada, who return nothing to society for the expence; can we not then do the same for our starving brethren, even for one year only, although they may not wear red coats? I fear there is a powerful reason why those who have ability to execute, will discourage the plan; an army of mercenaries will not so easily be collected; but, although a much more powerful *defensive* army could be formed, that would not afford our depraved appetites the same amusement as we have been accustomed to. With respect to the anticipation that the present general system of education, (though the most glorious boon we can bestow on mankind,) will produce "prudential checks" to population, I consider it quite fallacious; for, as I have said before, as the poor only will be interested in these prudential anticipations, their general instruction will rather teach them, that, as their Creator gave to all his creatures similar appetites, they have no less a right to a legitimate gratification of the one in question than they have to eat; feeling that their fellow-citizens are in duty bound to set them going in some situation where they have none to blame but themselves, if they fail obtaining comfortable support for a family.

In thus advocating the rights of the poor, I feel a satisfaction that the reasoning is strictly consonant to what we believe to be the intentions and commands of our Maker;—his first was, "increase and multiply, and replenish," —not your country only, but—"the earth, and subdue (or cultivate) it." We are certainly not obeying the command whilst we lay so many checks on our multiplication, as to counteract the effects it would produce beyond the limits of our own country; and it is not easy to conjecture how the whole world is to be "subdued," (or cultivated,) but by emigration from those parts where civilization and agriculture have arrived at considerable perfection. What reason have we to anticipate that the aborigines of Africa will ever make a progress

progress in these inseparable qualities, after witnessing scarcely any in the lapse of 3,500 years since the flood?

I hope I shall be perfectly understood as asserting, that the natural moral equality in all mankind can extend no further than a provision of a field for exertion, in whatever part of the world it can be found; if that offer be rejected, no claim on the Poor-laws can be subsequently allowed to any but those who may be thus incapable of supporting themselves.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS called upon, a few days ago, to make an affidavit, which, I was informed, must be sworn before a judge. I was taken, for this purpose, to the judge's chambers; but, the judge having gone, we followed him to his house. I was there sworn, and I cannot but say that I was much struck with the singularly careless manner in which the oath was administered: I neither saw the judge, nor was seen by him,—although I had been told the affidavit must be sworn before him; and although, on looking at the minute of the oath, written under the affidavit, and signed by his lordship, it was actually stated that the affidavit had been sworn *before* him. In fact, the oath was administered by his lordship's footman, in the hall of his lordship's house, and equally out of his lordship's sight and of his hearing; and not, in any possible sense of the word, *before* his lordship. On expressing my surprise at this, I was informed that it was the invariable practice, but with this only difference, that, when the oath is taken at the judge's chambers, it is administered by his clerk, instead of his footman; but, in both cases, *out* of the judge's presence.

I cannot help thinking this an extremely improper manner of administering an oath: if it be necessary to state, on the affidavit, *that it has been sworn before a judge*, surely it must also be necessary, that it should *actually* be sworn before him. But my affidavit was not sworn before a judge; and I should like to know what effect that circumstance would have, if I were indicted for perjury upon it. Could I be found guilty, if the perjury were ever so manifest? It is true I was sworn, but I take it, if I was not sworn *before* a person competent to administer an oath, it would, in law, be no perjury. The footman, I conclude, was not competent to administer the oath; for, if he had been, he would, of course, have signed the minute, and saved his lordship that trouble, as well as the trouble of administering the oath. And what abuses might not this manner of swearing affidavits lead to!

Such is the rigid integrity of our judges, that no human being can suppose, that any one of them could ever be prevailed upon, designedly, to administer an oath in such a manner, as to prevent the person swearing it from being found guilty of perjury, if his oath should prove wilfully false: but it is not equally impossible that a judge's footman should be prevailed upon to do so. Let us suppose then, that, by connivance with the footman, an affidavit, actually not sworn at all, were taken by the footman to the judge for his signature: the judge, accustomed to rely upon his footman's seeing the affidavit sworn, would sign it as a matter of course. The affidavit, never in fact sworn, but thus certified to be sworn, might be made use of to effect whatever purpose it was intended for,—perhaps greatly to the injury of some innocent person. Is it proper, I ask, that so important a duty of a judge, and one so necessary to preserve the purity of the channels of justice, should be delegated to so irresponsible a person as his lordship's footman,—whose sense of feeling and propriety may be judged of, by his availing himself of the opportunity this confidence affords him, to beg for something for himself, beyond the customary fee for administering the oath, which, I suppose, belongs to his lordship's clerk? Yet such, I am told, is, and has long been, the practice. This I am quite sure of,—that, if any other officer of the courts of justice were to be accused before the judges of a similar practice, they would not fail to express their opinion of it in the severest terms of reprehension. H.

Kentish Town; Dec. 1, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would appear from the history already given, that revenge, idolatry, and superstition, were much the most frequent incentives to anthropophagia, and that human flesh was considered, in most instances, not as a delicious repast, but as a gratifier of one of these impulses: still, if the accounts of Cavazzi, Herrera, &c. can be at all credited, we are taught to believe that it was used as common

common food by the Giagàs, Chinese, &c. &c., but their observations stand in need of corroboration. Dr. Robertson gives his decided opinion, that revenge was the first cause of anthropophagia. "It was not scarcity of food," he says, "as some authors imagine, and the importunate cravings of hunger, which forced the Americans to those horrid repasts on their fellow-creatures. Human flesh was never used as common food in any country; and the various relations concerning people who reckoned it among the stated means of subsistence, flow from the credulity and mistakes of travellers. The rancour of revenge first prompted men to this barbarous action. The fiercest tribes devoured none but prisoners taken in war, or such as they regarded as enemies."*

That invincible necessity has led men to destroy each other, and administer to the cravings of nature by devouring the dead bodies, we have many instances to prove. In addition to those already mentioned, in naval history more especially, such degrees of privation have been experienced as to oblige them to cast lots, and the unfortunate person on whom it fell has been sacrificed for the preservation of the others.

Depraved appetite has also, in many instances, led to anthropophagia; of this, history furnishes sufficient examples. A Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, from this cause, is said to have had an inconceivable desire for human flesh; and, in order to satisfy it, enticed children into her house, where she killed and salted them; but, a discovery having been made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt in 1519. Mr. Percy, a surgeon-in-chief to the French army, has also reported to the National Institute a case of voracious appetite, which extended to the desire for human flesh. The subject of it was a young man from the neighbourhood of Lyons, named Tarare, and who, in early life, belonged to a troop of strolling jugglers. In the exercise of his calling, he accustomed himself to swallow stones, great quantities of broken metals, baskets-full of fruit, and even living animals. In consequence of these dangerous practices, alarming symptoms supervened; notwithstanding which, he was unable to abandon them. At the commencement of the late war, he was enrolled in the army of the Rhine, and, not satisfied with the allowance of food which he received, was in the habit of seeking for the necessary supply around the moveable hospital. The refuse of the kitchens, rejected matters, corrupted meats, &c. did not suffice him; he frequently disputed with the lowest animals for their disgusting food, and was constantly in search of dogs, cats, and even serpents, which he devoured alive: he was obliged to be driven, by force of threats of punishment, from the places where the dead were lying, or where blood drawn from the sick was deposited. Endeavours were made to cure his ravenous appetite by giving him fat, opium, acids, and powdered shells, but in vain. In consequence of the disappearance of a child of sixteen months old, horrible suspicions were entertained of Tarare, and he fled. Five or six years afterwards he was received into the hospital at Versailles, laboring under a consumption, of which he soon after died.

As medicine, also, many parts of the human body have been held in high estimation. It was before observed, that the Romans drank the blood of gladiators for the cure of the falling sickness; human marrow, and the brains of infants, were also used for the same purpose.

Many of the Greeks were in the habit of eating every part of the human body, "*omnia prosecuti usque ad resegmina unguium.*" Democritus mentions, that some diseases are best cured by anointing with the blood of strangers and malefactors; and others, with the blood of our friends and kinsfolks. Apollonius writes, that affections of the gums are best cured by scarifying them with dead men's teeth. Miletus, for the cure of sore eyes, recommends human bile. Artemen cured the falling sickness by water drunk out of dead men's skulls. Antheus cured affections of the head with pills made of dead men's brains. Charles IX. king of France, on account of leprosy, was desired to be washed in the blood of young men; but Marsilius Ficinus, who is said to have been an excellent scholar and Christian, speaks by far the most highly of any writer concerning the virtues of human blood. "There can be no doubt," he observes, "but that the milk of a young and sound woman is very nutritious for aged people, but men's blood is much more so: old witches, being aware of this, procure young children, prick or wound them, and suck their blood, in order to preserve

* History of America; vol. 2, page 159.

preserve their healths. And why may not old people, when there is occasion, suck likewise the blood of a young, lively, robust, and healthy, man or woman, and willing to spare some of their own superfluous blood for the preservation of another's life? And I here recommend them to suck an ounce or two of blood, fasting, from the vein of the left arm, at a small orifice, and towards the fall of the moon, drinking immediately after it a small portion of wine and sugar, &c. &c."* The aqua epileptica, of the old pharmacopœia, contained human cranium as an ingredient. Many disquisitions have been written by different authors, to prove whether or not the custom of eating human flesh be contrary to Nature.

The Stoics maintained that it was highly natural for men to live upon one another, and it would appear, from the authority of Sextus Empiricus, that the first laws were those instituted to prevent anthropophagia, a practice which had been universally followed till that time; and Orpheus is made to speak of a time,—

"When men devour'd each other like the beasts,
Gorging in human flesh."

As corroboratives of the opinion that the custom may be considered as instinctive, facts have been brought forward, from what has been occasionally observed, with regard to other animals: —cats, dogs, rabbits, bears, swans, bees, have been seen to feed upon each other; and swine are in the habit of devouring their still-born. Many of the fish kind follow the same custom; we have frequently known pikes to feed upon each other, and have, in numerous instances, caught perch with the eye of a dead one of the same species. In fact, if we look over the history of anthropophagia, we may trace it from the most confirmed cannibals, as the American and African Indians, to those nations who only devour detached parts of the human body, as the Ostiaks and other Tartar tribes; and, finally, to those people who are in the habit of living upon human secretions, as Tschutskis, and the consumers of human milk, amongst which class we may reckon every nation that inhabits the globe; and yet we have no doubt it would appear to many persons, that we carried the classification of anthropophagia to too great a degree of refinement, by including these in it. Setting aside, however, the controverted point, viz. whether or not it is natural, there can be no doubt, but that the feeding upon human flesh, in its moral consequences, is a practice replete with evils. Where people are accustomed to devour the dead, the termination of the allotted period of existence must be looked forward to with anxiety, and this by repetition becomes so tinctured with desire, as to cause homicide to lose much of the horror which it inspires in every philanthropic mind. Distrust and terror would usurp the imagination, and no individual security be experienced; and it was, perhaps, from a fear of these consequences taking place, that the children of Israel (who were disposed to be revengeful and hard-hearted,) were forbidden by the *All-Wise Dispensation* to feed upon blood* of any sort:—

"Moreover ye shall eat no manner of blood, whether it be of fowl or of beast, in any of your dwellings."

Sept. 8, 1817. PHILOS.

* Marsel. Ficin. de studios: sanct. terend. l. 2. cap. 2. See also Pliny, lib. 28, cap. 1; and Muffet, p. 140.

* It may be said, that the feeding upon human blood could not be attended in its moral consequences with worse effects than upon any other animal substance; but it has been supposed that, blood being the chief support of life, the admitting it as an article of diet, would be apt to render the minds of those naturally prone to hard-heartedness more susceptible of bad impressions: if this, however, was the reason why the Israelites were forbidden its use, the prohibition is but little attended to at present.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HALF a century hence, it will be interesting to read in your Magazine the peculiar diagnostics of the atmospheric state in the remarkable year 1817. In the alpine district of Strathspey, a water-spout fell at Tinlarg, in the end of June, over a hill which sends several tributary streams to the river Dulnan; and, at a place called Mucruch, might be seen the Dulnan swelled over its banks, and, at a short distance to the west, reduced by long drought to a narrow brook. In Badenoch, several rivulets became so shallow in the month of September, that great quantities of large and small trout were gathered by the poor. Such an occurrence had not taken place for forty years. In the parish of Kirkmicheal, in the end of October, a whirlwind carried

many shocks of corn from a low field, completely transporting the bundles over a wooded hill, a hundred and fifty feet in height; and, on the same night, many shocks of corn were swept from a field in the parish of Ringussie, carried across the Spey, and left upon a moor a mile and half distant. A gentleman, going to visit a friend, was astonished to see the barren land covered with grain; but, when he reached the river, and saw the sheaves floating, he painfully accounted for the strange phenomena. A field at R. produced several stalks of double-eared oats; at A. a stalk of barley had two ears; and at I. several stalks matured three ears. Add to these particulars, that, on the 28th of November, our mountains had less snow than on the 20th of June.

If all your correspondents would inform you of any remarkable variations in the weather, the communication would probably be acceptable to future times. B. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. IV.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

DANTE.

THERE are certain periods in the history of every country that has arrived at a high degree of civilization, at which literature and the arts have flourished with peculiar vigour, which genius has adorned with her brightest splendours, and rendered illustrious to all succeeding ages. Such to Italy were the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the first of these distinguished æras, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, rise like three mighty columns, the earliest and noblest monuments of reviving taste and learning.

Dante was born at Florence, in the year 1265, of the noble family of the Alighieri Unfortunate in love, and unsuccessful in ambition, his whole life was beclouded by adversity and disappointment. Beatrice Portinari, the object of his earliest attachment, was torn from him by death at the age of twenty-five, and the acrimonious temper of Gemma Donati, whom he afterwards married, only served to embitter his regret for her loss. Engaged by his family connexions in the political contests which agitated his country, he was expelled from it by the victorious party in 1302, and passed the remainder of his life in melancholy exile, at the courts of the petty princes of Italy, sharing the usual fate of superior genius in the dislike, or disregard, of those who were incapable of appreciating him. He died at Ravenna, in 1321, at the court of Guido di Polenta, the sovereign of that city

This brief outline of his history will account for, and excuse the gloomy and sarcastic spirit apparent in his poetry, which, though softened occasionally, by a tender and affecting melancholy, never brightens into the radiance of cheerfulness and joy. The scenes of the invisible world, divided, according to the Catholic faith, into the three regions of hell, purgatory, and paradise, are the subject of his great work, the Divina Commedia; and the theme was congenial to his Muse. In the awful exhibition of Divine vengeance, all the power of his genius is displayed; but, with Milton, he has failed in the attempt to give interest to the scenes of penitence, and of celestial bliss: and the Purgatorio, and Paradiso, like the Paradise Regained, though containing passages of great beauty, cannot be read with interest or pleasure. The general plan of this extraordinary production is as follows:—

The poet supposes, that, at the close of the century, in Easter-week, of the year 1300, he was lost in a desert near Jerusalem, infested by beasts of strange and ferocious aspect. As he is flying from one of these, he is met by the shade of Virgil, who informs him, that the only passage out of the wilderness, lies through the shades below, whither he has a divine commission to conduct him; thus, allegorically intimating, that the contemplation of the invisible world is the only means of escape from the fury of the passions. Encouraged by the assurance of celestial protection, Dante proceeds with his friendly guide on the awful expedition, and arrives at the portal of hell, over which he reads, in dark characters, this appalling inscription;

"*Through me the entrance lies to realms of woe!*
Through me the entrance lies to endless pain!
Through me the entrance lies to gulphs below,
Where, lost to hope and heaven, the guilty weep in vain!"*

* The words are thus repeated in the original—
Per me si va nella città dolente
Per me si va nell 'eterno dolore.
Per me si va tra la perduta gente; &c.
Inferno, canto 3. v. 1. et seq.

Almighty

Almighty justice, wisdom, power, and love,
Ere Time began, my firm foundations laid;
Nor shall they fail when Time shall cease to more,
And all but things eternal pass away and fade.
O ye who enter here no longer hope retain!"

Confiding, however, in their divine warrant, the two poets pass the tremendous barrier, and enter the infernal shade. "But here, says Dante, such a dismal sound of sighs and groans, and loud lamentations, met my ear, that the tears started into my eyes. Strange voices, horrid dialects, exclamations of grief, and bursts of rage, dull moans and piercing shrieks, with wringing of hands, mingled in dire confusion, circulated in dismal murmurs through the starless air, like sand whirled by the wind." These mournful sounds arose from an ignoble multitude, who had lived in the world, at once without guilt and without virtue. Their punishment was of the same negative kind as their life had been, and they suffered no other torments than those inflicted by conscience. "Heaven, (says Virgil,) hath rejected them, lest its beauty should be tarnished by them; and hell is forbidden to receive them, lest the guilty should derive some glory from them. Disdained alike by justice and by mercy, the earth retains no memorial of them. Let us not waste our attention upon them, but behold, and pass on."

Having traversed this inglorious crowd, the poets reach the mournful shores of Acheron; where, pursued by divine justice, the guilty assemble from all nations of the earth, in rapid succession, like the falling leaves of autumn. Charon, as in the fables of antiquity, is employed in transporting them to the opposite side; and Dante and his conductor are by him conveyed to the precincts of the infernal abyss, which is represented as a sort of vast funnel, divided into seven concentric circles, or regions, placed one below the other; the inflictions increasing in severity as they descend.

They first arrive at the abodes of the sages and philosophers of the heathen world, whom the Roman church condemns to eternal punishment, because they died without baptism. Their tears and lamentations were not occasioned by any positive suffering, but by their everlasting regret of the blessedness they had lost. "Their situation, (says M. Sismondi,) resembles the pale elysium of the poets: it is a faint image of life, in which regret supplies the place of hope."

After the heroes of antiquity, the next they meet with in their descent, are those whom love has rendered criminal. "This region is deprived of all light; it roars like the troubled sea, vexed by contending winds. An infernal hurricane incessantly whirls round the spirits, as flights of small birds are driven before the tempest." Among the number of these unfortunates, Dante finds Francesca, the daughter of his patron Guido di Polenta, who, married to Lancelot Malatesti, was detected in criminal intercourse with her brother-in-law, and killed by her husband. "The reputation of this episode, (remarks the elegant writer before quoted,) has passed into every language, but no translation can convey the charm and perfect harmony of the original." To those who wish to know more of this affecting story, we recommend the perusal of Mr. Leigh Hunt's 'Tale of Rimini,' of which it is the subject.

In the third circle, they witness the chastisement of the gluttonous and intemperate; who, stretched on putrid mire, are eternally exposed to a freezing shower. One of Dante's fellow-countrymen, who is among them, is permitted for a few moments to rise and converse with him on the state of Florence. But the interval of grace soon expires, and he falls again into his former state of gelid rigidity. The epiphonema which the poet pronounces over him is, in the original, truly striking,

"Then said my guide,—He falls, to rise no more,
Till the archangel's trumpet loud shall sound;
When each shall wear his mortal dress once more,
To hear what in his ears for ever shall resound."*

In the fourth circle are placed the avaricious and the prodigal, who are punished together, and mutually reproach and torment each other. To these succeed the choleric, immersed in a horrible quagmire; in which miserable situation, Dante finds Filippo Argenti, another Florentine,—for the poet has not neglected the opportunity for satire, which his expedition affords him. Proceeding onwards, they arrive at the infernal metropolis, surrounded by the black marshes of the Styx, and guarded by demons and furies. These grim mon-

* E'l duca disse a me: Più non si desta
Di qua dal suon dell'angelica tromba; &c.
Inferno, canto 6. v. 94 et seq.

stars

sters refuse them admittance, and Virgil is obliged to invoke celestial aid. The approach of the angel who is sent to enforce the divine mandate is thus described:

"Sudden there rushed across the turbid wave,
An awful sound, which made the dark shores quake,
As when some storm in summer's heats doth rave,
And through the echoing woods its furious course doth take."
"The shepherds fly, the beasts are struck with fear,
The branches crash, the leaves are scattered round
Th' impetuous blast holds on its proud career,
And, wrapt in dusty clouds, sweeps o'er the smoking ground."*

The gloomy portals fly open at the resistless touch of the seraph's wand; who, after a severe and haughty rebuke to his fallen brethren, again takes wing, without deigning to notice Dante or his companion: like one, says the poet, whose thoughts are intent on other subjects.

They now enter the dread enclosure, and find themselves in a horrible cemetery of fiery sepulchres,—the mansions appointed for the sowers of heresy and discord. "They glowed, (says the narrator,) like iron just taken from the furnace; they were partly open: dismal cries proceeded from them; and, as I passed near one of them, I was thus accosted: "O Tuscan, who art permitted living to traverse this city of fire, stay thy steps a moment; thy graceful accents declare thee to be a native of that noble country, to which I have perhaps occasioned too many troubles." The man who thus speaks, says the eloquent historian of the Italian Republics, the man who thus speaks from amidst the flames, is Farinata degli Uberti, the leader of the Gibeline party in Florence, the conqueror of the Guelphs at the battle of the Arbia, and the saviour of his country, which the Gibelines would have sacrificed to their own security. Farinata is one of those great characters, to which we can find a parallel only in antiquity, or in the middle ages. Master of events and of men, he appears superior even to destiny, and the torments of hell are unable to disturb his haughty indifference. He is admirably painted in the discourse which Dante has attributed to him; his whole interest is still concentrated in his country, and in his party; and the exile of the Gibelines gives him more pain than the fiery bed on which he is stretched.

"Descending into the seventh circle, Dante beholds a vast ditch filled with blood, in which the tyrants and homicides are immersed. Centaurs, armed with darts, are stationed on the banks, and oblige the wretches who would raise their heads above the gore, quickly to replunge them in it. Farther on, the suicides are changed into thorny trunks, retaining nothing human, except the faculty of speech and of suffering. They are deprived of all power of action, for having once perverted it to their own destruction. On a plain of burning sand, incessantly exposed to a shower of fire, Dante meets with men, who, notwithstanding the degrading vices of which they are suffering the penalty; were, in other respects, worthy of his affection or esteem:—Brunetto Latino, who had been his preceptor in poetry and eloquence; Guido Guerra, Jacopo Rusticucci, and Tegghiaio Aldobrandini, the most virtuous and disinterested of the Florentine republicans of the preceding generation. "Could I have preserved myself from the fire, (says Dante,) I would have cast myself at their feet, and Virgil would doubtless have permitted me to do so. I was born in the same country with you, cried I, your revered names are familiar to my ear, and engraven on my heart." He afterwards gives them intelligence concerning Florence; and the principal solicitude of the unfortunate men, who are thus suffering everlasting torments, is still for the prosperity of their native city.

"We shall not any longer follow the poet from circle to circle, and from abyss to abyss. To render supportable the exhibition of such hideous objects, requires all the magic of his style and versification; it requires that power of description, which places the new world he has created, before the eyes of his readers; and that personal interest in his characters, which we feel, when the poet, anticipating the divine justice, exhibits to his countrymen the very men whose vices they have witnessed, or by whose crimes they have suffered, distributed in the different regions of hell, recognizing their fellow citizen, and forgetting for a moment their tortures in the recollection of their country.

"As the journey of Dante is not an action,

* E già venia su per le torbid'onde
Un fracasso d'un suon pien di spavento; &c.
Inferno, canto 9. v. 64.

action, as it is not sustained by any passion or enthusiasm, we feel no very lively solicitude about the hero; if, indeed, he can be said to be the hero of his poem, and not rather the spectator of objects which his imagination has brought together. The work, however, is not wholly devoid of romantic interest; we behold the poet advancing without guard, amidst the demons and the damned. Though the divine commands have opened the gates of hell to him, and though Virgil is the bearer of the celestial mandate, the deep malice of the devils frequently resists the decrees of fate. They sometimes furiously shut the infernal gates before him; and, at others, rush upon him to tear him in pieces; they seek to deceive him, and to bewilder him in the infernal labyrinth: we lend ourselves to his fiction sufficiently to be affected by the continual danger to which he is exposed. The power of his descriptions also, added to the profound horror of the objects depicted, often creates a strong emotion. Thus, in the twenty-fifth canto, we shudder at the frightful punishment of the robbers. The bottom of the valley in which these terrified wretches are wandering, is full of horrible serpents: one of these monsters, before Dante's eyes, seizes on Angelo Brunelleschi, envelops his whole body in its dreadful folds, and sheds its poison on his cheeks. Soon, the two beings are confounded in one, their colours fade, their limbs lose their form; and, when they again separate, Brunelleschi is become the serpent, and Cianfa, who had wounded him, has recovered his human form. A moment afterwards, another serpent wounds Buoso degli Abbati in the breast: he then falls to the ground at his feet. Buoso fixes his eyes upon him, and is deprived of the power of speech; he yawns, as if sleep or fever had destroyed his strength; he looks on the serpent, and the serpent on him: a thick smoke issues from the wound of the one, and from the jaws of the other; these smokes meet, and presently the two natures are changed; arms shoot from the body of the serpent, those of the man contract, and disappear under a scale. The one rises, the other falls prostrate; and the sinners, who have thus exchanged their torments, separate with mutual maledictions.*

"The general conception of the unknown world, which Dante has unveiled, is in itself grand and sublime. The empire of the dead, as described by the ancient poets, is confused, and almost incomprehensible; that of Dante presents itself with an order, a grandeur, a regularity, which strike the imagination, and render it impossible to conceive of it otherwise. The interior of the earth is occupied by a horrible gulph, hollowed like an immense funnel, the sides of which, instead of being smooth, are formed into terraces; it terminates at the centre of the earth, where Lucifer is placed. This terrible emperor of the realms of woe, plunged to the middle in a frozen ocean, over which he waves six gigantic wings, inflicts on the damned, the vengeance of the Deity, of whom he is at once the minister and the victim. In like manner, the whole crew of the spirits of darkness, who joined him in his rebellion against the Most High, are incessantly employed in wreaking their malice upon the guilty, at the same time that they share their torments. A long cavern conducts from the centre of the earth to the light of day, and terminates at the foot of a mountain, placed in the opposite hemisphere, the form of which is the relief of the infernal abyss. It is a vast cone, graduated like the abyss by terraces, which form the separate mansions of the spirits, who are accomplishing the absolution of their venial crimes in purgatory. Angels guard the avenues, and every time that a spirit is permitted to ascend to heaven, the whole mountain resounds with songs of thanksgiving from all its inhabitants. At the summit is placed the terrestrial Paradise; forming, as it were, a communication between earth and heaven, which last is also represented under the form of a third spiral, rising, sphere above sphere, to the throne of the Most High.

"The *Purgatory* is, in many respects, a fainter image of hell, since the same crimes are punished there by chastisements of the same nature, but which are only temporary, because the death of the sinner has been preceded by repentance. Dante has, however, introduced much less variety both in the offences and the punishments,

* It is impossible, within the limits of an article like the present, to do more than mention a few of the most striking scenes; but the story of Count Ugolino and his children, which occupies the first ninety lines of the thirty-third Canto of the Inferno, commencing with the words,

"La bocca sollerò dal fiero pasto."

is too celebrated to be passed over without reference. For *harrowing* description, it is perhaps without a parallel in any language.

punishments. After passing a long time with those who are kept without the gate of purgatory for having deferred their conversion, he follows the order of the seven deadly sins. The proud are oppressed by enormous weights; the envious. clothed in hair-cloth, have their eye-lids bound by an iron wire; the choleric are stifled in smoke; the indolent are compelled to run incessantly; the avaricious are prostrated with their faces to the earth; the gluttonous suffer the pains of hunger and thirst; and those who have abandoned themselves to incontinence, expiate their guilt in fire. The scene, therefore, is more confined, the action slower; and, as Dante has made the Purgatorio of equal length with the other two parts of his poem, it drags on heavily. Uninteresting discourses, dreams, and visions, fill the cantos, and render the reader impatient to arrive at the end of the mysterious expedition.

"After traversing the seven galleries of purgatory, Dante reaches the terrestrial Paradise, situated on the top of the mountain. He gives a description of it full of gracefulness, but which is too frequently interlarded with scholastic dissertations: here Beatrice, the woman whom he had loved, descends from heaven to meet him; and, at her approach, while he is trembling in her presence, through the power of his former attachment, Virgil, who had been his companion hitherto, quits him. The poem of the Paradiso contains but few descriptions; the painter who has given such terrible pictures of hell, has not attempted to delineate heaven. After ascending from one sphere to another, which the reader quits in the same ignorance as he enters them, the poem terminates in the contemplation of the mysterious union of the persons in the godhead."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO letters in your interesting Miscellany for May and November last, I have read with avidity, as professing to give the solution of a natural phenomenon in this vicinity, I mean the floating island in Derwent lake; concerning which, I have had the opportunity of hearing many conjectures; but must confess, I have been disappointed in the conclusion.

The polite compliments paid by your learned correspondent Alphabetious, to your prior ingenious correspondent Philos, might, I think, with equal propriety be returned to himself; for, had he considered a little longer on the subject, he would probably have accounted for its occasional elevation in a more satisfactory manner, than by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. I know not how far it may agree with your new theory of falling bodies, that the pressure upwards should be greater, as that from above is lessened: but, I think it is not consistent with the old system of gravitation, which generally considers the ascent of bodies to be caused by the descent of some other of greater specific gravity.

On turning over a file of the Carlisle Journal, I find in one, dated September 24th, 1808, an article on this subject, signed John Otley; who, after animadverting upon some theories previously offered, concludes thus: "Perhaps the carburetted hydrogen gas usually found in the bottom of stagnant water, may be produced here in greater quantity than in other parts of the lake, and probably its production may be increased by heat; probably too the upper stratum of earth may not be so firmly attached to its bed; and the surface being closely interwoven with the roots of aquatic plants, prevents the escape of this gas, till the uppermost stratum of earth being charged therewith, is raised from its bed; the water, gaining admission underneath, easily bears it up, so long as the earth contains air enough to make its specific gravity less than that of water; but when, by exposure, the earth becomes discharged of its gas, it gradually sinks to its old bed, to remain till a sufficient quantity is again accumulated."

Now, comparing the above with your recent communications, it may be seen how much (or rather how little) we have gained in knowledge of this subject, in a period of nine years; during which time the phenomenon has appeared twice.

Without hazarding any conjectures of my own, I shall merely add, for the information of such of your readers as are disposed to reason for themselves on this subject, that the stratum of earth forming the island is about six feet in thickness; its surface is formed of an earthy sediment, apparently deposited by the water, and in which the roots of plants, as Quillwort, &c. (common to the bottom of the lakes) vegetate; the rest, or principal part of the mass, consists of decayed vegetables, forming a

spongy

spongy kind of peat; but appearing as if the conversion into that earth was not fully perfected. A quantity of air is found diffused through its substance, not collected in a body underneath it, as many from superficial observation have imagined; a portion of which being analysed by a chemical friend of mine, was found to be a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and azote, with a small portion of carbonic acid gas. The substratum, to the depth of several feet, is a soft clay, which, when dried, is exceeding light and friable. N. Y.

Keswick; Dec. 1, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Meteorological Abstract for the last Twelve Months at Carlisle.

	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	WIND.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.	Inches		W. S.W. S. and S.E.	E. N.E. N. and N.W.
January	54	24	40	30.57	28.43	29.697	1.57	15	30	1
February	50	32	41.8	30.61	29.22	29.77	3.20	23	27	1
March	50	22	40.43	30.45	28.51	29.676	2.13	17	27	4
April	60	24	48.1	30.74	29.84	30.31	.31	4	3	27
May	62	39	47	30.37	29.17	29.783	2.71	12	14	17
June	81	43	57.8	30.33	29.09	29.84	3.06	12	15	15
July	65	48	56.6	30.11	29.20	29.77	3.64	20	21	10
August	62	43	55	30.17	29.03	29.677	5.71	25	23	8
September	75	35	55	30.27	28.87	29.97	1.46	5	20	10
October	54	28	41.3	30.47	28.91	30.04	1.17	10	7	24
November	57	34	47.33	30.54	29.23	29.865	2.80	22	28	2
December	50	16	35	30.16	28.57	29.55	2.75	14	18	13
Annual Mean			47.12	Annual Mean		29.83	30.51 Total.	179 Tot.	233 Total.	132 Total.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1817.

January—was most unseasonably mild, the average temperature 40,07 is a very unusual occurrence in the same month in this climate; the only frost experienced was on the 15th and 16th. The 21st, 22nd, and 23d, were very stormy; but the weather was generally fair and pleasant.

February.—The weather continued remarkably mild, but wet, and extremely stormy; we had only five fair and tolerably calm days, the wind during the whole of the remainder of the month was very violent; and, at times, blew dreadful hurricanes, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

March—was unusually moist and gloomy; and, on the whole, very stormy, with showers of snow, hail, rain, and sleet; the surrounding mountains were generally quite covered with snow; the 19th, 20th, and 21st, were severe frost. The wind, since the commencement of the year, excepting six days, has blown uniformly from the westerly points.

April—was dry and brilliant, with parching northerly winds, and frosty nights. On the 10th, the thermometer was as low as 24°: the difference between mid-day and night temperature this month frequently exceeded 20°.

May—was extremely cold for the season: the thermometer was only once as high as 62°, and once 60°,—namely, on the 7th and 27th; and the average (47°) is 1.1° lower than that of the last month, and the coldest May experienced during the period of this journal (seventeen years). Frequent showers of hail occurred; and the highest mountains were sometimes quite covered with snow.

June.—The weather, during the former half of this month, was cold, wet, and gloomy; and often very stormy. The latter half was extremely warm, and favourable for vegetation: from the 19th till the 28th, the heat was remarkably oppressive, with intervals of thunder

thunder and refreshing rains. The average temperature of the former period of this month is 52°, and of the latter 64°,—making an increase of 12°.

July.—The greatest height of the thermometer this month (65°), and the average (56.6°), is low for the season. The quantity of rain, (3.64 inches,) fell in showers,—which, in the latter part of the month, were very heavy. The barometer, excepting on the 23d, was constantly below 30 inches.

August — was an extremely wet month: the quantity of rain, (5.71 inches,) is the greatest that has fallen here in one month since May 1811, when the torrents, which accompanied the destructive thunder-storms at that period, amounted to 6.02 inches. During the present month we only had six fair days; and the weather was, on the whole, unseasonably cold.

September.—The extremely fine weather experienced this month was of most essential benefit to the harvest,—which, at the end of last month, was very unpromising: it was, on the whole, unusually warm for the season. On the 3d, the thermometer was as high as 75°; and on the 16th and 17th, 70° and 72°. In the evening of the 3d we had some peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy rain: excepting the 26th and 27th,—which were showery, and rather stormy; the whole of the remainder was beautifully serene and pleasant. In the evening of the 19th, soon after twilight, a luminous arch was observed northwards,—the altitude of its centre about 15°, and apparently in the magnetic meridian,—from which active streamers darted towards the zenith: the corruscations were very brilliant for about forty minutes, then gradually disappeared.

October.—The weather continued dry, calm, and exceedingly fine, till near the end of the month, which finished in this district a most abundant harvest. The nights were generally frosty: on the mornings of the 2d, 4th, and 5th, the thermometer was 4° below the freezing point. The four last days of the month were stormy, with heavy showers of hail, rain, and sleet; when the tops of the surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

November—was extremely mild for the season: the average temperature (47.33°) is higher than May, and probably without a parallel in this part of the kingdom. The wind, which was chiefly westerly, was moderate; and the quantity of rain (2.8 inches,) is small, considering the unseasonable mildness of the weather.

December.—The weather, during the first nine days, was generally mild, with drizzling showers. The 10th and 11th were intense frost: on the morning of the 11th, the thermometer was as low as 14°. It afterwards was mild and showery till the 17th, when, in the night, the wind blew a hurricane from the south-east, accompanied with heavy rain, which continued the greater part of the following day,—when the river Eden overflowed its banks and adjoining low grounds, in the neighbourhood of this city, during thirty-six hours. On the 20th we were again visited with intense frost, which continued till the 27th: on the morning of the 25th, the thermometer was at 16°; the 27th was very stormy, with heavy showers of sleet,—when all the surrounding mountains were covered with snow. The remaining four days were chiefly moderate frost, with some trifling intervals of thaw and light rain. W. PITT.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[When Sir Richard Phillips delivered his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, in the hope of legalizing a system of amicable arrangement between a debtor and his creditors, he was not aware that an Act, founded on the same principle, had been passed in the reign of William the Third, which was subsequently repealed. He remains in his original opinion, that such a law is the ONLY SPECIFIC for all the evils of our debtor and creditor system; and is persuaded, that, if the principle were not adverse to the unhallowed profits of lawyers, expedients would have been found to render it efficacious. The provisions of the statute of William merit preservation, because, in due time, in spite of *professional* sophistry and influence, the principle must again be recognized. Enable a majority of creditors to arrange with a debtor, after due notices to the whole, and all the mischiefs of bankruptcies, and all the miseries produced on debtor and creditor by insolvency, would disappear.]

An Act for Relief of Creditors, by making compositions with their Debtors, in case two-thirds in number and value do agree. Anno 8th and 9th William III.

WHEREAS many debtors, disabled by losses and misfortunes to pay their whole debts, are often willing to make what satisfaction they can for the same, so as they may enjoy their liberty, upon

upon reasonable agreements or compositions: but some few creditors insisting on their whole debts, and executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, being incapacitated to make any composition, such debtors despairing to see an end of their troubles, transport themselves and their effects beyond sea, or consume the same in prisons, or pretended privileged places, to their utter ruin, and become useless to the government, their families, a burden to their relations, or the parishes they live in, and all their creditors lose what may be had for their debts: for remedy whereof, be it enacted, &c. that it shall and may be lawful to and for two-third parts or more, in number and value of all real creditors, their executors, or other persons authorized by them, or any of them, to make such agreements or compositions as they shall think fit and reasonable, with any of their debtors, who, being unable to pay their whole debts, have withdrawn or absconded themselves from their usual places of abode, or are or shall become prisoners for debt before the 17th of November 1696; and that every such agreement or composition being made for the equal benefit of all the creditors, in proportion to their respective debts, and subscribed and sealed by the aforesaid two-third parts or more in value, without any secret, fraudulent, or collateral agreement, for any greater advantage than is therein expressed, shall be binding to, and conclude all the other creditors, their executors, &c. and all persons authorized by, or claiming under them, or any of them, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if all and every of them had actually made and subscribed such agreement or composition. And no executor, &c. shall be chargeable or accountable for more than what he or she shall receive thereby.

And for preventing frauds in any such agreement or composition, be it further enacted, &c. that all or any of the persons by whom the same shall be subscribed and sealed, shall, if required, in writing, before two credible witnesses, by any one or more of the creditors, their executors, &c. within twenty days after such request made, make oath in writing before a master in chancery, upon what account or consideration the debt or debts by him or her claimed from the debtor became due, to the best of his or her knowledge, and that neither he or she, or any other person or persons, by or with his or her direction, privity or consent, have or hath directly or indirectly, received or been allowed, or agreed to receive, or be allowed any greater advantage, gratuity, or reward, for or in consideration of the said debt or debts, or for subscribing and sealing such agreement or composition than is comprized and expressed therein, which oath shall be filed within twenty days after in the Court of Chancery, &c. And, if any person shall, upon such oath, wilfully forswear him or herself, they shall be liable to be indicted and punished for perjury.

And be it further enacted, &c. that, if any person by whom any such agreement or composition shall be subscribed and sealed, shall refuse to make such oath within the time above limited, or after having made the same, it shall appear that he or she hath wittingly or fraudulently claimed any other or greater debt or debts than is or are justly due and owing from the debtor, or hath received, &c. or agreed to receive, &c. any greater advantage, &c. for or in consideration of the said debt or debts, or for subscribing and sealing such agreement or composition than is comprized and expressed therein; then, and in every such case, his or her subscription to such agreement or composition shall be void, and of no effect; and shall also forfeit the sum of 100l. besides treble the value of what he or she shall so fraudulently claim or receive, or agree to receive, &c. to be recovered with full costs of suit, by such of the creditors only that will sue for the same, by action of debt, &c. And all the money so recovered (the costs and charges of recovery excepted,) shall be equally divided and distributed to and among all the creditors who contributed to carry on the suit, in proportion to their respective debts.

And be it further enacted, &c. that, if any debtor with whom any agreement or composition shall be made by virtue of this act, shall actually be in prison, or a prisoner at the time of making thereof, or shall afterwards be arrested or taken in execution and detained, and detained in prison at the suit or suits of any one or more of his or her creditors, their executors, &c. or any persons authorized by or claiming under them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of such agreement or composition, then it shall be lawful for the lord chancellor, lord keeper, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, or master of the rolls, or any of the judges of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, or barons of the Exchequer, (who are hereby severally required upon motion or petition, at the election of such debtor,) to summon the person or persons at whose suit the debtor is so detained; and also the keeper of the gaol, to bring such debtor before him or them; and, upon such debtor's producing his or her agreement, or composition, with a schedule annexed of all the debts owing by him or her, upon oath to the best of his or her knowledge, whereby the two-third parts or more, in number and value, intended by this Act, may appear; and that he or she is in prison, or a prisoner, for no other cause than for such debt or debts, as was by him

him or her owing at the time of the aforesaid agreement or composition, the said lord chancellor, &c. shall thereupon (in the presence of such person or persons, at whose suit or suits any such debtor shall be so detained or arrested, in case such person or persons shall then appear, or in his, her, or their absence, in case he, she, or they being lawfully summoned and oath thereof duly made, shall neglect or refuse to appear,) make an order for the discharge of such debtor out of custody or prison, and for the person or persons at whose suit or suits he or she is detained or arrested to pay the costs and charges occasioned by such detaining or arrest. And, in case the keeper of the gaol shall neglect or refuse to attend upon such summons, or shall not forthwith obey such order, and discharge the prisoner, he shall forfeit for every day he shall so neglect, or refuse to attend upon such summons or obey such order, the sum of five pounds, to be paid to the debtor so ordered to be discharged, &c.

*** *By a successful manœuvre of the lawyers, this excellent statute was repealed in the following sessions. The checks against fraud were said to be insufficient; and therefore, said these interested logicians, the principle itself ought to be abandoned!*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GODWIN, in his entertaining and instructive work on the times of Milton, describes Charles the Second, at his restoration, travelling to London in a coach, with the Duke of Buckingham sitting "in the boot;" and is doubtful what part of the vehicle this was, which certainly conveys to us a most ludicrous association.

The solution of this riddle may be found in the "Tales of my Landlord:"—"The insides were their Graces in person; two maids of honour; two children; a chaplain, stuffed into a *sort of lateral recess*, formed by a projection at the door of the vehicle, and called, from its appearance, *the boot*."—*Vol.* 2, *p.* 27.

BOOK-WORM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE translated the following article from the *Welsh Triads*, presuming that you will permit its insertion, as affording a curious specimen of antiquated rules of politeness; and you probably may be somewhat surprised at finding any thing in the style of a Chesterfield, as having existed in old times among the rude mountaineers of Wales. But, whatever comparison with the modern maxims of polite behaviour these triads may stand in, they present to our observation an important picture of the social habits of the antient Britons; which, by being preserved in the Monthly Magazine, will become useful matter of record for the future illustration of our history.

I thought it might be presuming too much on the forbearance of yourself and your readers, or I should have gratified my own wish, by having the originals printed along with the translation, in order, by such examples, to extend the information of our possessing such various literary compositions, in a language that is neglected, and nearly unknown to the world.

Dec. 1, 1817. MEIRION.

Triads of Civilized Life; translated from the Original, in the Welsh Archaïology, vol. iii. *p.* 278.

1. The three pillars of civility:—a respectful greeting, agreeably to manners and customs; an affectionate and welcome reception; and a polite demeanor, pleasing to the object of respect.

2. These three are the soul of civility:—respect, generosity, and pleasure.

3. The three indispensables of civility:—welcome, protection, and genuine politeness.

4. The three charms of civility:—vocal song, instrumental song, and information as to wisdom and amusement.

5. The three graces of civility:—wisdom, knowledge, and kindness.

6. The three greetings of civility:—compliment, inquiry as to the state and welfare of the person and his family, and an offer of entertainment.

7. The three salutations on meeting, that are due, agreeably to civility:—those are, "be the blessing of God upon you," or, "on your work and occupation;" whatever time it may be of the day, "be it good to you;" and, "may God be with you."

8. The three salutations at parting:—"God be with you;" the day, according to its period, "be it good to you;" and, "fare you well."

9. The three primary gifts of civility:—food, protection, and information.

10. The three universalities of lodging, agreeably to civility:—food, a bed, and a harp.

11. Three sorts of travellers, who should be variously accompanied, according

cording to the modes and forms of civility, and the dignified usage of the nation of the *Cymry:* behind such as may be better acquainted with the way; before such as may be unacquainted with the way; and to give the right-hand side to such as may travel in company, as also to such as may be met on the way, and politely greeting in passing.

12. Three genteel usages that appertain to civility:—a mutually joining in song, a mutual consultation, and mutual conversation.

13. Three things, agreeably to civility, which ought not to be enquired after of such as shall be lodged:—from whence he came, his wordly concerns, and his journey.

14. The three claims of civility, and that from the last invitation, by such as shall lodge a guest:—three days' protection, maintenance, and kindness.

15. The three superadditions of civility:—dainties, mirth, and presents.

16. The three gains of civility:—love, and honor, and protection, when there may be need.

17. The three superadditional rewards of civility:—the favour of God, the favour of man, and the satisfaction of the heart and conscience of him who puts it in practice.

18. The three influences of civility:—love, gaiety, and generosity.

19. The three objects of civility:—the stranger, the pre-eminent, and the strayed from his way.

20. The three claimants of civility:—the poor, the feeble, and the female.

21. The three leading ones to demand civility:—the afflicted, the female, and the stranger.

22. The three that take the lead of the leading ones, as to civility:—the feeblest, the poorest, and the one whose language is not known.

23. The three primary dispositions of civility:—lodging, fidelity, and charity.

24. The three interrogators allowed by civility:—a chief, a female, and a fellow stranger.

25. The three privileged ones of civility:—a learned man, a religious man, and a child.

26. The three demands for the sake of which, with civility, cannot be refused:—for the sake of God and his peace, for the sake of him who demands, and for the sake of what may be possible by accident and chance.

27. Three persons towards whom civility is due, under the privilege of politeness:—a gentleman, out of respect and honor to him; a female, as meriting kindness and protection; and a child, as meriting protection and instruction.

28. The three privileges of nobility, originating from the civil institution of the nation of the Cymry:—the privilege of primogeniture, of learning and sciences, and of praiseworthy achievements for the country and nation.

29. The three treasons against civility:—to accuse the person taken in to be lodged; to divulge his secret; and to break the three days' protection, which protection shall be from the time when he is received to the end of three days, and thence to the end of sixty hours from the time of saying, "God prosper you," or, "God be with you," or, "may God increase his grace towards you."

30. The three common privileges of civility:—the protection of God and his peace, natural compassion, and the urbanity derived from the dignity of the nation of the Cymry.

31. The three peculiar privileges of civility:—kindness from affection, such as exists towards a female; instruction, as towards a child, and any other that is ignorant; and a propriety of respect, as is due to an ingenious and splendid act,—as of a warrior who shall achieve an exploit, and the wise and skilful in improving sciences.

32. The three things, agreeably to civility, which ought to take place towards guests:—a kind-hearted reception, a ready supplying of wants, and friendly conversation.

33. Three things appertain to guests on taking their departure:—satisfied as to victuals and drink, directed as to their journey, and an increase of respect and good will.

34. The three whom a man ought to introduce at meat and in society with his guests:—his wife, his eldest son, and his eldest daughter, or such of those as may be, and he himself superintending.

35. The three usages first observed where guests resort:—water for washing the feet, a salutation of welcome by the heads of the family, and a chair at the fire-side.

36. The three things next to those:—his arms returned to the guest, a refreshment of meat and drink, and his bed shown to him, so that he may take the requisite bodily repose.

37. The three things mutually becoming in a host and a guest:—the being affable, the being silent, and the being unsuspicious.

38. The

38. The three protections of hospitality:—the protection of God and his peace, the protection of justice and charity, and the protection of the laws of politeness and civility of the nation of the Cymry.

39. The three salutations of blessing between a host and a guest:—at entering in, "the blessing of God in the house;" while in it, for every favour and friendly office, "the blessing of God be to you," or, "God bless you;" and, on departing, "come with God's blessing," as an invitation for every civility.

40. The three answers of blessing:—"the blessing of God upon you; the blessing of God in grace to you;" and, "go and the blessing of God be with you."

41. The three customary usages of guests:—a salutation under the protection of God and his peace, the putting off their arms, and the giving them into the hand of his host, and the declaring of his necessity and occasion, so that it may be known how to act towards him, and for him.

42. The three things which it is polite for a guest to give where he may come:—his arms, his name, and his origin; and, where he doth so, he has a right to the three protections of guests, whether he be a native or a stranger.

43. The three primary graces of welcome, agreeably to the rules of civility:—the showing of generous kindness; the showing of what shall satisfy, with respect to food and rest, so far as there may be occasion; and the arms returned back into the hand of the owner.

44. The three traits of civility, according to which guests ought to be received:—generous compassion, the established maxims of politeness, and orderly and inoffensive mirth.

45. The three beauties of hospitality and civility:—gentleness, domestic order, and prudent behaviour.

46. The three blemishes of hospitality:—the being over-inquisitive, luxurious, and defamatory.

47. The three dignities of hospitality:—the benignity of customs and manners, agreeably to the dictates of politeness; praiseworthy and dignified sciences, and correct pronunciation, void of degeneracy, as to the sense and purity of the language of the Cymry and its phraseologies.

48. Three things unseemly and uncivil in a man, of every sort and degree whatever, and wheresoever, and whensoever he may be:—these are, slothfulness, churlishness, and ignorance with respect to his rank and condition.

49. Three traits that are unhandsome, uncivil, and unpolite:—a habit of swearing, a habit of lying, and malicious slander.

50. The three uncivilities, that a demon is not worse than he who commits them:—the divulging of secrecy; unpoliteness towards one who gives lodging and entertainment agreeably to the rules of liberality and benevolence; and ingratitude, where it may be required from him a return of hospitality.

51. The three unpolite acts which entirely repress civility:—the being rude towards a female, the being rude towards one eminently wise and learned, and the being rude towards a man devoted to religion and piety.

52. The three primary objects of honour, in every salutation of politeness and civility:—a female, a man devoted to learning and science, and a man exercising the privilege and authority of a country.

53. There are three sorts of men exercising the privilege and authority of a country and civil society:—men attached to government, as are the sovereign of the commonwealth and his orderly and invested men of office; men orderly devoted to religion and piety; and teachers of civil arts and sciences, where they are invested with privilege and office; so that without these there can be no civilization in a country or nation.

54. Three things disrespectful and disgraceful in a householder, to be seen by day-light and his chimney smoaking:—a barking dog in the court-yard, thorns on his stile, or his gate shut, and a salutation at his door unanswered.

55. Three things unseemly in one who receives hospitality:—a telling of lies, an obscene expression, and a criminating or accusing of another, when not required by any person, nor by orderly cause and impelling necessity.

56. Three things, that render every man offensive in civil society, and will destroy him in the end:—craft, wrath, and greediness as to meat and drink.

57. Three unseemly habits at meal time:—excess of talking, affectation, and the praising or condemning of the meat, which ought to be received as God may send it.

58. Three most becoming qualities in a guest and a host:—cleanliness of person and dress, cleanliness of discourse, and cleanliness of manners and habit; since

since there cannot be civility and politeness without these qualities.

59. Three things that no one ought to accept payment for, from a stranger, or a person on his journey, who may ask for them:—milk, salt, and bread; but for other saleable things it is not uncivil to accept payment, where they are solicited for pay.

60. Three things that ought to be had freely, without pay or reward, by every man who goes on his journey:—water, fire, and shelter from the storm.

61. Three charity gifts that are due to every stranger, and necessitous person:—food, protection, and direction.

62. Three devilish and uncivil characteristics in a person:—tyranny, envy, and pride.

63. Three things from civility ought to be politely thanked for:—invitation, benefit, and present.

64. Three things that are due towards guests, as a token of respect:—to go and receive them kindly at a distance, where their coming shall be known; to welcome them complacently and honourably with all cheerfulness and generosity while they tarry; and obligingly and condescendingly to send them on their way when they depart.

And thus conclude the Triads of civilized society: and these were extracted from the book of the old Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, by me Thomas ab Ivan, of Tre Bryn. 1685.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the valuable communication of N. Bartley, from Cathay, he speaks in high praise of potato-flour, and says, "that he has a sample of some twelve years old, which is good, although negligently kept." He will much oblige me, if he will say in what manner he prepares this flour, and give any other particulars respecting it which he may think useful. Could he also add (for the benefit of many of your readers,) the results of the thirteen successive harvests of wheat, after potato crops, as practised by Jethro Tull?

In reply to S. Thompson, with respect to the singular appearance which he mentions to have taken place on his grains after brewing, I think the following may help to solve the riddle.—I understand it has been for some few years past the practice of the retail malsters to mix "barley in its natural state" with their malt; by which means they can sell it cheaper, as they avoid all the duty which otherwise would be payable on the barley so mixed with the malt. This shews whence the vegetative principle comes; but what should call it forth during the short period of brewing seems difficult to comprehend.

I have no pretensions to the title of antiquary, but offer to I. S. A. the following observations, which occurred to me as I read his question respecting Graveship. He instances the village of Osset. Osset is plainly derived, I think, from *os*, a bone; and called Osset, probably, from containing the bone or bones of some saint: the tribute, therefore, now paid annually, arose from the gifts originally to this saint. Dewsbury, being within this Graveship, receives the money still paid by custom, though the origin of such custom be lost. Whether this be really the case I know not, to me it has the air of probability at least.

Amidst the many hints thrown out respecting the Poor-laws, I have not met with the following idea, which I think would be the means of saving an immense expence in law, travelling, &c. and render the question of settlement comparatively easy. My plan is simply this,—let the birthplace of every person be his parish for life. It may be objected, that persons generally do not apply for relief till they are old, and then it may be difficult to ascertain their parish: this may sometimes occur, but it would be but rarely; few persons can be found who are ignorant of the place of their birth; besides, if this plan were adopted and made public, it would be carefully attended to in future, and the minister would carefully register all whom he baptized; and, a copy of such register being given (which by an Act of Parliament might be made obligatory on him to do,) to the parents of such children, it would be carefully put up in the chest, as a defence against want. What endless law-suits would be prevented by this, and how many temptations to prevarication and falsehood would be done away with. Nature points this out: where so just and equitable for a man to draw his support from as the place of his nativity? who ought to help to maintain an indigent brother so much as members of the same hamlet, town, or city? In a few years this would produce an increase of brotherly love; the boy whom we had seen in the vigour of youth going forth to seek his fortune in life, would

be

be respected in old age if he needed relief; and that relief would be cheerfully given him, which would be sparingly, if not grudgingly, afforded to one who had been only a year in the place, and thereby made himself the object of the required bounty. R. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the subject of Stock Debentures has for some time been under discussion in several of the public prints; and, as it is intended to be introduced to the consideration of the Legislature at the approaching session; it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your numerous readers, to lay before them a short abstract of the plan, and of the arguments which have been urged for its adoption.

I propose, that every proprietor of the funded capital shall have the *liberty* of claiming any part of it in transferable debentures of 100l. and upwards. These debentures to be retransferable into stock, and the interest when received to be written off the back of each.

Every proprietor would thus possess at all times a security convertible into cash, and the bankers would lend all their floating capital, as they would hold an available property in case of any sudden emergency, and the present necessity of locking up stock for a third of a year (during the preparations for the dividends;) and the long attendance required to transfer stock, would be avoided.

By the present practice, a London banker possessing five hundred thousand stock, can hardly avail himself of the use of it after half-past two, although he is obliged to pay every claim until five o'clock every day. And a banker of Glasgow cannot transfer his stock except he gives his personal attendance in London, or executes a power of attorney, whereby he ceases to have the controul of his own property: the country bankers, by receiving debentures as deposits for the loans they afford, would restore the circulation of private paper, which has been withdrawn; and agriculture, trade, and commerce, would thus be advanced.

Persons of financial experience will fully perceive the beneficial effects that would be produced in the money-market, by the facility the plan would give to the procuring loans on stock at any hour of the day, and in every part of the United Kingdom. The immense dormant capital, the national debt, will be, *in effect*, changed into a circulating medium; applicable to the purposes of cash; transferrable in every country; and answering the most desirable uses of currency in those places where barter now only exists.

The relief that would be instantly afforded to our colonies, where an article of merchandize sometimes passes through three hands in the course of a day, for want of a circulating medium, will be fully appreciated by those interested in their welfare, and who may often have witnessed this circumstance.

What practical ill effect could be produced by a commercial gentleman, who holds 3300l. three per cent. consols. changing them into three one thousand, and three one hundred stock debentures; and thereby possessing the means, at any moment, of raising money, by sale or loan, in *every* part of the United Kingdom.

It is obvious, that the funded debt of this country has arisen to its present enormous amount by the succession of loans; and, upon examination, it will be found, that the plan proposes a new basis of public credit: thus, a loan to the government is,—a *part* of the individuals lend to the *whole* of the individuals. The loan itself, neither increases nor diminishes the riches of the country; but it occasions a destruction of capital to the amount borrowed, as the *uses* of that capital are thereby annihilated. But, by giving the stockholder the permissive faculty of holding debentures, funded property will be *so far* reproductively consumed, instead of improductively; that is, the riches of the country would be again restored to productive *employment*.

The funded capital, now above 700 millions, is emphatically pronounced the burthen of the country, claiming annually forty-four millions of taxes! How is it possible, that the proceeds of industry should continue adequate to the increased payments of this amount of interest, when the capital itself is unemployed, and out of circulation?

The bankers of the United Kingdom would possess a security transferrable in every place, and at all times, without the creation of a fictitious capital, and without any compulsory acts to oblige the circulation. Capital can thus be supplied to the extent that may be wanted, without the disadvantage of *forcing* the introduction of paper, but merely giving the power of making it subservient to the

the temporary exigency of the kingdom. But it will be, in fact, dissimilar to a paper circulation, as each debenture will represent a certificate of substantial property, for which every acre of land in the United Kingdom stands pledged.

It has been objected, that exchequer-bills are now applied to this purpose. I answer, the constitution forbids any *permanent* unfunded debt; it would be an infringement on the bank charter, and a much greater innovation than the introduction of debentures; besides, the tenor of an exchequer bill obliges an application at the Exchequer at certain periods, and it is subject to a variation and loss of interest, and to be withdrawn by the government. As to the small amount of India bonds now in circulation, (perhaps only four millions,) they form a very inadequate supply, and are little known.

Debentures would prevail where funded property is hardly known; and such would be the demand for a security *bearing interest*, and yet possessing all the advantages of bank-notes, that the three per cent. consols would soon rise in value to 100l. sterling per cent. And, as the purchases of the sinking fund would then be useless, the whole of that fund of fourteen millions per annum, and four millions in addition saved by the consequent reduction of the four and five per cents. would be applicable to the service of the year, which eighteen millions per annum is more than the national expenditure.

The stock exchange would obtain an increase of business and great facilities by the use of debentures. They would be a most material assistance to every day's settling of stock, which would resolve itself with the greatest ease by the afternoon's balancing of the bankers' accounts, as Lombard-street would probably possess six millions every evening of debentures. The Bank of England, by their use, would be compensated for the reduction in their discount trade.

The use of debentures is proposed to be optional; and, I conceive, if only a twentieth part of the national debt be brought into circulation by this means, it will effect all the purposes which are required.

It has been asserted, that "capital punishments for forgeries (through the use of debentures,) will be numerous." Forgeries, with respect to bank-notes, only occur in the *smaller* ones; a tradesman never takes even a twenty-pound note, but from a person of respectability, nor without possessing the means of returning it, if it be a forgery. *This* will apply more forcibly to debentures, none of which will be of a less amount than 100l.; and no person would perpetrate such an act with a certainty of being detected in a few hours; besides, the construction of debentures, by a peculiar invention, will give the means of examination at distant places.

Nor would the landed interest be less benefitted. An agricultural writer represents, that the country bankers have rendered themselves the possessors of most of the title-deeds in the country, and that the landed proprietors are paying at the rate of ten and twelve per cent. interest, in the shape of annuities, for money borrowed upon the security of their estates. From what has been advanced, the landed proprietor must be satisfied, that money *will* be easily procured at three per cent. through the issue of debentures, and *then* the annuitant and mortgagee will comply with a ratio of interest, proportional to the price of corn, as the wisdom of our legislature has provided "the equity of redemption in both instances." The difference in the rate of interest chargeable upon estates, would be applied by the proprietors to the improvement of their land; and activity would thereby prevail in the farming districts, as well as in the manufacturing counties, and the poor-rates will consequently diminish.

An opponent, who signs himself "Amicus," truly understands the effect I have anticipated from my plan; he says, "it is enlisting the physical force of the country in support of the stocks." But this he condemns, and would rather that the national debt be expunged! Believing, sir, that yourself and most of your readers wish faith to be kept with the public creditor," I trust this subject will gain a place in your valuable miscellany. WILLIAM DUNN.

St. Helen's Place; Dec. 5th, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND writes to me, "The long-disputed question of the quadrature of the circle is at length determined (at least asserted to be); Gruytus, a bookseller at Ruremonde, is about to publish, in three languages (French, Dutch, and Latin), a work, of which the following is the title:—*La Quadrature du Cercle, originelle, complette, et constante, inventée, expliquée, et prouvée, à l'evidence de quatre manières differentes, par J. Wilkenius-Remusa.*"

Give

Give me leave to offer a few remarks upon the squaring of the circle, which may perhaps elicit from others some valuable information. The squaring of the circle, that is, the finding an exact square to any given circle, has generally been ranked with the philosopher's stone and perpetual motion. It is easy enough to shew, that neither of these two can ever be; and the negation of that also probably may be proved,—even if it be allowed, that an angle can mete that, the very criterion of which is, that it has no angle. We know, and we can prove by algebra, as well as mathematical lines, that the square of the line, subtending the right angle of a triangle, is equal to the squares of the other two lines; but, if these two lines are isosceles (the same length), there are no numbers that will prove it. Thus,—$5 \times 5 = 4 \times 4 + 3 \times 3$; but there is no square that is twice another square,—two equal squares will not make any square. But it may be proved, that this cannot be; for the unit's place in every square is either 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9: now, half of these is either a fraction, or 2 or 3 in the units (or, if an 0, the first figure's) place; and 2 or 3 cannot be in the unit's place of any square.

If this statement be not perfectly clear to any one, he may square as many numbers as he please, and he will still find 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9, in the first figure's place. The same rule, I think, holds good in squaring the circle, whatever may be the length of the diameter,—the circumference will be 3 and a surd. According to Archimedes, the D : C :: 7 : 22, which is evidently too large a circumference. Des Cartes argued, that, a right line and a circle being of different natures, there can be no strict proportion between them. Charles V. offered 100,000 crowns to the person who should square the circle. The arithmetical processes are before the learned; and we can all turn to our dictionaries of arts and sciences, of which, I see, Gregory's contains an excellent selection. But, after all, it seems that $\frac{8}{9}$ of the diameter will, as a general rule, answer every purpose for squaring the circle, much quicker and better than taking any part of the circumference by a part of the diameter.

Let it not be forgotten that, after Bonaparte's first success in Italy, he made himself conspicuous at a grand meeting of learned men, by giving them a rule for squaring the circle,—which induced one of them to say to this purpose, "Citizen general, we came prepared to be astonished at your knowledge of military science; but we little expected to be beaten by you so directly at our own weapons."

As we approach nearer and nearer to a discovery of the longitude; as something may be made to imitate, or as a substitute for, gold,—and so far the philosopher's stone; as motion may be perpetual, as long as the materials last, and the effect of water, heat, wind, or other force of nature or art, continues (so the common people in the country hang up in their gardens a whirligig to frighten away birds, which turns by the wind and to the wind);—in like manner, the supposed square of a circle is but a substitute for what is considered a nonentity; and, therefore, to give an easy and general rule, by which *the square nearest to the contents of any circle may be discovered*, probably is the best way of squaring the circle.

Let it also be added, that the mean difference of the circumference of a circle taken for the four sides of a square, that is, made square, and the square of the diameter is the exact square of the circle. C. LUCAS.

Devizes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY thing relative to natural history is interesting to the curious and inquisitive; and, as your Magazine abounds in general knowledge, I shall, with your permission, insert a few memoranda respecting bees, of which I have seen some account in your pages. I must previously observe, that Mr. Huish's hives are only adapted to an exposed apiary; but, as I am an advocate for the storifying system, I must be understood as preferring boxes in a covered apiary; I also give the preference to keys, boxes, and dividers, to any other; and Mr. Ducouedic's plan of management to any other, for the following reasons:—first, Mr. Huish's great objection to the flat top, arises from its not permitting the mass of vapour to evaporate, so as to prevent its falling on the bees in the centre combs, &c. This may be obviated two ways, either by giving the box an inclination to one side or other, sufficient for that purpose; or, which is better, leaving the passage as wide open in the winter and spring as in summer, which will prevent any inconvenient condensation of vapour taking place. Cold is not injurious to bees,

bees, and the insect tribe are not in motion to molest them, and the mouse cannot enter at the mouth of the box, nor any bird. In the next place, I must observe, that the generality of writers on the treatment of bees, recommend either drowning them, (see Huish's Treatise on Bees, page 232, first edit.;) or suffocating them, (see Keys' Ancient Bee Master's Farewell, page 220;) and this to cause a quiet union of swarms! Both processes,—not only unnecessary, but unnatural and cruel. To prevent this, take a piece of tin, the square of your box, let it be perforated with holes large enough for the bees to communicate with each other, but not to mix; and, in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, you may withdraw the tin-plate from between the boxes, and the bees of both will unite as one family: the odour of the two boxes being amalgamated by this means. The tin-plate must be made perfectly smooth for this purpose. Thus, the chief objections to Mr. Duconedie's plan, with Mr. Keys' boxes and dividers, being done away, all the advantages enumerated by Mr. Huish remain in full force, see page 82, where he observes, that it is impossible to obtain the honey from the different compartments without interfering with the brood combs. But this objection is answered at page 83, by saying, "that the first or top story will be found full of wax and honey, without bees and brood;" and here I agree with him, for it is the upper or third box only that is to be taken every year, on this plan. The experiment of the tin perforated plate was made last June, and not a single bee suffered in consequence of this union. I had no swarm from it, but it is now a thriving colony. It is no small convenience to manage bees on this plan, for you are at no time in contact with them, and of course no contest ensues, it requiring no other implements than the dividers used by Keys. No bee-dress is necessary for this operation, not even a pair of gloves.

I come now to the chief purport of this paper, to inform you of a most curious circumstance which happened in October last, namely:—inspecting my boxes, one morning, in the latter end of the mouth, I perceived the comb on the third bar of the upper or second box, leaning on the fourth comb, having fallen from its weight of honey; the box being very full. This accident entirely prevented the bees going between the combs as usual; I watched them closely, and, though I could never see them at work through the glass window, I knew from their clustering about the combs something was going on. At the end of a week, the morning being cold, they were concentrated in the interior of the combs; I was truly struck with amazement and delight at the sagacity and ingenuity of these wonderful insects. They had formed two horizontal pillars between the fallen, or rather leaning, comb, at the lower part and the adjoining comb; and had removed at the top as much of the honey and wax of the cells of the leaning comb, and the adjoining, as would permit a bee to pass between the combs. And, in about a week or ten days more, they had overcome every obstacle to a free passage, and left a strong barrier of wax to keep the comb, which they had thus made upright, steady in its place towards the top, and secured it by plastering the spare wax on the glass window; and, when this was finished, they removed the horizontal pillars near the bottom, as of no further use. During this laborious process, the glass window in the box was as warm as I had felt it during any part of the summer, and the bees as active within the box.

Every man who writes for the information of the public deserves thanks for his intention, though he may sometimes express himself incorrectly; this may be the case with Mr. Keys, whom Mr. Huish has so roughly handled. Had Mr. Keys said *colony*, instead of *hive*, he would not have given occasion to Mr. Huish to use so much asperity as he has done, at page 92; for a colony of three stories, which has not swarmed, or, if so, has had the swarm returned, cannot contain much less than three parties of bees; for the truth of which I may appeal to all storifyers without fear of contradiction. I do not think Mr. Huish's Treatise on Bees the less useful, because Messrs. Kirby and Spence have found a flaw in it at page 123, vol. 2, of their work. Such mistakes as these are only the *umbræ malorum, non mala*.

Weston, Dec. 18, 1817. R. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your correspondent Philos, as to the cause of the effects of the wind of a canon-ball, are valuable, in as much as they furnish a number of facts, which all tend to refute a very

very general, and (in my humble conception) a very erroneous opinion, on this interesting subject. I question, however, the correctness of his conclusions, and I think I shall succeed in convincing him, that such effects as those he states cannot, in the nature of things, be produced by the cause he mentions, namely, compressed air, but are produced by the very opposite—either extreme rarefaction or perfect vacuum.

Let us, in the first place, examine the phenomena; we find then, by the facts stated by Philos, that a ball, passing near the stomach, produced instant death; that one, passing by the belly, caused insensibility and tumour; another affected the bladder; one, passing near the head, caused death; and, by the same means, the bones of the scull have been broken, without producing external marks of injury.

It is not at all necessary to call in the aid of electricity to account for these circumstances; nor is it at all necessary to subscribe to the absurd opinion of Dr. Blane, who contrives a ~~way, in~~ his own mind, to make a cannon-ball strike a man's head, fracture his scull, and fly off without doing him an external injury: it is only necessary to consider the subject, without references to the general notion which has so long prevailed, and the difficulties will instantly disappear.

The circumstance which explains, in the most satisfactory way, the matter in question, is vacuum; and so clearly do I perceive this truth, that I cannot believe that I am singular in my opinion, but, on the contrary, am certain that, in this age of philosophical inquiry, the fact must be well known, although not publicly promulgated.

If any person will take the trouble of drawing (rather quickly,) a flat stick through a body of water, he will find, that, immediately in the rear of the stick, the water will be considerably depressed; and that this depression will be regulated by the breadth of the stick and the rapidity of its motion.

Here then we find that the water is forced out of its level, which is in this case supplied by air; but, if a cannon, properly directed, were fired at a body of water, the ball in its earliest progress through that medium would certainly form a vacuum immediately in its rear, but which, of course, would be instantly filled up by the collapsing of the water.

Now, sir, this fact being admitted, and I think it must be admitted, what should prevent the same circumstance taking place in the passage of a ball through the atmosphere? In truth, it does take place, and very naturally produces those effects which have so long appeared so unaccountable.

It is a well-known fact, that a vacuum acts with a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere, namely, fifteen pounds to the square inch: now, the velocity with which a ball is propelled through the air must produce, I think, at least three times its own bulk in vacuo, supposing the diameter of the shot to be five inches, which, multiplied by three, the bulk, and that by the weight of the atmosphere, gives the enormous pressure of 1125lbs., acting in a lateral direction on a space occupying three times the bulk of the ball,—a tenth part of which will, I dare say, be allowed capable of producing all the various effects which have at different times been observed.

I need not remark on the wondrous force with which the atmosphere acts on an exhausted receiver, and how readily its weight crushes vessels from which air has been extracted, and that all animals (nearly) die instantly in vacuo. Can there be a doubt then, that, when an exhausted space is brought nearly in contact with the head or stomach, operating with a power such as I have described it, is not only capable of producing insensibility and death, but of breaking bones, and causing those effects mentioned by your correspondent Philos?

When a ball passes near the head, there is, doubtless, a great rush of the internal air toward the vacuum, and with a pressure capable of breaking the bones of the scull, which, from their formation, are ill calculated to admit of its passage; but, when the effect of breaking the bones does not take place, the concussion on the brain must necessarily produce insensibility.

It will, I think, appear clear enough, that, when a ball passes near the stomach, it would cause a collapsion of the lungs, and a derangement of all the adjacent parts, stopping at once the vital principle; the same effects would take place, under similar circumstances, in other parts of the body; and thus the whole phenomena become perfectly easy of comprehension.

I am of opinion, that, in certain cases, were the usual means of resuscitation used,

used, they would be attended with success. I presume, that inflating the lungs, and depressing the stomach with bleeding, would produce the best effects. The effects of the air-gun and pneumatic piston, mentioned by Philos, are not analogous to the present question: in the one case the air is suddenly dilated, in the other it is as suddenly compressed. But a cannon-ball passes through a medium which yields on all sides; and, although the velocity of its motion may cause a gust of air, yet not in a degree capable of such effects as attend the near approach of one of these destructive missiles. G. G.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHEVALIER MILLIN,

Knight of the Legion of Honor: Keeper of the Medals, Engraved Stones, and Antiques, of the Royal Library, Member of the Institute, in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; Member of the principal Academies and Learned Societies in Europe; and conductor of the Magazin Encyclopedique.

AUBIN LOUIS MILLIN was born at Paris; his family was originally from Italy, and served the state in the army and the magistracy. His father died in India, in the king's service: one of his brothers was killed in the war in Corsica; the two others were decorated with the cross of St. Louis,—the eldest of whom is still living; the other perished on the revolutionary scaffold.

The love of independence, and a learned leisure, prevented the subject of our memoir from following either of the careers which were open to him: however, yielding to the wishes of his family, he thought on leaving college, and embracing the ecclesiastical profession; but, the idea that he should be bound to give certain attendance, at regular hours, every day to the choir,—the same as a private soldier to the attendance on parade,—soon disgusted him with the church; and, he renounced the idea, to devote himself exclusively to letters, and the charms they procure. His private fortune was sufficiently ample to enable him to devote himself entirely to study, without any other interest than that of following the natural bent of his mind.

On entering the world, young Millin was received with pleasure in the first circles of society, where rank, wit, talent, and beauty, lent each other additional charms: he there became acquainted with men the most distinguished for their learning and their wit, and personages the most celebrated from their rank, or the adventures of their lives. All these charms were not, however, able to seduce young Millin from his first adored mistress—Study. He divided his day into three parts, of which he consecrated two to literature, and the third to what we call the world.

M. Millin pursued his favorite occupations, but without either object or end: he read the classic authors of all nations, without thinking of turning his acquirements to account. He however essayed to translate articles from the languages which were familiar to him; and he collected and published them under the title of, "*Melanges de Litterature Etrangere*, 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1785." About the same time he gave to the public, "A Comparison of the Punic and the Irish Languages," 12mo. 1786, taken from Colonel Vallancey's work.

He had not attained the age of twenty, when he became acquainted with a young man, full of fire and ardour,—Pierre Remy Willemot, the son of the celebrated botanist. Young Willemot cultivated botany with enthusiasm; and he soon inspired his friend with a taste for the science he cherished. M. Millin seized this opportunity of acquiring fresh knowledge; but he resolved to apply it to his ancient studies. Montucla had published a beautiful history of the mathematics; and Bailly, who then enjoyed great celebrity, treated that of astronomy. M. Millin wished to give that of natural history; for, at that period, the subject was new: the works of Schneider, Beckmann, Sprengel, &c. had not appeared. To prepare himself, he attended, with constant assiduity, the courses of lectures at the College of France, and the Museum of Natural History, where he received lessons of Brisson, Darcet, Daubenton, Fourcroy, and Desfontaines. He accompanied the delicious botanical excursions of Jussieu, and formed an intimate acquaintance with the most celebrated naturalists. In the progress of his labours, he felt that, to fully accomplish his object, he ought to join, to the study of

of the classics, that of the monuments of antiquity;—and he sought, in medals, engraved stones, and bas-reliefs, what related to his plan. He gave a few essays of the great labours on which he was occupied, and for which he had collected immense materials.*

Young Willemot had studied, at Strasbourg, under the celebrated Professor Hermann, to whom he introduced his friend M. Millin, who took a journey to Strasbourg to visit him; and their friendship only terminated with the life of the professor; for whose memory M. Millin has always preserved the tenderest regard. He recommended all his young friends to attach themselves to the system of this great propagator of the Linnean system.

Brisson had published a method of classing birds; Geoffrey had disposed the insects in a systematic order; and the celebrated Jussieu had founded a natural method for vegetables,—though Buffon had communicated to his cotemporaries his contempt for systems and methods. The specific names had been adopted, but not the ordinary ones: Daliboud and Barbier Dubourg were the first who dared to bring them into use. M. Millin conceived the project of giving to Linneus, in France, the authority he merited; and he proposed, to the small number of naturalists who followed his doctrine, to form a society,—which was called the "Linnean Society:" it was about the time that Dr. Smith established a similar society in London. It was at first only composed of seven members,—viz. Messieurs Willemot, Bosc, l'Heritier, Auguste Brounonel, Des Fontaines, Alexandre Brogniart, and himself: they laboured with activity, and began to carry into the science of natural history the torch of criticism. This institution gave umbrage to some of the members of the first learned body in France,—who hinted to the little society, that it might close the doors of the Academy of Sciences against them; and it was accordingly dissolved: but, at the period of the revolution, it was revived; and, that it might not appear to march under foreign banners, it assumed the name of, "the Society of Natural History;" and the most zealous and celebrated naturalists ardently took part in its labours.

M. Millin, faithful to his plan, proposed an annual fête, in honor of Linneus: it consisted of a grand excursion into a wood in the environs of Paris, on the 24th of May, the birth-day of the Swedish naturalist. This fête was continued some years. On the first, M. Millin proposed to place the bust of that great man in the *Garden of Plants*;* and he pronounced an inaugural oration, to shed abroad the veneration he entertained for Linneus; and he soon after translated Mr. Pulteney's work,† to which he added a volume of notes.‡

M. Millin was nominated secretary of the Society of Natural History, as he had been of the Linnean; and he rendered important services to it by his zeal and his activity. This society merited well of science and humanity: it was this society which induced the decree of the Constituent Assembly, for the search of the unfortunate La Perouse,—to which we owe such great labours and important discoveries. It proposed prizes, which the most learned naturalists in Europe anxiously disputed; and, when the succours of public instruction began to cease, it established, in its bosom, gratuitous courses,—which led the way to the true scientific methods of study, and which are become the bases of the system of instruction since so happily followed: Messieurs Pinel, Brongniart, Vintourat, and De la Marck, professed physiology, vegetable physics, entomology, and helminthology; and M. Millin gave a course on the mammiferæ, which he afterwards repeated at the Lyceum: besides, the society published interesting memoirs. The first collection is in folio, and is preceded by a preliminary

* *Dissertation sur le Thos*; Journal de Physique, 1789. Mineralogie Homerique, Paris 1790, second edition 1816; M. Rincke gave a translation in German, 1794, and an English translation is ready for the press. Dissertation sur quelques Medailles des villes Grecs, ou on a representé des objets d'histoire naturelle; Journal de l'Histoire Naturelle, 1792. Observation sur les Manuscrits de Dioscorides qui sont conservé dans la Bibliotheque Nationale; Magazin Encyclopedique, 1796, vol. ii. p. 152.

* The bust was placed at the foot of the cedar of Lebanon, and bronzed by Sauvage.

† A General View of the Writings of Linneus, &c.

‡ Revue generale des Ecrits de Linné, avec des notes, et des additions du Traducteur, Paris 1789, 8vo. 2 vols.

a preliminary discourse by the editor, Millin, on the origin and progress of natural history in France. The second volume is in quarto, and appeared at the period when M. Cuvier replaced M. Millin as secretary, and when his new functions at the Imperial Library compelled him to devote himself to labours of another kind.* The Constituent Assembly having ordered the opening of the cloisters, this decree virtually ordained the destruction of a great number of abbies, churches, and monasteries. M. Millin felt that the historical monuments they contained were about to be destroyed or mutilated: it was impossible to describe all, but he undertook to give notices on those he was enabled to visit. He made excursions into the departments which surround Paris: he travelled into Normandy and Picardy; and he published a collection, under the title of, "National Antiquities," 5 vols. folio and quarto, 1790-97; containing, descriptions of tombs, inscriptions, statues, painted glass, frescos, &c. taken from the abbies, chateaus, and other places, become national domains.

When the revolution burst forth, M. Millin was then in the prime of youth: the perusal of the great writers had filled his soul with ardent and elevated ideas. He held no place, he was connected with no party,—his fortune was as independent as his mind: he thirsted for reform. The English constitution, so favourable to individual liberty, appeared to him the most perfect basis for a government. He was connected with the principal members of the Constituent Assembly, and his active mind would not permit him to remain an idle spectator of the struggle between reason and the prejudices of the age. He wrote several things on questions of public interest and political economy; and he co-operated in a journal with† Messieurs Noel, Condorcet, and Rabaut d'Etienne.

Though M. Millin was a warm advocate for reform, he was far from wishing the overthrow of the monarchy, and he was firmly attached to his king. When the Constituent Assembly, by retiring, gave up France to the horrible demagogues who usurped authority, he attacked their principles, and became the object of their persecution: his liberty was soon threatened. He travelled, to avoid their fury; and, to shield himself, even accepted a place in the transport-office: but he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained a whole year,* constantly threatened with the guillotine, from which the 9th thermidor rescued him,—at the very moment when he was doomed to suffer.

M. Millin saw depart, for the revolutionary tribunal, 150 of his companions in misfortune,† on the 8th and 9th thermidor; he was destined to follow them on the 11th,—the 10th being the decade, on which day only the carnage ceased. But the 9th thermidor put a period to the butchery.

During his long detention, M. Millin never ceased to charm the *ennui* of his captivity by the cultivation of letters: he reperused several Greek and Latin authors. The National Convention proposed prizes for the composition of the best elementary works on different parts of the sciences. There did not, at the time, exist any on natural history: M. Millin seized with ardour the idea of an employment, which would procure him an agreeable amusement, and would, at the same time, be useful to the rising generation. A little while after he had gained his liberty, he had awarded to him the prize he was so ambitious to gain;‡ and he published his work, which has gone through several editions,—it was entitled, "*Elémens de l'Histoire Naturelle.*"‖

On leaving his prison, M. Millin found

* Amongst the other works M. Millin published on natural history, we may cite,—the Translation of Mr. White's Memoir on the Plants of Jamaica; Letter to M. Remer on Spontaneous Generation; Journal de Physique, 1789; Report on the Establishment of a Menagerie or Museum of Natural History, 1790; Letter on the Denomination of the new Measures, 1795.

† Letter of a Roman Emperor to one born in Gaul, 1789; Letter on the Censorship of Engravings, 1789; Letter on the Liberty of the Theatre, 1789.

* Chronique de Paris, 1789-1792, in 4to.

† The list of those intended to be sent to the scaffold on the day of the 11th, has been found in the revolutionary archives, and printed at the end of a collection of papers found in Robespierre's house in 1793.

‡ The jury, to whose decision the works were submitted, was composed of—Messieurs De Jussieu, La Marck, Thouin, Halle, Fourcroy, and Desfontaines.

‖ We cannot refrain from translating part of the preface of this useful work, compiled under such very remarkable circumstances:—"These elements (says he)

found his fortune destroyed by the decree annihilating the funded property; and, by the emigration of his debtors, all his resources were exhausted. He was offered the situation of *chef de division*, in the Commission of Public Instruction, and he accepted it: he was also placed in the number of those literary men to whom the nation granted encouragements; and he was nominated professor of history in the central schools. He then consecrated himself entirely to the sciences, without however abjuring his first opinions,—which were founded on the principles of universal philanthropy, and the pure love of humanity; and which will always claim, at least, the second place in his heart,—because they always appear to him as grand and as amiable as at the period when he devoted himself, with so much ardour, to maintain and disseminate them.

The physical sciences had made an astonishing progress in the first years of the revolution, but ancient literature had been dreadfully neglected: M. Millin wished to bring his fellow citizens back to these delightful and important studies; and, the better to effectuate his plan, he undertook a journal,—the object of which was the same as that of the *Journal des Savans;* but his plan embraced greater variety and extent: this was the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, which he edited for fifteen years,—till the stamp duty on magazines, in 1816, rendered it prudent to suspend its publication.

M. Millin, being well versed in several modern languages, made known, in this work, many foreign works. The principal scholars of France, and foreign countries, felt proud of assisting in this enterprise. M. Millin formed a very extensive literary correspondence; and the literary men of Germany were not slow in acknowledging their gratitude for his services and friendship, in making known their works.

After the death of the illustrious

---

hey have been composed during a long captivity, in which I languished with so many virtuous and learned men, and of whose fate I was on the eve of partaking. I destined my work to concur for the prize; and the more violent the persecution of men of letters, the more arduous were my efforts; the more numerous the victims, the more tenacity I exhibited in my labours, and the more impatient I was to finish it by the time prescribed. I had then renounced all hope of leaving my prison; of seeing again those of my friends who had escaped from the proscription,—which, indeed, had swept nearly all of them off; and of returning to the old age of an adored mother the cares she had taken of my infancy. But I retained the pride of at least rendering my last moments useful to my country. I thought that the importance of elementary works for education might engage the jury to hasten their decision. I flattered myself with the hope that, perhaps, their judgment would precede that of the bloody decrees of the revolutionary tribunal; and I nourished the idea of being crowned by the former, before I was immolated by the latter: and, when even their tardiness had chased this hope, that of my work being crowned after my death, and inspiring a regret for my fate, still afforded beams of consolation.—At that epoch the members of the jury were nearly all dispersed, without coming to any decision. I resumed my work, to present it to the grand tribunal of public opinion.—I will not terminate this preface, to a work which I composed in the midst of you, without strewing a few flowers on your tomb,—without giving again vent to my tears for your unfortunate end—innocent and generous victims. Roucher, a distinguished scholar, and worthy father of a family. André Chenier,—thou whose soul was all energy, whose taste was so pure, and whose erudition was so brilliant and so vast. And thou, brave and loyal Biron, whose benefits solaced in secret the indigence of thy companions in misfortune; and who preferred going to the scaffold to being the first to bring a just and lawful accusation against the monster who sent thee there,—so mean did denunciation appear to thy great mind. Thou, Trudaine, torn from thy pencil; and, with thy brother, ravished from the cultivation of the liberal arts,—notwithstanding the austere purity of thy manners, and the amiable mildness of thy disposition. Estimable and laborious Darmesson, carried to the tribunal of blood on thy bed,—to which a long illness had confined thee, without hope of recovery,—surrounded by thy books, and all the treasures of oriental literature; who suffered death like Socrates, after having endured pain like Epictetus. How many more could I name, whose remembrance is fixed for ever in my memory. Perhaps these details may be thought foreign to my subject; they are so in fact,—but they are a source of consolation to my mind; and the true friends of the arts, talents, and virtue, will partake of my sentiments, and have already pardoned me.

Abbé

Abbé Barthelemy, in 1794, M. Millin was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the cabinet of Medals of the National Library. He from that time applied himself sedulously to the duties of his new functions, for which he had already prepared himself,—by a study of the monuments, and whatever was connected in ancient literature. He now entirely abandoned the study of natural history; and, that he might not cast his eyes behind him on a science which possessed so many charms for him, he parted with the cabinet he had formed, and sold his beautiful collection of insects to purchase books of antiquities; and he made a present to a friend of his rich Hortus Siccus; there was, in fact, nothing wanting to his resolution but a homage to friendship.

His young friend Willemot was led, by his passion for natural history, to undertake a voyage to India,—whither he followed the ambassadors of Tippoo Saib. He experienced the most severe treatment from the English governor of Pondicherry,—who could not conceive that the love of botany could have induced a young Frenchman to leave his country and his family; and suspected that the voyage of this young *savant* concealed some suspicious designs. The ill treatment Willemot received brought on a fever: he only left behind him a small Flora of the Isle de France, which M. Millin edited under the title of, "Herbarium Mauritianum," Leipsic 1796,—with a biographical notice,—in which he vents his just indignation against the author of his death; and he cites a curious passage from Linneus, on that of the young traveller Bartsch,—who perished the victim of the injustice of a governor of Surinam.

The first care of M. Millin, in the functions he had to fulfil,—the taste for antiquity being nearly extinguished,—was to give lectures on different branches of the science; and he published small treatises for the use of those who wished to follow them: but, for those who did not, in order to excite even indolence itself, he published them in the form of a dictionary; and he neglected no means to bring back the study of the science to the philosophical principles of Winckelmann and his illustrious successors.

M. Millin had collected, in his national antiquities, a great number of historical monuments: he extended similar researches to those of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, which were still unknown; which he described in the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, and several important collections. But M. Millin did not pause here: knowing that the south of France was rich in antiquities, he made a tour for the purpose of examining and describing them. This important national work he has given to the world, under the title of, "*Voyage dans le Midi de l'Empire Français.*" And, to prosecute his favourite subject still farther, he travelled through Italy: four volumes of these interesting and important travels have already appeared.

It was during these travels that M. Millin suffered the greatest misfortune that a literary man can suffer. He left behind him a servant, whose misconduct and habits of idleness, joined with other vices, had prevented M. M. from taking him with him: but, as he had served M. Millin (who was a most indulgent master,) for some years, he would not turn him away until he had got a place; and he accordingly permitted him to stay in his house: he likewise allowed him two guineas a month, until he should be placed out. This wretch, in return for such unmerited generosity, set fire to M. Millin's library, which contained about 12,000 volumes, nearly all relative to ancient history, and that of the middle ages, antiquities, the fine arts, numismatics, and diplomacy. This collection, formed at an immense expence, and favoured by circumstances, was perhaps the finest in Europe. The number of dissertations and small treatises was immense; above 100 portfolios contained a numerous collection of engravings, all methodically arranged. It contained also the fruits of twenty-five years of studies, in original compositions, and extracts from all the printed works in the library, to form as bases for his lectures. This was the state of his library on the evening of the 15th of February, 1812. On the morning of the 16th (Sunday), some bricklayers, going to work in the adjoining premises, saw a thick smoke ascending from the chimney: they apprized his housekeeper,—who called the secretary; and he endeavoured to go into the library,—but it was locked: he tried another door, which was bolted inside. He then called to the miscreant, who was in bed, and asked if he had the key: he threw a wrong one out of the window. However, with the assistance of the fire-

fire-engines, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. It appeared that the wretch had taken the papers out of the portfolios, and made a large heap in the middle of the room; to which he had set fire,—as well as to the four corners of the room; and he had left a candle, which was still burning. As the servant did not appear after the fire, they went to his room, and found him weltering in his blood,—having cut his throat with a razor.

To a literary man, who only lives in his library, such a loss was most rending: M. Millin felt all the importance of it, but supported it with the courage of a philosopher, and the meekness of a Christian. It has been, and will be, impossible entirely to replace the loss; but M. M. has so far repaired it, that his library is again most important, and the resort of the learned from all parts of Europe, who wish to study the science of antiquity,—who have free access to it, and to study in his library at their leisure, when and as long as they please,—with the inappreciable advantage of M. Millin, who is an epitome of his library, giving them all the information they can desire or demand; and we may again assert, that his library is unique, in France, in works relative to ancient history,—that of the middle ages, on the arts, antiquities, and literary history. It contains, besides, an immense collection of engravings on the same subjects; and all these are open to the researches of the learned and studious of all countries. Many persons of merit are indebted to him for their advancement, and many of the most distinguished scholars of Europe have consecrated their esteem for him, by dedicating their works to him; and, when Cardinal Borgia was banished from Rome, it was to the pressing interference of M. Millin that he owed the preservation of the magnificent collection of books and antiques that he had formed at Velletri. In all the notices composed on this virtuous prelate, we may discover the cardinal's gratitude and affection towards and for the illustrious scholar, who boldly stepped in between him and his enemies, and rendered a most important service to friendship and the arts.

M. Millin has now resumed the publication of his periodical work under a new title, as the old series had run to 130 volumes: it is now called the *Annales Encyclopediques*, consecrated entirely to literature and the labours of the learned, and the proceedings of learned bodies throughout the literary world,—where his correspondents are of the first rank and learning. Most of the literary societies of Europe have thought themselves honored in inscribing his name in the list of their members. EBOR.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Extracts of Letters from Mr. Erasmus Lewis, secretary to the Lord Treasurer the Earl of Oxford, to Dean Swift, then at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks. *July 17, 1710.*

OUR female friend (Lady Masham,) told the Dragon, (the Earl of Oxford,) in her own house, last Thursday morning, these words,—"*You never did the queen any service, nor are you capable of doing her any.* He made no reply, but supped with her and Mercurialis (Lord Bolingbroke,) that night at her own house. His revenge is not the less meditated for all that. He tells the word clearly and distinctly to all mankind. Those who range under his banner, call her ten thousand *bitches and kitchen wenches.* Those who hate him do the same, and from my heart I grieve that she should give such a loose to her passion; for she is susceptible of true friendship, and has many sociable and domestic virtues. The great attorney* who made you the sham offer of the Yorkshire living, had a long conference with the Dragon on Thursday, kissed him at parting, and cursed him at night.

July 22, 1714.

Last Friday, Lord Chancellor went into the country, with a design to stay there to the 10th of August; but last Tuesday he was sent for express by Lord Bolingbroke.

July 24, 1714.

The damned thing is, we are to do all dirty work. We are to turn out Monckton.†

* Probably Lord Chancellor Harcourt.

† Robert Monckton, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, who had given information against Arthur Moore, his brother-commissioner, for accepting a bribe from the Spanish court to get the treaty of commerce continued. —*Notes of Dr. Birch.*

I intended

I intended to have written to you a long letter, but the moment I had turned this page I had intelligence that the Dragon had broke out into a fiery passion with my lord chancellor, and swore a thousand oaths he would be revenged of him. This impotent womanish behaviour vexes me more than his being out. This last stroke shews, *quantula sint hominum corpuscula.*

Sir, *July* 27, 1714.

I have your's of the 25th,—you judge very right; it is not the going out, but the manner, that enrages me. The queen has told all the lords the reasons of her parting with him, (the Earl of Oxford,) viz. that he neglected all business; that he was seldom to be understood; that, when he did explain himself, she could not depend upon the truth of what he said; that he never came to her at the time she appointed; that, lastly, to crown all, he behaved himself towards her with bad manners, indecency, and disrespect. *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis, &c.* I am distracted with the thoughts of this and the pride of the conqueror. The runners are already employed to go to all the coffee-houses. They rail to the pit of hell. The stick is yet in his hand, because they cannot agree who shall be the new commissioners.

July 29.

Mercurialis entertained Stanhope, Craggs, Pulteney, Walpole. What, if the *Dragon* had done so. The duke of Somerset dines to-day with the fraternity at Greenwich, with Wethers.

Kensington; July 31, *six in the*
Sir, *evening*.

At the same time I am writing, the breath is said to be in the queen's nostrils, but that is all; no hopes of her recovery: Lord Oxford is in council, so are the Whigs; we expect the demise to-night. There is a prospect that the elector will meet with no opposition, the French having no fleet, nor being able to put out one soon. Lady Masham did receive me kindly: poor woman, I pity her heartily. Now, is not the Dragon born under a happy planet to be out of the scrape. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks you should come up.

Aug. 7, 1714.

You must be there (in Ireland,) before three months end, in order to qualify. The law requires it as much as if your deanry was but just conferred upon you.

Whitehall; Aug. 10, 1714.

I never differed from you in opinion in any point so much as in your proposal to accommodate matters between the *Dragon* and his quondam friends: I will venture to go so far with you as to say, he contributed to his own disgrace by his *petitesses* more than they did, or even had it in their power to do. But, since they would admit of no terms of accommodation when he offered to serve them in their own way, I had rather see his dead carcass than that he should now tamely submit to those who have loaded him with all the obloquy, malice could suggest and tongues utter. Have not Charteris, Brinsden, and all the runners been employed to call him dog, villain, sot, and worthless? And shall he, after this, join them? To what end? Sure the earth has not produced such monsters as Mercurialis and his companion, and the prelate. The last openly avows he never had obligations to the *Dragon*, loads him with ten thousand crimes, though his greatest, in reality, was preferring him?

Birch's MSS. 4291.

Lady Masham, to Dean Swift.

My good friend, *July* 29, 1714.

I own it looks unkind in me not to thank you in all this time for your sincere kind letter, but I was resolved to stay till I could tell you the queen had got so far the better of the *Dragon* as to take her power out of his hands. He has been the most ungrateful man to her and to all his best friends, that ever was born. I cannot have so much time now to write all my mind, because my dear mistress is not well; and I think I may lay her illness to the charge of the treasurer, who, for these three weeks together, was teazing and vexing her without intermission; and she could not get rid of him till Tuesday last.

I must put you in mind of one passage in your letter to me, which is "I pray God send you wise and faithful friends to advise you at this time, when there are so great difficulties to struggle with." That is very plain and true; therefore will you, who have gone through so much, and taken more pains than any body, and given wise advice, if that wretched man had had sense enough and honesty to have taken it—I say, will you leave us and go into Ireland? Now, it is impossible; your goodness is still the same, your charity and compassion for this poor lady, who has been barbarously used, will not let you do it. I know you take delight to help the distressed, and there cannot be a greater object than this good lady, who deserves pity. Pray, dear friend, stay

G 2 here,

here, and do not believe us all alike, to throw your good advice and despise every body's understanding but their own. I could say a great deal upon the subject, but I must go to her, for she is not well.

This comes to you by a safe hand, so that you need not be in any pain about it.

My lord and brother are in the country. My sister and girls are your humble servants. *Birch's MSS.* 4291.

Extracts of Letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Dean Swift.

Aug. 11, 1714.

I swear I did not imagine that you could have held out through two pages, even of small paper, in so grave a style. Your state of late passages is right enough. I reflect upon them with indignation, and shall never forgive myself for having trusted so long to so much real pride and awkward humility; to an air of such familiar friendship, and a heart so void of all tenderness; to such a temper of engrossing business and power, and so perfect an incapacity to manage one, with such a tyrannical disposition to abuse the other, &c.

But enough of this, I cannot load him as kn——, without fixing fool upon myself.

For you I have a most sincere and warm affection, and in every part of my life will shew it.

Go into Ireland, since it must be so, to swear, and come back into Britain to bless, to bless me and those few friends who will enjoy you.

*Johannes Tonsor** brings you this; from him you will hear what is doing. Adieu, love me; and love me better, because after a greater blow than most men ever felt, I keep up my spirit, am neither dejected at what has passed, nor apprehensive of what is to come. *Meâ virtute me involvo.*

The same to the same.

Dec. 25, 1723.

I lament, and have always lamented your being placed in Ireland. But you are worse than peevish; you are unjust, when you say, that it was either not in the power or will of a ministry to place you in England. Write *minister*, friend Jonathan, and scrape out the words *either power*, or, after which the passage will run as well, and be conformable to the truth of things. I know but one man who had power at that time, and that wretched man had neither the will nor the skill to make a good use of it. We talk of characters, match me that if you can, among all the odd phenomena which have appeared in the moral world. *Birch's MSS.* 4291.

ORIGINAL LINES, BY MILTON.

The following Lines are written in a Glass at the Chalfont, in Bucks, believed to have been written at the time of the Plague, in 1665; by Milton.

Fair mirror of foul times, whose fragile scene
Shall, as it blazeth, break, while Providence,
Aye, watching o'er his saints with eye unseen,
Spreads the red rod of angry pestilence
To drive the wicked and their counsels hence.

Yea, all to break the pride of lustful kings,
Who Heaven's love reject for brutish sense,
As erst he scourg'd Jessides' sin of yore
For the fair Hittite, when on seraph's wings
He sent him war, or plague, or famine sore.

Bibl. Birch, 4253.

The Value of the Lands sold by King Henry VIII. according to the Particulars attested by the Auditors.

		£	s.	d.
Alex. King	Leycester, Northampton, Stafford, Wigan, and Hereford	116	0	3
John Hyll	Cant, Essex, Hertford, Medox	400	17	11
Sir W. Spence	Ebor	207	0	0
Thomas Neale	Bedford, Lincoln, Notts, Oxon, Surry, &c.	675	0	2
W. Neale	Wilts and Gloucester	88	8	8
	Total	1,487	7	0

Lansdowne, 2.

Good Advice to a Governor.

1. Take not all that you can gett, nor doe all yt you may, for there is noe greater danger to a nobleman then to let slippe ye raines of his lust, and not to restraine them with ye stronge bitt of reason.

2. Let noe ambition entangle yr mynde, for her nature is to overthrow herselfe. Let all untruth be farre from you, yt your thoughts be not able to accuse yr conscience. Soe use yor riches as they be receyved into yor house, but not into yor heart, for where covetousnesse reigneth, there noe other vice is longe absent.

* John Barber.

3. Beware

3. Beware yt in all things wch concerne your honr, person, and substance, you put not fortune in trust, for he yt is wise will never hazard yt danger, weening to have remedy at her handes.

4. In strange affaires goe not too nigh the bottome, and in your owne doe not streyne or enforce tymes, for demeaning you soe you may remaine as you now be, or else you may happe to remember what you were.

5. The danger of noblemen is, that they cannot descend but fall. To the defence whereof Nature ordeyneth ye best friends. Therefore, persevere in amity with such as will rather stay you from falling, then sett to theyr hands to helpe you up.

6. Be more careful of conscience then of honr, and doe well till you can no more, but never do evill though you may.

7. Let not cruelty, but mercy and pitty overcome you; for ye tears and complaints of the wronged will come to God's presence for your correction, and to ye princes ears for your discredit.

8. In ye offices that you bestow, have rather before yor eyes ye worthy, then your friends. For among your friends depart your goods, but not your conscience.

9. In yt you counsell be not affectionate; in yt you discounsel be not passionate; in yt you comande be not absolute. In whatsoever you doe be neyther hasty nor disadvised, for ye faults be yours, but ye judgement is ye world's, and ye greater ye man is the more is he noted.

10. If you will not swerve in yor councell, nor stumble in yor actes, nor fall from that you have, then favor him yt telleth you ye truth, yea, though it be unpleasing; and abhorre him yt telleth you any untruth, seem it never soe pleasant, for you ought rather to love him yt adviseth you now, then those yt will make semblance to pitty you hereafter. *Harl. MSS.* 787.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT OF MR. FULTON'S TORPEDO AND SUBMARINE SYSTEMS.

From Colden's Life.

IN December, 1797, Mr. Fulton made an experiment, in company with Mr. BARLOW, on the Seine, with a machine which he had constructed, and by which he designed to impart to carcasses of gunpowder a progressive motion under water, to a given point, and there to explode them. But he was disappointed in the performance of this machine.

A want of funds, to enable him to carry his design into execution, induced him to apply to the French directory. They at first gave him great reason to expect their countenance and encouragement; but, after a long and irksome attendance at the public offices, to his great surprise and disappointment, he received a note from the minister of war, informing him that the directory had totally rejected his plan.

Not yet discouraged, he offered his project to the Dutch government, through Mr. Schemelpeninck, who was then at Paris as ambassador from Holland. A commissioner was in consequence appointed by the executive directory of the Batavian republic, to examine his models; but he met with another disappointment. The commissioners spoke so luke-warmly of his propositions, that the Dutch government would not give him sufficient encouragement.

But the French government changed. Bonaparte placed himself at the head of it, with the title of First Consul.

Mr. Fulton soon presented an address to him, soliciting him to patronise the project for submarine navigation, and praying him to appoint a commission, with sufficient funds and powers to give the necessary assistance. This request was immediately granted, and the citizens Volney, La Place, and Monge were named the commissioners.

In the spring of the year 1801, Mr. Fulton repaired to Brest, to make experiments with the plunging boat he had constructed the preceding winter. This, as he says, had many imperfections, natural to a first machine of such complicated combinations. Added to this, it had suffered much injury from rust, in consequence of his having been obliged to use iron instead of brass or copper, for bolts and arbours.

On the third of July, 1801, he embarked with three companions on board his plunging boat in the harbour of Brest, and descended in it to the depth of five, ten, fifteen, and so to twenty-five feet; but he did not attempt to go lower, because he found that his imperfect

feet machine would not bear the pressure of a greater depth. He remained below the surface one hour. During this time they were in utter darkness. Afterwards he descended with candles; but, finding a great disadvantage from their consumption of vital air, he caused, previously to his next experiment, a small window of thick glass to be made near the bow of his boat, and he again descended with her on the 24th of July, 1801. He found that he received from his window, or rather aperture covered with glass, (for it was no more than an inch and a half in diameter,) sufficient light to enable him to count the minutes on his watch. Having satisfied himself that he could have sufficient light when under water; that he could do without a supply of fresh air for a considerable time; that he could descend to any depth, and rise to the surface with facility; his next object was to try her movements, as well on the surface as beneath it. On the twenty-sixth of July, he weighed his anchor and hoisted his sails: his boat had one mast, a mainsail, and jib. There was only a light breeze, and therefore she did not move on the surface at more than the rate of two miles an hour; but it was found that she would tack and steer, and sail on a wind or before it, as well as any common sailing boat. He then struck her mast and sails; to do which, and perfectly to prepare the boat for plunging, required about two minutes. Having plunged to a certain depth, he placed two men at the engine, which was intended to give her progressive motion, and one at the helm, while he, with a barometer before him, governed the machine, which kept her balanced between the upper and lower waters. He found that, with the exertion of one hand only, he could keep her at any depth he pleased. The propelling engine was then put in motion, and he found upon coming to the surface, that he had, in about seven minutes, made a progress of four hundred meters, or about five hundred yards. He then again plunged, turned her round while under water, and returned to near the place he began to move from. He repeated his experiments several days successively, until he became familiar with the operation of the machinery, and the movements of the boat. He found that she was as obedient to her helm under water, as any boat could be on the surface; and that the magnetic needle traversed as well in the one situation as the other.

On the seventh of August, Mr. Fulton again descended with a store of atmospheric air compressed into a copper globe of a cubic foot capacity, into which, two hundred atmospheres were forced. Thus prepared, he descended with three companions to the depth of about five feet. At the expiration of an hour and forty minutes, he began to take small supplies of pure air from his reservoir, and did so as he found occasion, for four hours and twenty minutes. At the expiration of this time he came to the surface, without having experienced any inconvenience from having been so long under water.

Mr. Fulton was highly satisfied with the success of these experiments; it determined him to attempt to try the effects of these inventions on the English ships, which were then blockading the coast of France, and were daily near the harbour of Brest.

His boat at this time he called the submarine boat, or the plunging boat; he afterwards gave it the name of the Nautilus: connected with this machine, were what he then called submarine bombs, to which he has since given the name of Torpedoes. This invention preceded the Nautilus. It was, indeed, his desire of discovering the means of applying his torpedoes, that turned his thoughts to a submarine boat. Satisfied with the performance of his boat, his next object was to make some experiments with the torpedoes. A small shallop was anchored in the roads, with a bomb containing about twenty pounds of powder; he approached to within about two hundred yards of the anchored vessel, struck her with the torpedo and blew her into atoms. A column of water and fragments was blown from eighty to one hundred feet in the air. This experiment was made in the presence of the prefect of the department, Admiral Villaret, and a multitude of spectators.

St. Aubin, a member of the tribunate, gives in the Journal of Commerce of the 20th of January, 1802, an account of a submarine boat, which he says Mr. Fulton was then constructing. In this, however, there is a mistake. Mr. Fulton had projected another boat of this description upon a larger and an improved plan; but he had not the means of executing it, and all his experiments were made with the small boat he first constructed, and which, as we have before remarked, he found at the end of the

winter much impaired by the rusting of some parts of the machinery. St. Aubin's account is as follows: "The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provision enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir of air, which will enable eight men to remain under water eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the mast and sails are struck.

In making his experiments, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but had the boat parallel to the horizon at any given distance. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that, while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

Through the summer of 1801, and till the project was relinquished on account of the season, Mr. Fulton appears to have been watching the English ships which were on the coast; but, though some of them daily approached off the harbour, yet none came so near, or anchored in such a situation, as to be exposed to the effects of his attempts. In one instance, he came very near a British seventy-four; but she just in time made such a change of position as to save herself.

The English were not without some information as to these extraordinary attempts which their enemies were making: and, however the French may have thought of Mr. Fulton's projects, they certainly occasioned some uneasiness in England. Lord Stanhope spoke of them with great anxiety in the house of Lords. In 1803, he formed an association of gentlemen, for the purpose of procuring information as to the progress of Mr. Fulton's designs, and what might be their consequences. This association made a report to the then British minister, Lord Sidmouth, and this led to a communication from him to Mr. Fulton; the object of which was to deprive France of the benefit of his inventions and services, and give England the advantage of them, by inducing him to withdraw from France.

In a paper which Mr. Fulton read to certain gentlemen, who were appointed by the British ministry in the month of August, 1806, to confer with him, he says, "at all events, whatever may be your award, I never will consent to let these inventions lie dormant should my country at any time have need of them. Were you to grant me an annuity of twenty thousand pounds a-year, I would sacrifice all to the safety and independence of my country."

Some time after his return to Paris, the agent whom he was to have met at Amsterdam, made his appearance in the French metropolis, bearing a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Fulton, which induced him to proceed to London, where he arrived in May, 1804. Lord Sidmouth was then out of office, and Mr. Pitt had resumed the administration. The new ministry seemed to approve of what had been done by their predecessors in relation to Mr. Fulton. He soon had an interview with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville. When Mr. Pitt first saw a drawing of a torpedo, with a sketch of the mode of applying it, and understood what would be the effects of its explosion, he said, that if introduced into practice, it could not fail to annihilate all military marines.

It would have been extraordinary if Mr. Pitt, entertaining this opinion, should, as the minister of a nation which had then the only navy in the world, have felt cordially disposed to encourage an invention, that might deprive her of the mighty superiority she derived from her fleets. This was certainly the view that some of her statesmen had of the subject. When Mr. Fulton had an interview with the Earl St. Vincent, exhibited to him a torpedo, and described the effects it had produced, the noble earl, in the strong language of his profession, rather than in a style comporting with his new dignity, exclaimed against Mr. Pitt for encouraging a mode of warfare, which he said, with great reason, they who commanded the seas did not want, and which, if successful, would wrest the trident from those who then claimed to bear it as the sceptre of supremacy on the ocean.

In June, the British ministry appointed a commission to examine Mr. Fulton's projects. The commissioners were Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. John Rennie. Many weeks passed before Mr. Fulton could prevail on them to do any thing, and finally, when they met, they reported against the submarine boat as being impracticable. In a letter to the ministry, Mr. Fulton

Fulton complains that this report was made without his having been called upon for any explanations, and although the gentlemen who made it had before them no account of what had been done. Indeed, in the first interview which Mr. Fulton had with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, the latter condemned the Nautilus without a moment's consideration.

About this time, an expedition was fitted out against the French flotilla in the roads of Bologne. In the night, torpedoes were thrown, by boats from a British squadron, across the bows of two of the French gun-brigs. The Frenchmen, when they discovered the torpedo-boats, exclaimed, with horror, that the infernal machines were coming! They had in their minds, no doubt, the effects of some vague reports as to Mr. Fulton's engines; and were terrified by knowing what had been the tremendous consequences of the explosion, in the streets of Paris, a short time previously, of a machine intended against the life of Bonaparte.

The torpedoes exploded alongside of the French vessels, without doing them any injury. Mr. Fulton imputed this failure to a mistake, arising from want of experience, in what was apparently a slight matter. The torpedo had been so placed, as that it hung perpendicularly by the side of the vessel, whereas it should have been so arranged, as that the current would have swept it under her bottom. This, he was convinced, might be accomplished by the simple contrivance of attaching to the torpedo a bridle, in such a manner as that it should lie in the water, at an angle with the line of direction of the current. This, when the torpedo was stopped by a line connected with it, meeting the hawser or bow of the vessel, would give it a sheer which would carry it towards the keel of the vessel to be destroyed. Mr. Fulton's subsequent experiments, proved that his theory on this subject was perfectly correct.

On the fifteenth of October, 1805, he blew up a strong built Danish brig, of the burden of 200 tons, which had been provided for the experiment, and which was anchored in Walmer roads, near Deal, within a mile of Walmer Castle, the then residence of Mr. Pitt. He has given an interesting account of this experiment in a pamphlet which he published in this country, under the title of Torpedo War. In a letter to Lord Castlereagh, of the sixteenth of October, 1805, he says, "yesterday, about four o'clock, I made the intended experiment on the brig, with a carcass of one hundred and seventy pounds of powder; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that it succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. Exactly in fifteen minutes from the time of drawing the peg, and throwing the carcass into the water, the explosion took place. It lifted the brig almost bodily, and broke her completely in two. The ends sunk immediately, and in one minute nothing was to be seen of her but floating fragments; her main-mast and pumps were thrown into the sea; her foremast was broken in three pieces; her beams and knees were thrown from her decks and sides, and her deck-planks were rent to fibres. In fact, her annihilation was complete, and the effect was most extraordinary. The power, as I had calculated, passed in a right line through her body, that being the line of least resistance, and carried all before it. At the time of her going up, she did not appear to make more resistance than a bag of feathers, and went to pieces like a shattered egg-shell."

Notwithstanding the complete success of this experiment, the British ministry seem to have been but little disposed to have any thing further to do with Mr. Fulton or his projects. Indeed the evidence it afforded of their efficacy, may have been a reason for this. However Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville may have thought on the subject, there had been a change in the administration, and the new ministers may have agreed with the Earl St. Vincent, that it was great folly in them to encourage a project, which, if it succeeded, would destroy the maritime power of Great Britain. Lord Grenville and his cabinet were not only indisposed to encourage Mr. Fulton; but they were unwilling to fulfil the engagements which their predecessors had made; and Mr. Fulton, after some further experiments, of which we have no account, wearied with incessant applications, disappointments, and neglect, at length embarked for his native country.

So far from being discouraged by the failure of his torpedoes to produce the desired effect in the attempts which had been made in Europe, to apply them as instruments of hostility, he felt not the least diminution of his confidence, because he saw, as he said, that these failures were to be attributed to trivial errors, which actual experience only could

could discover, and which were easily to be corrected. He had not been landed in America a month, before he went to the seat of government, to propose to the administration to enable him to prosecute a set of experiments with his torpedoes. He found Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Smith, much disposed to encourage his attempts, the success of which, Mr. Fulton, by his ingenious models and drawings, with his lucid and engaging mode of lecturing upon them, made to appear so probable. The government authorized a certain expenditure to be made, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, for this purpose.

On the twentieth of July, 1807, in pursuance of the experiments which the government had authorized him to make, he blew up, with a torpedo, in the harbour of New York, a large hulk brig which had been provided for the purpose.

The members of Congress were so favourably impressed with respect to Mr. Fulton's inventions, by the lectures which he had given upon them in their presence, that, in March, 1810, they passed an act, making an appropriation for trying practically the use of torpedoes, and submarine explosions. For this purpose, five thousand dollars were granted, to be expended at the discretion of the president, under the immediate direction of the secretary of the navy.

Chancellor Livingston, after a long examination of each particular subject which the experiments had presented, expresses himself as follows: "Upon the whole, I view this application of powder as one of the most important military discoveries which some centuries have produced. It appears to me to be capable of effecting the absolute security of our ports against naval aggression; provided, that, in conjunction with it, the usual means necessary to occupy the attention of the enemy, are not neglected."

After the conclusion of these experiments, he does not appear to have turned his attention to torpedoes, or submarine explosions, until the late war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. His mind was engaged by other great and interesting objects. He had in the mean-time brought his system of navigation by steam to such perfection, that steam-boats were established and running as regular packets upon the Hudson, between New-York and Albany, and as ferry-boats across the bays and rivers. He also became an active member of a commission appointed by the legislature of the State of New-York, for making the great canal, from the Western lakes, or inland seas, on the confines of our territory to the waters of the Hudson.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY

OF MRS. HANWAY, LATE OF BLACKHEATH.

By Mr. Sansom.

LIFE is but a vale of tears,
Now rais'd by hopes, now sunk by fears;
Possession frail of all we prize,
Too soon each flatt'ring vision flies,
And ne'er could mortal effort save
Worth most exalted from the grave:
Genius and virtue, with illustrious birth,
Fall like the fragrant flower that decks the earth!

Hanway, farewell! thy mem'ry dear
May claim the noblest poet's tear,
And call, for thy lamented end,
The lasting grief of ev'ry friend.
Thy worth, thy talents, might inspire
To ecstasy th' impassion'd lyre;
While praise spontaneous passed along
In the full tide of grateful song.

Thy genius, bold above all art,
Spoke the language of the heart,—
Excursive, active, grave, or gay,
It held with dignity its sway;
And, while luxuriant affluence flows,
Pure Nature in each effort glows.

To form the gen'rous precept thine,
The virtues round the heart t' entwine;
And make the tide of passion roll,
At Virtue's call, in ev'ry soul,—
Hanway was thine,—nor youth, nor age,
Rise uninstructed from thy page;
In which 'twas thine with skill to trace
Each feature of the human race:
Life's endless forms, by Nature shewn,
Thy magic pencil made thy own;
Who speak and move, by Truth arrayed,
In ever-varied light and shade.
Thy genius soar'd above the crowd,
The vain, the voluble, and loud,—
Life's idle flutterers, whose weak sight
Is lost at Merit's nobler flight.

Nor, Hanway, less thy varied power
To fill with life the social hour,
When Wisdom smiles on sport and play,
And, condescending, will be gay.
But fleeting is the power to please!
The polish'd manners, graceful ease,
The sportive fancy, wit refin'd,
The glance that spoke th' enlighten'd mind;
No more those ardent fires survive,
That kept well-temper'd Mirth alive;
These shall no more the social circle grace,—
Lost in relentless Death's embrace.

Hanway,

Hanway, benevolent and kind,
Felt for the sorrows of mankind,—
Still sympathized for those in need,
And gave, unask'd, the honour'd meed.
Thus life pass'd on, e'en 'till life's end,
Loved and respected by each friend:
Though long afflicted, still resign'd,
She bore all with unshaken mind;
And gave to Heaven her yielding breath
With pious fortitude in death.

Yet shall her valued life outlive
Her death, and long triumphant give
Those treasures in her virtuous page,
That shall adorn the future age;
Of Virtue be the lasting friend,
In ev'ry age, till Time shall end.

LINES TO A LADY,

WHO DECLARED, "SHE LOVED NOTHING IN THE WORLD BUT HER CANARY BIRD."

By S. Dacre.

On so senseless a thing do you squander the love
Which man, and man only, is form'd to repay;
Profaning a feeling that, caught from above,
Is too precious a gem to be lavish'd away?

Forgive me, if fondly averse to believe
An assertion so greatly at variance with Nature:
Oh, pardon a doubt, if those eyes can deceive,
Or the look so expressive which beams on each feature.

Should I fancy that these a denial proclaim,
And admit, with reluctance, the fact to be true;
I must grieve that you only know love by the name,
While many devoutly can feel it for you.

THE ROBIN:*

ON HIS ANNUAL VISIT IN WINTER.

By W. Woolcot,
Late Royal Military Surveyor, &c.

Here rest, sweet bird! thy flagging wing,
And plume thy ruffled crest;
Cheer up, dear Bob! I'll succour bring,
And ease thy aching breast.

Small are thy wants, O son of song!
And small my means to give;
Yet I can give,—to thee belong
These crumbs: take, eat, and live.

Walk in, sweet bird; the storm blows high,
Most bitter is the blast;
Walk in, and let the storm pass by,
Stay till its rage be past.

Here no fell cat, in cruel play,
Shall fix on thee her paws;
And, while she tears thy life away,
Malicious, purr applause.

So, when a bard first tries his wing,
To gain the Muses' hill,
Forth rushes, with a cat-like spring,
Some critic, bent to kill.

Like thee, poor bird, how many, now,
Droop comfortless, forlorn!
The sport of all the winds that blow,
Of human pride the scorn.

Stoop, Dignity, from thy high sphere,
Compassion calls,—away!
Wipe from Affliction's eye the tear;
Thy duty bids,—obey.

What joy to feel another's joy!
What grief, another's grief!
Hence pleasures spring which never cloy:†
What joy to give relief!

The storms of Winter, tho' severe,
Will not continue long:
Walk in, sweet bird, and winter here,—
For Spring prepare thy song.

VERSES,

INAUGURATIVE OF THE COLUMN AND COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD HILL, ERECTED NEAR SHREWSBURY.

Ask ye, who bad this stately column rise,
And bear a warrior's image to the skies?
Ask ye, who bad a warrior's image reign
Where peaceful labour robes a smiling plain?
Salopia's wealth the needful gold supplies,
Salopia's wisdom bids the column rise;
Proud of her son, the mother loves to see
In Hill the darling babe of Victory.

Britain! what great advantage hast thou shar'd,
(Thy debts augmented, and thy wealth impair'd,)
Reluctant France to bind with iron chain,
To give the Inquisition back to Spain:
Bid the old Pope recall his young desires,
And wake for heresy the slumbering fires;
Or, bound to serve a dark despotic plan,
Adverse to freedom, and adverse to man,—
Blind in obedience, and forbid to feel,
Reviving Jesuits whet th' assassin's steel?

Time was,—'ere thou forsook'st thy peaceful loom,
To seek the warrior's laurel and his tomb,—
When Pleasure danced on ev'ry smiling brow,
And ev'ry hand wrought merrily: but now,—
Tho' many an artist sleeps on honor's bed,—
Thy remnant children vainly seek for bread.
On every hand thine own mechanic weeps,—
The forge is silent, and the shuttle sleeps:
Such are the beams which decorate thy name,
Such blessing Faction gives, and calls it Fame.
But I must learn to banish from my mind
Whate'er can interest Man's common kind;
Must cease one equal tenderness to give,
To all who perish, and to all who live;

* The author of this piece intends, early in the ensuing spring, to publish a collection of poems, entitled, "A few Leaves from his Field-book, or some Pictures in Miniature."

† The greatest pleasures, as well as the greatest sorrows, in life, arise from a true and a refined sensibility. A mind, "tremblingly alive," will feel, in the participation of woe, a luxury which the depraved understanding never experienced!—"Sorrow is better than laughter."

Must

Must cease the page historic to explore,—
Alfred and Runnimead must charm no more.
I must, proud nerves to due submission brought,
Unknow my knowledge, and unthink my thought,
Ere my tongue sanction, or mine heart approve,
What Truth abhors, and Freedom cannot love.

Cease, sons of War! your exultations cease!
Peace clings to Commerce, Commerce clings to Peace.
When affluent Carthage, in an evil hour,
Sought to become a military power,
Light-wing'd, her merchant vessels fled afar,
Sear'd by the lightning-flash, the din of war.
Cannæ and Thrasymene, however sweet,
Chas'd not the grass from her deserted street:
No longer Labour woke the cheerful day,
But silent Carthage sunk to quick decay.
Read, Britain! read thine own example here,
And, timely warn'd, refrain thy rash career.

Britain! thy blood, thy treasures flow'd in vain,
As thankless Libya drinks the frequent rain;
Mark for that good, thy liberal hand bestows
On Bourbon stock, the gratitude that grows.
The poor man's cheek is wan, his eye is dim,
And beats the storm on his unshelter'd limb;
While Sickness stalks in many a form around,
And few to pity, few to aid are found:
I mark the pillar oft, and oft lament,
That so much wealth on such a toy was spent.
Why wakes that Atlas form, thus rais'd on high,
The Christian blush, the philanthropic sigh?
It points the finger to the town, and cries,
"Behold Salopia! wealthy more than wise!"

AD RIPAS SABRINÆ.

ODE IN CATULLUS.

[The translator has just read Percival Stockdale's translation of the beautiful Ode at the end of Catullus,—which his noble friend, at whose desire it was done, thought something too free. The following, on comparison, will be found much closer.]

LYDIA, fair and charming lass,
The milk-white lily you surpass;
No rose of bright or blushing hue,
Nor polish'd ivory, vies with you.
Display, sweet girl, to sight unfold,
Those tresses, bright as burnish'd gold;
Thy snowy neck, fair maid, disclose,
From beauteous shoulders where it grows.
Display, sweet girl, those radiant eyes,—
What dark arched eyebrows o'er them rise!
Thy rosy cheeks, fair maid, display,
Where tints of Tyrian purple play:
Those lips, those coral lips, incline,
And, dove-like kissing, press to mine.
Whence is this maddening transport, say?
Ah! stop,—you suck my soul away.
Those kisses raging fire impart,
And drink the life-blood from my heart.
Hide, destroyer of my rest,
Oh! hide that palpitating breast;
Hide those hemispheres of love,
That wound, that pierce, me as they move.
Thy bosom, fair and fragrant, swells,
Spicy blossoms it excels:
Charms all o'er thee are display'd,
See! how I languish, cruel maid!
Ah! you leave your lover sighing,
Leave him, cruel,—fainting, dying!

Hornsey; Oct. 1817.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN DAYMAN, *of Tiverton, Devonshire; for a Method of covering or coating Iron, Steel, or other Metals or Mixtures of Metals, with Tin, Lead, Copper, Brass, or other Metals or Mixtures of Metals.*—Aug. 3, 1816.

MR. Dayman's method of covering and coating pipes, tubes, and pumps, with tin, lead, &c. consists of a hollow case of some material, which either has itself no affinity with the metal it is intended to receive, or is covered with some substance which has not such affinity; iron is the material he generally uses and prefers. This case is bored cylindrically true (though that is not absolutely necessary when the case is made in two parts, as hereafter mentioned); its inside is of the length and the size he intends the external part of the tube, pump, or pipe, to be when cast. This mould or outer case is divided into two equal parts, longitudinally, for the convenience of taking out the pipe, tube, or pump, when cast. Each half is furnished with two flanges running longitudinally nearly the whole length, which are to be ground perfectly true to each other, and are to be confined by screws drawing them together, or by rings driven over them, or in any other manner that will make them perfectly secure against the escape of the fluid metal which the case is intended to contain. This mould has a bottom which may be either part of the same, and a continuation of it; in which case it will divide into two parts, like the mould, and may be furnished with flanges, but at all events must be ground, and made tight, like the others;—or it may be in a solid separate piece, and made to go over and fit the bottom of the outer case, exactly so as to suffer none of the melted metal to escape; in which latter method the flanges should be taken off on the mould or case, sufficiently to let the bottom slide over it, and the lower end of the mould may be made a little conical, so as to fit quite tight into the bottom, which may be kept in its place by two or more small screws. In this bottom is turned a small shoulder,

 from

from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch deep, which is destined to keep the iron, copper, or other tube, intended to be coated, in its place; and this shoulder is at the same distance from the inner side of the case as the external coating, of the tube of iron, copper, or other metal, is intended to be in thickness.

He next makes a core, (also of iron, in the case now describing,) which he turns perfectly cylindrical, or if any thing, rather, but not perceptibly, tapering towards the bottom, for the convenience of extraction; and it has a ring or hole, in its top for the same purpose. The core is of the size of the intended internal coating of the pipe, and is let into a hole in the bottom, turned exactly to fit it, by which it is kept steady and in its place; he then takes a tube of iron, copper, or other hard metal, or mixtures of metal, but he thinks iron or copper the best, of the exact length required to fit the apparatus; which tube he has thoroughly and completely tinned, and made as true and straight as possible, which is best effected by a drawing machine. This tube is slipped on over the core, and its bottom goes into the shoulder, turned for it in the bottom of the case. A top, similar in principle to the bottom, with a shoulder to receve the tube intended to be coated, and a hole to permit the core to pass through, is fitted to the machine: the top is also made to fit quite tight, and is secured as the bottom: it has several large holes, (which holes, if the top be made in a separate piece, should be rather larger at their bottom than at their top, in order that the metal which fills them may not, when cold, prevent the top of the apparatus from being taken off,) in it, to permit the entrance of the metal and the escape of the air. Two ears are affixed, one on each side, towards the top of the case, to hold it by. The whole apparatus is now plunged into a vessel containing melted lead, tin, or other metals, or mixtures of metals, the more in quantity the better, deep enough to allow it to be sunk in it, and, being forcibly held down, the melted metal enters through the holes, and fills the apparatus, giving a coating of the required thickness both to the inside and outside of the iron, copper, or other tube, to which, by the medium of the tin, it will be found so firmly united, that they will admit of being drawn together without breakage or separation. It is better to warm the apparatus before plunging it in the melted metal; and if it be suffered to remain in the melted metal a few minutes, so as to have arrived inside and out nearly at the temperature with it, before it is sunk below the surface and the metal admitted to the interior it will be the better: the apparatus should remain sunk a sufficient time for the air to escape.

For covering or coating sheets, he makes an apparatus of two flat pieces of iron or other substance, (as more particularly set forth in the description of the apparatus for making tubes,) which should have flanges, fitted at their edges, and be screwed, or otherwise fastened, together so as to prevent the escape of the fluid metal, as in the last described apparatus, leaving a space between the two inner faces of the aforesaid flat pieces, equal to the thickness of the intended work when cast. Between these the piece of metal, intended to be coated, after having been prepared, if necessary, by tinning, as more particularly set forth in the description of the method of coating tubes, is to be secured, which may be done in various ways, as by grooves in the inside, or by projecting pins, or in various other ways. The apparatus is then sunk in a vessel of melted metal, and there continued, as before described in the method of coating tubes, pumps, and so forth. He has sometimes admitted the melted metal to the apparatus through a hole, made somewhat conical, in the apparatus near the bottom, communicating with a cock which is turned by a rod, with a handle, and he thinks this the best method, especially for coatings of the softer metals, such as lead, tin, and so forth, as the air is completely expelled by the rising metal.

As it is impossible to imagine all the possible forms in which the wants, caprices, or whims of men may require the coating to be made, he does not think it necessary to describe particularly an apparatus for each, because any skilful workman can, from the directions given, construct the apparatus necessary.

Observations by the Patentee.—Though it is evident, from the specification, that the invention for coating metals by moulds is applicable to a great variety of useful purposes, yet, perhaps, the most valuable part of the discovery is that which relates to copper or iron pipes covered with lead, for the purposes of conducting water; for such is their strength and durability, that water courses once laid down with the patent pipes would last for centuries without any repair; for they will be thirty or forty times as durable

durable as the usual lead pipes of the same bore, and therefore not liable to burst, as the latter are constantly doing on every hard frost; neither will they have the objections of iron pipes, which are constantly rusting, and which also deteriorate the water passing through them for almost all purposes, and for some render it quite useless; whereas in the patent pipes the strength of iron or copper is united to the indestructibility and sweetness of lead. They will also be rendered much cheaper than lead.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

R. Dickinson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields; for his improvements in sea-beacons and their moorings.—Nov. 1.

F. Dizi, of Crab-tree-street; for his improvements on harps.—Nov. 1.

F. M. Molle, of Bucklersbury, merchant; in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, of certain improvements in propelling boats, and other vessels.—Nov. 1.

H. M. Ogle, esq. of Turnham-green; for his improvements in and on tea and coffee biggins.—Nov. 1.

G. Clymer, late of Pennsylvania, but now of Cornhill, mechanic; for certain improvements in writing-presses.—Nov. 1.

T. C. Hansard, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, printer; for his improvements in, and additions to, printing presses, and also in the processes of printing.—Nov. 1.

D. T. Shears, of Fleet-market, copper-smith; for his invented machine for the cooling of liquids,—which may be applied to the condensation of vapour, and may be of great utility in the condensing of spirits in the process of distillation, and in cooling worts, beer, and other liquids.—Nov. 1.

S. Hall, of Basford, Nottingham, cotton-spinner; for his method of improving thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatever.—Nov. 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Astronomical Observations and Experiments tending to investigate the local arrangement of the Celestial Bodies in Space, and to determine the Extent and Condition of the Milky Way. By Sir William Herschell, Knt. Guelp. LL.D. F.R.S.

THE construction of the heavens, in which the real place of every celestial object in space is to be determined, can only be delineated with precision, when we have the situation of each heavenly body assigned in three dimensions, which, in the case of the visible universe, may be called length, breadth, and depth; or longitude, latitude, and profundity.

Of the local situation of the Stars of the Heavens.

When we look at the heavens in a clear night, and observe the different lustre of the stars, we are impressed with a certain idea of their different magnitudes; and when our estimation is confined to their appearance only, we shall be justified in saying, for instance, that Arcturus is larger than Aldebaran; the principle on which the stars are classed is, therefore, entirely founded on their apparent magnitude, or brightness. Now, as it was thought convenient to arrange all the stars which in fine weather may be seen by the eye into seven classes, the brightest were called of the first, and the rest according to their gradually diminishing lustre, of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitudes. Then, since it is evident that we cannot mean to affirm that the stars of the 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitudes are really smaller than those of the 1st, 2d, or 3d, we must ascribe the cause of the difference in the apparent magnitudes of the stars to a difference in their relative distances from us; and on account of the great number of stars contained in each class, we must also allow that the stars of each succeeding magnitude, beginning from the first, are one with another farther from us than those of the magnitude immediately preceding it.

Of a Standard, by which the relative arrangement of the Stars may be examined.

It is evident, that when we propose to examine how the stars of the heavens are arranged, we ought to have a certain standard of reference; and this I believe may be had by comparing their distribution to a certain properly modified equality of scattering. Now, the equality I shall here propose, does not require that the stars should be at equal distances

tances from each other; nor is it necessary that all those of the same nominal magnitude should be equally distant from us. It consists in allotting a certain equal portion of space to every star, in consequence of which we may calculate how many stars any given extent of space should contain. This definition of equal scattering agrees so far with observation, that it admits, for instance, Sirius, Arcturus, and Aldebaran to be put into the same class, notwithstanding their very different lustre will not allow us to suppose them to be at equal distances from us; but its chief advantage will be, that instead of the order of magnitudes into which our catalogues have arranged the stars, it will give us an order of distances, which may be used for ascertaining the local distribution of the heavenly bodies in space.

Comparison of the Order of Magnitudes with the Order of Distances.

The catalogue given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, contains 17 stars of the first magnitude; but in my figure of the order of the distances their number is 26.

The same catalogue has 57 stars of the second magnitude; but the order of distances admits 98.

On the third magnitude the catalogue has 206, and the order of distances will admit 218.

The number of the stars of the fourth magnitude is, by the catalogue, 454, and by the order of distances 386.

Before I proceed, it may be proper to remark, that, by these four classifications of the stars into magnitudes, it appears already, that, on account of the great difference in the lustre of the brightest stars, many of them have been put back into the second class; and that the same visible excess of light has also occasioned many of the stars of the next degree of brightness to be put into the third class; but the principle of the visibility of the difference in brightness would have less influence with the gradually diminishing lustre of the stars, so that the number of those of the third magnitude would come nearly up to those of the third distance. And as the difference in the light of small stars is less visible than in the large ones, we find that the catalogue has admitted a greater number of stars of the fourth magnitude than the fourth order of distances points out; this may, however, be owing to taking in the stars that were thrown back from the preceding orders; and a remarkable coincidence of numbers seems to confirm this account of the arrangement of the stars into magnitudes. For the total number of the catalogued stars of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th magnitudes, with the addition of the sun, is 735; and the number contained in the whole sphere of the fourth distance is 729.

Of a criterion for ascertaining the Profundity, or local situation of celestial objects in space.

It has been shown that the presumptive distances of the stars pointed out by their magnitudes can give us no information of their real situation in space. The statement, however, that, one with another, the faintest stars are at the greatest distance from us, seems to me so forcible, that I believe it may serve for the foundation of an experimental investigation. It will be admitted, that the light of a star is inversely as the square of its distance; if therefore we can find a method by which the degree of light of any given star may be ascertained, its distance will become a subject of calculation. But in order to draw valid consequences from experiments made upon the brightness of different stars, we shall be obliged to admit, that one with another the stars are of a certain physical generic size and brightness, still allowing that all such deviations may exist, as generally take place among the individuals belonging to the same species.

With regard to size, or diameter, we are perhaps more liable to error; but the extensive catalogue which has already been consulted, contains not less than 14,144 stars of the seven magnitudes that have been adverted to; it may therefore be presumed that any star promiscuously chosen for an experiment, out of such a number, is not likely to differ much from a certain mean size of them all.

At all events it will be certain that those stars, the light of which we can experimentally prove to be $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{36}$, and $\frac{1}{49}$, of the light of any certain star of the 1st magnitude, must be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 times as far from us as the standard star, provided the condition of the stars should come up to the supposed mean state of diameter and lustre of the standard star, and of this, when many equalizations are made, there is at least a great probability in its favour.

Of various experiments I have long ago tried, the equalization of starlight, which about four years ago I began to put into execution, appeared to be the most

most practicable. A description of the apparatus, and the method of making use of it, is as follows.

Of ten highly finished mirrors I selected two of an equal diameter and focal length, and placed them in two similarly fitted-up seven-feet telescopes. When they were completely adjusted, I directed them both, with a magnifying power of 118, to the same star, for instance, Arcturus: and upon trial I found the light not only of this, but of every other star to which they were directed, perfectly equal in both telescopes.

In comparing the light of one star with that of another, I laid it down as a principle, that no estimation but that of perfect equality should be admitted; and as the equal action of the instruments was now ascertained, I calculated the diameters of several apertures to be given to one of the telescopes as a standard, so that the other, called the equalizing telescope, might be employed, with all its aperture unconfined, to examine a variety of stars, till one of them was found whose light was equal to that of the star to which the standard telescope was directed.*

This method of equalizing the light of the stars, easy as it may appear, is nevertheless subject to great difficulties; for as the brightness of a star is affected by its situation, with regard to the ambient light of the heavens, the stars to be equalized should, if possible, be in nearly the same region. When the sun is deep under the horizon, this is, however, not of so much consequence as the altitude of the star to be equalised, which ought to be, as nearly as possible, equal to that of the standard star. At great elevations some difference in the altitudes of the stars to be equalized may be admitted; but, if they are far from each other, the circumstance of the equal illumination of the heavens, and the equal clearness of the air, must still be attended to.

Of the Extent of Natural Vision.

The following equalizations were made in August and December 1803, and February 1814, and are given as a specimen of the method I have pursued.

Taking Arcturus for the standard of an experiment, I directed the telescope, with one quarter of its light, upon it; while the equalizing telescope, with all its light, was successively set upon such stars as I supposed might be at double the distance of the standard star; which, as Arcturus is a star of the first magnitude, I expected to find among those of the second.

The first I tried was β (Fl. 53) Pegasi, but I found it not quite bright enough.

The light of α Andromedæ, which next I tried, was nearly equalized to that of Arcturus; and, the observation being repeated on a different night, gave it equal.

In order to obtain some other stars, whose light might be equalized by one quarter the light of Arcturus, I tried many different ones; and found among them α Polaris, γ Ursæ, and δ Cassiopeæ. These stars, therefore, may also be put into the class of those whose light is equal to the stars of the second order of the distance of Arcturus.

As the foregoing experiments can only show that a star of the light of Arcturus might be removed to eight times its distance, and still remain visible to the naked eye as a star of between the fifth and sixth magnitude; it will be proper to take also other stars of the first magnitude for the original standards.

For instance, if we begin from Capella as the standard star, we may, with $\frac{1}{4}$ of its light, equalize β Aurigæ and β Tauri; which stars will, therefore, be of the second order of distances. With $\frac{1}{4}$ of the light of β Tauri, we equalize ζ Tauri and ι Aurigiæ; they wil. then be of the fourth order. With $\frac{1}{4}$ of the light of ι Aurigiæ, we can equalize *e* Persei and H Geminorum,—which will be of the eighth order. And, with $\frac{16}{25}$ of the light of H Geminorum, we equalize *d* Geminorum,—which makes it a star of the tenth order. That is to say, if Capella were successively removed to two, four, eight, and ten times the distance at which it is from us, it would then have the appearance of the stars which have been named.

To find stars of the intermediate orders of distances, the following Table gives the proportional light that should be used with the star which is made the standard; for instance, a star of the second order of distances, with $\frac{4}{9}$ of its light, will equalize a star of the third order; $\frac{9}{16}$ of the light of a star of the third

* I preferred the limitation of the light by circular apertures to the method of obtaining it by the approach or recess of two opposite rectangular plates, in order to avoid the inflections which take place in the angles.

third order of distances will give one of the fifth order, and so on.

A Star of the Order of Distances.	With the Proportion of its Light.	Gives one of the Order of Distances.
1 .	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 2
2 .	. $\frac{4}{9}$.	. 3
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 4
3 .	. $\frac{9}{25}$.	. 5
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 6
4 .	. $\frac{16}{49}$.	. 7
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 8
5 .	. $\frac{25}{81}$.	. 9
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 10
6 .	. $\frac{36}{121}$.	. 11
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 12

But the extent of natural vision is not limited to the light of solitary stars only; the united lustre of a number of them will become visible when the stars themselves cannot be seen. For instance, the milky way; the bright spot in the sword handle of Perseus; the cluster north of η and H Geminorum; the cluster south of Fl. 6 and 9 Aquilæ; the cluster south of η Herculis, and the cluster north preceding ε Pegasi. But their distances cannot be ascertained by the method of equalizing starlight: their probable situation in space may, however, be deduced from telescopic observations.

To these very faintly visible objects may be added two of a very different nature, namely, the nebulosity in the sword of Orion, and that in the girdle of Andromeda.

Of the Extent of Telescopic Vision.

The equalization of starlight, when carried to a proper degree of accuracy, will do away the cause of the error to which the telescopic extent of vision has been unavoidably subject. We may therefore safely apply this vision to measure the Profundity of sidereal objects that are far beyond the reach of the natural eye; but for this purpose the powers of penetrating into space of the telescopes that are to be used must be reduced to what may be called gauging powers; and, as the formula $\frac{\sqrt{x.A^2-b^2}}{a}$ gives the whole quantity of the space-penetrating power, a reduction to any inferior power, p may be made by the expression $\sqrt{\frac{p^2a^2}{x}+b^2}=A$; when the aperture is then limited to the calculated value of A, the telescopes will have the required gauging power. Or we may prepare a regular set of apertures to serve for trials, and find the gauging powers they give to the telescope by the original formulæ.

Application of the Extent of Natural and Telescopic Vision to the Probable Arrangement of the Celestial Bodies in Space.

When the extent of natural and telescopic vision is to be applied to investigate the distance of celestial objects, the result can only have a high degree of probability; for it will then be necessary to admit a certain physical generic size and brightness of the stars. But, when two hypotheses are proposed to explain a certain phenomenon, that which will most naturally account for it ought to be preferred as being the most probable. Now as the different magnitudes of the stars may be ascribed to a physical difference in their size and lustre, and may also be owing to the greater distance of the fainter ones, we cannot think it probable that all those of the 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitude, should be gradually of a smaller physical construction than those of the 1st, 2nd, and 3d; but shall, on the contrary, be fairly justified in concluding that, in conformity with all the phenomena of vision, the greater faintness of those stars is owing to their greater distance from us.

I proceed now to consider some conclusions that may be drawn from a known extent of natural vision, a very obvious one of which is, that all the visible stars are probably contained within a sphere of the 12th order of distances. Now as on the principle of equal scattering, we should see about 15625 of them, it may be remarked that the stars of the catalogue, including all those of the 7th magnitude, amount to 14144, which agrees sufficiently well with the calculated number; but the next inference is, that if they were equally scattered, there would be 2402 of the 10th, 2906 of the 11th, and 3458 of the 12th order of distances, which added together amount only to 8766, whereas the number of stars of the 6th and 7th magnitudes that must come into these three orders, is not less than 12249, which would indicate that the stars in the higher order of distances are more compressed than they are in the

the neighbourhood of the sun: but, from astronomical observations, we also know that the stars of the sixth and seventh magnitude are very sparingly scattered over many of the constellations; and that, consequently, the stars which belong to the 10th, 11th, and 12th order of distances, are not only more compressed than those in the neighbourhood of the sun, but that, moreover, their compression in different parts of the heavens must be very unequal.

Of the Construction and Extent of the Milky-Way.

Of all the celestial objects, consisting of stars not visible to the eye, the milky-way is the most striking; its general appearance, without applying a telescope to it, is that of a zone, surrounding our situation in the solar system, in the shape of a succession of differently-condensed patches of brightness, intermixed with others of a fainter tinge.

The breadth of the milky-way appears to be very unequal. In a few places it does not exceed five degrees; but, in several constellations, it is extended from ten to sixteen. In its course it runs nearly 120 degrees in a divided clustering stream, of which the two branches between Serpentarius and Antinous are expanded over more than twenty-two degrees.

That the sun is within its plane, may be seen by an observer in the latitude of about sixty degrees; for, when at 100 degrees of right ascension, the milky-way is in the east; it will, at the same time, be in the west at 280: while, in its meridional situation, it will pass through Cassiopea in the Zenith, and through the constellation of the cross in the Nadir.

From this survey of the milky-way by the eye, I shall now proceed to show what appears to be its construction, by applying to it the extent of telescopic vision.

From the formula which has been given, I calculated a set of apertures, which, by limiting the light of the finder of my seven feet reflector, would reduce its space-penetrating power to the low gauging powers two, three, and four. I then limited, in the same manner, the space-penetrating power of my night-glass, by using calculated apertures, such as would give the gauging powers five, six, seven, and eight. From the space-penetrating power of the seven feet reflector, I obtained, by limitation, the successive gauging powers nine, ten, and upwards, to seventeen. And lastly, by limiting the space-penetrating power of my ten feet reflector, I carried the gauging powers from seventeen to twenty-eight.

With a ten feet reflector, reduced to a gauging power of eighteen, I saw a great number of stars: they were of very different magnitudes, and many whitish appearances were so faint, that their consisting of stars remained doubtful. The power nineteen, which next I used, verified the reality of several suspected stars, and increased the lustre of the former ones. With twenty, twenty-two, and twenty-five, the same progressive verifications of suspected stars took place; and those which had been verified by the preceding powers, received subsequent additional illumination. With the whole space-penetrating power of the instrument, which is 28 67, the extremely faint stars in the field of view acquired more light, and many still fainter suspected whitish points, could not be verified for want of a still higher gauging power. The stars, which filled the field of view, were of every various order of telescopic magnitudes; and were probably scattered over a space extending from the 204th to the 344th order of distances.

From the great diameter of the mirror of the forty-feet telescope, we have reason to believe, that a review of the milky-way with this instrument would carry the extent of this brilliant arrangement of stars as far into space as its penetrating power can reach,—which would be to the 2300dth order of distances; and that it would then probably leave us again in the same uncertainty as the twenty-feet telescope.

Concluding Remarks.

What has been said of the extent and condition of the milky-way, in several of my papers on the construction of the heavens, with the addition of the observations contained in this attempt to give a more correct idea of its profundity in space, will nearly contain all the general knowledge we can ever have of this magnificent collection of stars. To enter upon the subject of the contents of the heavens, in the two comparatively vacant spaces on each side adjoining the milky-way, the situation of globular clusters of planetary nebulæ, and of far extended nebulosities, would greatly exceed the compass of this paper; I shall therefore only add one remarkable conclusion,

conclusion, that may be drawn from the experiments which have been made with the gauging powers.

Let a circle, drawn with the radius of the twelfth order of distances, represent a sphere containing every star that can be seen by the naked eye; then, if the breadth of the milky-way were only five degrees, and, if its profundity did not exceed the 900dth order of distances, the two parallel lines in the figure, representing the breadth of the milky-way, will, on each side of the centre of the inclosed circle, extend to more than the 39th order of distances.

From this it follows, that not only our sun, but all the stars we can see with the eye, are deeply immersed in the milky-way, and form a component part of it.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Sweet Rose of England, fare thee Well!" a Tribute of Respect to the Princess Charlotte. The Poetry by J. Pocock, esq.; the Music by H. R. Bishop, esq. 2s.

MR. BISHOP, in order to accommodate the effusions of his fancy to the musical public in general, and render his "tribute of respect" to the memory of a beloved Princess as widely known as the catastrophe his Muse deplores, has given to Mr. Pocock's verses two distinct melodies; that is, has set them twice:—first, upon a plan calculated to exercise the talents of the most cultivated performers; secondly, in a style suited to the execution of more limited powers. Both compositions are before us; we shall consider them separately.

In the first of these productions, we meet with a tenderness and delicacy of conception highly calculated to touch the susceptible heart, and to excite and sustain the deepest and most poignant regret. The initiatory bars, though not remarkably original, are gracefully plaintive; and their periodical returns are effected with a degree of art demonstrative of the experienced master. The result is an influence not to be resisted—an influence that at once gratifies and melts, commoves and sooths. The whole of the passage, from "Sweet, sweet Rose!" in the fourth page, to the sixth bar in the succeeding page, is very impressively conceived, and leads to a close in the relative minor of the fifth of the original key, by intervals that cannot fail to affect. The vocal harmonization of the burthen, "Sweet Rose of England, fare thee well!" is admirably judged; and the piano-forte accompaniment, though perhaps not in some places so calm and subdued as the occasion required, is ably arranged. This praise, great as it may appear, is merited. We must, however, in candour, state some objections to the present composition. The bass is not so well chosen as to be uniformly worthy of Mr. Bishop's known science; the combinations, in some instances, are scarcely defensible upon any allowed principle of harmony; and sometimes pathos is sought rather through the medium of forced and torturous modulation, than by those lulling intervals and "dying falls," which proceed from nature, and go home to the bosom: faults which, nevertheless, readily allow to be more justly attributable to a false sophisticated fashion, than to a paucity of genius or lack of judgment.

The second of these compositions (also price 2s.) forms a regular ballad of two verses. The melody possesses all the simplicity proper to that species of song, and qualified to contrast it with its precursor. The time is that of three quavers in a bar; the bass is perfectly unlaboured, and the modulation is limited to the fifth of the key. The whole forms a sweetly-languid little air; and, if we find any thing in the least exceptionable, it is the constant commotion of the accompaniment, which we would have wished to find not so busy, and less monotonous.

Spagnoletti's Pollacca, for the Violin, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. 3s. 6d.

We should not be doing justice to the long acknowledged talents of Mr. Spagnoletti, were we to pass over in silence, or speak with indifference, of any composition possessing so many claims to our favorable notice as the piece now under review.

This Pollacca exhibits many new and striking features of style; the expression, taste, ingenious arrangement, and well diversified harmony, with which we constantly meet, are at once creative of sentiment and gratifying to the ear.

An Anthem, for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ, or Piano-forte, on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; by L. Jansen. 2s.

This Anthem, composed for three voices,

voices, possesses more than an ordinary share of merit. It is dignified, duly solemn, and appropriately commemorative of the fatal event to which it relates. The words are poetical and impressive; and the judgment and pathos with which they have been treated by the composer, will, we think, ensure their favorable reception.

Love Awake, "A Serenade;" written by D. A. O'Meara, esq. adapted to a Russian Melody; by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

To the poetry which we find adapted to the above well-known melody, we cannot apply any very eulogistic terms. Of the air itself, and the accompaniment so judiciously added by Mr. Sola, we hold a different opinion. Our duty, however, compels us to notice some trifling errors in the divisions of the syllables, which will be best apologized for by the consideration, that the composer is not treating his vernacular language. The effect throughout is somewhat pleasing, and, viewed *en masse*, is a respectable production.

"She, she is gone, for whom we felt elate;" an Elegy, on the Princess Charlotte, for the Harp or Piano-forte; by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

The pathetic cast of the above melody, composed by Mozart, is well qualified to impart a sombre beauty to the lamentation of a catastrophe which the nation has deplored with so many tears; and on which the poet has dwelt with so much sympathy. Of the excellence of the poetry of this elegy, we may, indeed, speak with particular emphasis. It includes many of the best ideas, incident to the subject, and expresses them in a graceful manner.

Fentum's Collection of Twenty-four elegant and fashionable Country-Dances, Waltzes, &c. for the Year 1818. 5s.

We are pleased with the arrangement of the above quadrilles, given as country-dances. They are sprightly and interesting, and possess more attraction than, generally, such compositions admit. This work will form a desirable addition to the collections of the lovers of musical trifles, particularly at the present season of the year.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the 57th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIFTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXIX. *An Act to exempt British and Irish Stone Bottles, made and used for the sole Purpose of containing Liquid Blacking, from the Duties of Excise on Stone Bottles granted by an Act of this Session of Parliament.*—July 11.

Cap. CXX. *To authorize the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to make extraordinary Allowances, in certain Cases, to the Owners of certain Ships in the Service of the said Company.*

Cap. CXXI. *For regulating Payments to the Treasurer of the Navy under the Heads of Old Stores and Imprests.*

Cap. CXXII. *To extend the Provisions of an Act of the 12th Year of his late Majesty King George the First, and an Act of the 22nd Year of his late Majesty King George the Second, against Payment of Labourers in Goods or by Truck, and to secure their Payment in the lawful Money of this Realm, to Labourers employed in the Collieries, or in the working and getting of Coal, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and for extending the Provisions of the said Acts to Scotland and Ireland.*

Cap. CXXIII. *For imposing a Duty of Excise on the Excess of Spirits made from Corn in England above the Proportion of Nineteen Gallons of Spirits for every One hundred Gallons of Wash; and for further securing the Duties on Wort or Wash made for distilling Spirits in England; and for authorizing the Shipment of Rum for Stores in Casks containing Sixty Gallons.*—July 11.

Cap. CXXIV. *To amend an Act made in the present Session of Parliament, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advance of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor.*

Cap. CXXV. *To authorize the driving and keeping a Hackney Coach or Chariot under the same Licence.*

The same licence to serve for a coach or chariot.—Licence not to allow persons to drive more than one carriage at the same time.

It shall be lawful for any person to require any hackney-coachman to drive for a stated sum of money a distance in the discretion of such hackney-coachman; and, in case such coachman shall exceed the distance to which such person was entitled to be driven for such stated sum of money, the coachman shall not be entitled to demand more than the sum for which he was so engaged to drive.

Cap. CXXVI. *To repeal an Act, passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for the Punishment of Persons destroying Stocking or Lace Frames,*

Frames, and Articles in such Frames; and to make, until the First Day of August, 1820, other Provisions in lieu thereof.—July 11.

Persons destroying machinery or goods therein to be deemed guilty of felony.

Cap. CXXVII. *To settle the Share of Prize Money, Droits of Admiralty, and Bounty Money payable to Greenwich Hospital, and for securing to the said Hospital all unclaimed Shares of Vessels found derelict, and of Seizures for Breach of Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave-Abolition Laws.*—July 11.

Cap. CXXVIII. *For extending the Exemptions from the Duties granted by certain Acts of the 43d and 45th Years of his present Majesty's Reign, in Dwelling-houses in Scotland; and for altering the Manner of claiming and ascertaining the Exemptions to be granted.*—July 11.

Cap. CXXIX. *For vesting in his Majesty a certain Part of the Open Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor or Royalty of Rialton and Retraighe, alias Retorth, in the Parish of Saint Columb Major, in the County of Cornwall.*—July 11.

Cap. CXXX. *To encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in England.*—July 12.

Persons forming societies according to the provisions herein prescribed, entitled to the benefit of this Act.—Rules of the institution to be entered in a book, and a copy deposited with the clerk of the peace.—The officers are not to have any benefit in the institution.—The rules to be binding.—The savings of minors may be invested.—Friendly societies may subscribe any portion of their funds into the funds of Provident Institutions.—Treasurers, &c. to give security, if required by the general rules.—Effects of institution to be vested in trustees for the time being without fresh assignment, who may bring and defend actions, &c.—Money may be placed out on personal security.—Bank of England, on receiving 50l. from saving bank, on account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, to open an account called "the Fund for the Banks for Savings."—Previous to such payments an order shall be produced and a certificate granted; afterwards, the commissioners for national debt shall issue debentures in favour of such saving banks, bearing interest at three-pence per cent. per diem.—Trustees may demand payment of the principal and interest secured by debenture any day, except the 5th April.—Monies paid in on saving-bank account to be invested in Bank Annuities.—Account of all moneys received by the commissioners for national debt from trustees of institutions to be laid before Parliament.—Trustees and treasurers to account and deliver up effects when required.—Members of friendly societies not liable to forfeiture by subscribing to any institution under this Act.—Where the effects of a person dying intestate shall be under 20l. the same may be divided according to the rules of the institution, &c. —Where rules direct an arbitration, the award to be final.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROÈMIUM.

THE medical world has been very agreeably surprised by, "*An Account of some Experiments made with the Vapour of Boiling Tar, in the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, by* DR. CRICHTON." This tract must, of necessity, excite the attention of the public in no common degree. From the many failures and disappointments which have heretofore attended the inhalation of different gases, or modified airs,—and particularly from, it should seem, the total failure of the plans adopted by the late Dr. Beddoes at Bristol,—the faculty have, for some time past, been torpid; or slumbering over their hopeless patients, in Phthisis pulmonalis,—content with merely smoothing their descent to that bourne whence no traveller returns: but the facts detailed in this publication cannot fail to arouse their energies and awaken their attention. Dr. Crichton's first patients were exposed to the vapour of tar in a cable manufactory, which he one day went to see,—without any other motive than that of taking a walk. In the place, where the tar was boiled in large quantities, he found, to his great surprise, that, although the vapour affected the eyes painfully, yet he breathed the air with perfect ease. In a kind of magazine adjoining to this, where the vapour and odour of boiling tar were weaker, yet strong, the eyes were not affected; and it immediately struck him that this artificial atmosphere might be of use to a consumptive patient, whom he despaired of curing. The proprietor of the cable manufactory immediately consented to the trial being made; and *many patients were materially benefited thereby.* Experiments were afterwards made by the physicians of the hospital,—Messrs. Bluhm

Bluhm and Roos; who say, that they "found the easiest and best way of making the tar fumigation (*pix liquida*) is to put the tar, in any earthen vessel, over a lamp or heated iron, to cause a slow volatilization,—until the air of the ward be sufficiently impregnated with it. This process is repeated three or four times a-day." The result of their observations is,—"*That the tar fumigation produces a very quick and salutary effect on the cough, expectoration, and respiration; that the sleep becomes more tranquil, continued, and restorative; and that the patients regain strength.*" They also remark that, "in the beginning of this treatment, the sweats are generally more profuse; but that these sensibly decrease in the course of a few days. Patients who, before entering the tar vapour, kept their beds constantly, soon regained sufficient strength to rise from them, and walk about the ward the whole day. All who submitted to the tar fumigation have become convalescent; but it is too early yet to affirm that any are completely cured." Dr. Crichton observes, "that it is evident, from the preceding cases, the tar fumigation, though completely successful in some of them, did not produce the same good effect in all; but, on the other hand, the very great relief which every patient experienced at first from it,—particularly in the diminution of cough, expectoration, and hectic fever,—is a fact which ought to encourage us to multiply the trials of this remedy as far as possible." In Great Britain these trials will no doubt be immediately made; and we congratulate those patients, who are so unfortunate as to be labouring under consumption of the lungs, that a prospect is now held out to them of relief at least in, if not ultimate cure of, one of the most distressing of all maladies.

The Hon. H. G. BENNETT, who has sought and acquired fame as a man of science, as an independent senator, and as a courageous philanthropist, has addressed "*a Letter to the Livery of London*," on the abuses which still disgrace the city-prisons, and particularly *the gaol of Newgate*. The Livery, unhappily, have no direct power to correct these evils; but it is their duty, in electing representatives in Parliament, lord-mayors, sheriffs, recorders, aldermen, and common-councilmen, to take care that such persons are actuated by feelings of liberality and benevolence. Power without benevolence becomes a curse on all who are its objects; and benevolence includes every other virtue in a public man. Had this quality been sought, or duly respected, the gaols of the metropolis would not have been so long its disgrace; but, unfortunately, benevolence, like good-nature, is considered as a proof of weakness, and to pity crime is insolently treated as guilty participation. If, however, there are better feelings and principles in the corporate and public bodies of the metropolis, then Mr. Bennett's godlike labours will not be wasted; and Newgate, instead of being "*a hell upon earth*," may be rendered a school of reform and repentance. We deeply regret that we have not room to analyze the deeply-interesting facts adduced by Mr. Bennett; but we trust the pamphlet will, for the sake of its good principles, be extensively read.

Though we omitted, by accident, in the current month of its publication, to notice SIR JOHN SINCLAIR's "*Code of Agriculture*," yet, if we forbore on that account to recommend it as one of the most valuable books of the year 1817, we should fail in duty to the public. In point of fact, it concentrates the knowledge collected during the experience of a long life, passed amid the finest opportunities; and exhibits the results, in a form condensed with great logical acumen, of all the labours and publications of modern writers on Agriculture. In the very best sense of the word, Sir John Sinclair has proved himself THE GREATEST PATRIOT OF HIS AGE—he has mingled little in the jargon of political strife; but he has devoted himself to the improvement, and finally, in this work, to the perfectioning of the first and chief art of social life, without which all institutions would be unavailing. His work merits, therefore, a place in the library of every country gentleman; and it ought to stand beside the Kalendar of the equally illustrious Young, on the book-shelves of every farm-house.

We have perused with considerable attention the "*Observations on the Circumstances which Influence the Condition of the Labouring Classes of Society; by* JOHN BARTON;" and confess ourselves exceedingly astonished that Mr. Barton should appear uniformly desirous of keeping out of sight all the *political* causes which have, for many years past, operated to produce the anomaly of the very sinews of the nation shrinking and dying amidst a full cornucopia. We shall be referred to other periods of our history in vain, whilst the fact remains incontrovertible

incontrovertible, that the present expenditure of the nation, and the money paid for the interest of our public debt, are *double* the amount, in pounds sterling, of the number of acres of cultivated land in the kingdom. Most of our political economists are very fond of reasoning from *data*, all very good when *applicable* to existing circumstances; but, we contend, that we are now in circumstances to which few known *data* can possibly apply, and we have consequently our remedies to seek in some other quarter. *Mr. Malthus* seems to have become almost oracular, and is referred to with such apparent and triumphant satisfaction, that he must be worse than a heretic who should venture to dissent from his opinions. We, however, do venture to enter our protest against many of that gentleman's conclusions.

"*The Advantages to be derived from Equalized Classes in Superior Establishments, with Suggestions for Elementary Books; calculated to give full Efficacy to the New Mode of Instruction in numerous Schools, and still be proper for every Learner;*" *by* THOMAS HAIGH, A.M.—may be read with some advantage by those persons who are emerging from the trammels of scholastic pedantry; but, in our view of Mr. Haigh's plans, he by no means goes far enough in simplifying the modes of teaching.

"*The second Part of the Transactions of the Royal Society for the Year* 1817," contains a variety of valuable papers. Amongst which, one by Sir EVERARD HOME, *on the Passage of the Ovum from the Ovarium to the Uterus in Women*, is not the least interesting,—as it throws considerable light on the hitherto inexplicable process of generation.—The paper on astronomy, by Sir W. HERSCHEL, we have given at some length in our Proceedings of Public Societies; and are happy in being able to observe that this veteran of science is yet enabled to continue his active researches into one of the most interesting branches of philosophy.—The observations of Dr. DAVY on the temperature of the ocean and atmosphere, and on the density of sea-water, made during a voyage to Ceylon, are curious and important, and will furnish data for many observations.

To the humane "*Appeal to the Humanity of the British Public, on the Cruel and Unnecessary Practice of Sweeping Chimneys by Climbing-Boys;*" we are desirous of giving the most effective circulation. This tract is printed in a cheap form, and those who are desirous of promoting "the object of this appeal—"the entire prohibition of master chimney-sweepers from taking any more apprentices to be used as climbing-boys; and also from using their own offspring, or any other children, not apprentices, for that purpose;" have now an opportunity of doing so by distributing, gratis, some of the most valuable observations which have appeared upon this painful and interesting subject.

Of a poetical "*Essay on the Expediency of establishing a Literary Society in the Town of Bedford, and addressed and dedicated to the Marquis of Tavistock;*" we did not, through the first two hundred lines, perceive either much strength of numbers or novelty of figure, but we were agreeably disappointed as we proceeded. The name of RUSSEL is itself animating, and admits, in this instance, an elegant apostrophe. We follow the poet to the end of the poem with considerable pleasure; having alluded to *Brutus* and *Harmodius*, it thus concludes:—

For, though their hearts long since have ceas'd to beat
For virtue or for fame, and now the dust
Lies undistinguished from their parent earth,
——— still hear we not
Throughout the historic page a secret voice
That whispers to their fame? still dwell they not
In fond remembrance—and when freedom calls
The generous action from a patriot soul,
Still speak they not in loud and angry tone,
Again unsheath their swords, yet red with blood,
And bid Oppression tremble on the throne?
And could'st thou rouse by science' active powers,
The latent fire from spirits such as these,
E'en Albion should be free—again should breathe,
Amid the regions of her arctic sky,
An air untainted by the noisome blasts
Of mad ambition or corrupted pow'r;
No more should hear the yell of pale despair,
The bitter cries of woe, and want, and pain,
The curse of hatred, or the hiss of scorn.

"*Sensibility, the Stranger, and other Poems,*" by Mr. HARVEY, is the first public effort of a young poet. Under such circumstances, criticism is always disarmed of much of her severity, and we feel pleasure in stating, that there is much promise of future excellence in the volume of Mr. Harvey. There is a pleasing smoothness in the versification, and considerable taste in the arrangement and elucidation of the subjects.

The "*Hints relative to Native Schools, together with the Outline of an Institution for their Extension and Management;*" drawn

drawn up at Serampore, in the East Indies, contain powerful evidence of the activity of the Baptist mission at that place. As the diffusion of knowledge is the only means of destroying error of every kind, we cannot but wish those gentlemen success in their praiseworthy endeavours to remove the veil of ignorance from the Hindu mind. The mode in which they propose to do this is by compendiums, not only of morality, but of natural philosophy in the native dialects: of this we cordially approve, and which, we doubt not, will be attended with beneficial effects; but they will permit us to warn them against an error into which the Roman Catholic missionaries have every where fallen, viz. that of refusing the perusal of the Bible to the lower classes: as soon as their Hindu converts are capable of comprehending that book, they ought to have it. Perfect freedom, in religious matters especially, is the only way of arriving at genuine knowledge.

The first number of a work, intitled "*The Philosophical Library*," appeared on the first of January. It contains a reprint of the Life and Morals of Confucius, who flourished above five hundred years before the coming of Christ: those morals are, indeed, an extraordinary composition for such an age and such a country: the cornerstone of them,—"xxiv. Do to others what you would they should do unto you; and do not unto another what you would not should be done unto you;" is so exactly similar to the doctrine of the gospel, that we are more than surprized at the coincidence. Inasmuch as the circulation of sound moral truths cannot but be beneficial to society, our mite of approbation, to this plan, must not be withheld.

Another novel from the same manufactory which produced "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "the Antiquary," and "Tales of my Landlord," has arrived in London, under the title of "*Rob Roy*." We deeply regret the trading spirit among writers of talent that has of late so much increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; and which is so glaringly exhibited in these Scottish literary wares. What is to be said?—Booksellers are determined to be men of wealth, and there will be always found ready writers for hire, who will administer to the appetites of the multitude whatever be the taste of the moment, and thus the town is fed with one sort of mental repast till it is *surfeited*. We are of opinion that such is the case at present with Scottish novels, of this cast at least; and we do not think this new speculation will add to the reputation of the writer.

The "*Notes on a Journey from the Coast of Virginia to the Territory of the Illinois*, by MORRIS BIRKBECK," in the spring of 1817, contain a variety of recent and important information relative to the Back Settlements of the United States of America, and will form an excellent guide for those persons who are desirous of quitting their mother-country, and seeking an asylum in the western vales of America beyond the Alleghany ridge, where active industry is assured of its due reward, and where the artificial distinctions in older states of society have not yet debased the human mind.

ANTIQUITIES.

HISTORY and Antiquities of Croydon; by the Rev. D. W. Garrow, B.D. 8vo. 14s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Delineations of the celebrated City of Pompeii: consisting of forty picturesque views, from drawings made in 1817; by Major Cockburn, folio.

Architectural Hints, or Cottages-orné, Villas, &c.; by J. B. Papworth, architect, with twenty-five coloured plates. 8vo.

ARITHMETIC.

An Easy and Useful Introduction to Arithmetic; by C. Bowyer. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

ASTRONOMY.

Strictures on Dr. Chalmer's Discourses on Astronomy; by John Overton.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Arts and Sciences, Part I. for 1818; by Davis. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

History of Julius FitzJohn. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late John Erskine, D.D. of Carnock; by Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, bart. 8vo.

CLASSICS.

Sallust and Terence: edited by Mr. Valpy.

DRAMA.

Richard Duke of York: a tragedy, from Shakspeare; by Edmund Kean, esq.

Falls of Clyde: a melo-drama.

The Man in the Moon; by J. Phillips.

The Rivals; with a portrait of Mrs. Davison: being No. II. of Oxberry's Theatre. 8vo. 1s.

The Dramatic Works of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan; by T. Moore, esq.

Retribution, or the Chieftain's Daughter: a tragedy, in five acts; by John Dillon. 3s.

The Cobler of Preston; a farce. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Latin Word-book: containing 3000 words, Latin and English, for preparatory schools

schools and the youngest classes; by M. l'Abbé Bossut. 1s.

The Latin Phrase-book: containing many hundred idioms, colloquies, &c.; by the same author. 1s.

Nature displayed in her Mode of teaching Languages to Man; or, an infallible Method of acquiring Languages with unparalleled rapidity: adapted to the French; by N. G. Dufief. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Ladies' Encyclopædia; being an introduction to those branches of science essential in the education of young females: from the French of Madame de la Mimardine. 12mo.

A Greek Primer; containing the various Inflections of Nouns, Participles, and Verbs; with numerous Vocabularies; by Adam Dickinson. 3s. 6d.

Hints relative to Native Schools; together with the Outline of an Institution for their Extension and Management.

Practical Exercise for Students in the Greek Language; by John Tilt. 4to. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

Twelve beautiful Plates, to illustrate the smaller editions of the Book of Common Prayer, from designs by Richard Westall, esq. R.A.

LAW.

A Collection of Statutes connected with the General Administration of Law, with notes; by W. D. Evans, esq. 8 vols. 8vo. 8l.

MATHEMATICS.

Outlines of a Theory of Algebraical Equations, deduced from the Principles of Harriott, and extended to the Fluxional or Differential Calculus; only 80 copies printed; by William Spence. 8vo. 14s.

The Principles of Mechanics; in three Lectures: designed as an Introduction to this Branch of the Mathematics. With an Appendix. With plates. By Wm. Shires; formerly Nautical Master in the Royal Navy. 8vo. 5s.

MEDICINE.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. VIII. Part II. 10s. 6d.

An Essay on Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Consumption; by Dr. Armstrong.

Medical Statement of the Case of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales; by A. T. Thompson, F.L.S. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Continental Medical Repository; by E. Van Embden. No. II. 3s. 6d.

METEOROLOGY.

The Meteorological Journal and Barometrical Diary for 1818.

MISCELLANIES.

A new Translation of the Satires of Persius, with life and notes; by W. Gifford. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

An Appeal to the Humanity of the British Public on the cruel and unnecessary Practice of Sweeping Chimneys by Climbing-Boys.

Observations on the Circumstances which Influence the Condition of the Labouring Classes of Society; by J. Barton.

Duthnevin, or the Visit to Paris; by a Lady sometime resident in France.

Letters from the Hon. Horace Walpole to George Montagu, esq. from 1736 to 1770, now first published from originals in possession of the editor. Royal 4to.

Cowper's Task, Westall's designs. 8s.

Hone's first and second Trial. 8vo. 1s. each.

Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; by J. P. Neale. 4s.

Excursions through the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk: to contain three hundred engravings. No. I. 2s. 6d.

The Philosophical Library; containing Epicurus. No. II. 2s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal. No. LII. 6s.

The Encyclopædia Metropolitana, or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an original plan; comprising the two-fold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement, with twelve appropriate and entirely new engravings, by eminent artists. Part I. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Case of the Salt Duties; with Proofs and Illustrations; by Sir T. Bernard, bart. 7s 6d.

Original Letters, from Richard Baxter, Matthew Prior, Lord Bolingbroke, Alex. Pope, Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Sam. Johnson, Mrs. Montague, Rev. Wm. Gilpin, Rev. John Newton, Lord Geo. Lyttelton, Rev. Dr. C. Buchanan, &c. &c.; with Biographical Illustrations. Edited by Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, near Bath. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Cruise; or, Three Months on the Continent. By a Naval Officer: embellished with coloured engravings. 8vo. 8s.

NOVELS.

Northanger Abbey: a romance.

Persuasion; by the author of Pride and Prejudice. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Tales of my Landlady; edited by Peregrine Puzzlebrain, esq. 3 vols. 12mo.

Sir James the Ross: a border story. 12mo.

Rob Roy; by the author of Waverley. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Dunsany: an Irish story. 2 vols. 12s.

Northern Irish Tales, founded on facts. 2 vols.

POETRY.

Poetical Remains and Memoirs of John Leyden.

Rhododaphne, or the Thessalian Spell; a poem. foolscap 8vo.

Pains of Hope; a poem. 8vo. 4s.

Leopold's Loss, or England's Tears o'er the Urn of her beloved Princess, Charlotte Augusta: a monody; by James Rondeau.

An Ode to the Memory of the Princess Charlotte; by James Edmeston, author of "the Search," and other poems. 1s. 6d.

The

The Sixth Volume of the Collected Works of the Rt. Hon. Lord Byron; containing Prisoner of Chillon, The Dream, Darkness, Manfred, and The Lament of Tasso. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Spiritual Poems, or Evangelical Hymns; by T. Row. 5s.

The fourth and last Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; by Lord Byron.

The Dragon Knight: a poem, in twelve cantos; by Sir J. B. Burgess, bart. 8vo.

Foliage, or Poems, original and translated, by Leigh Hunt.

Revolt of Islam: a poem, in twelve cantos; by P. B. Shelley. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude; by the same. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations on the Impolicy of permitting the Exportation of British Wool, and of preventing the free Importation of Foreign Wool; by John Maitland, esq. M.P. 8vo. 4s.

A Letter to the Common Council and Livery of London, on the Abuses existing in Newgate; by the Hon. H. G. Bennet.

THEOLOGY.

The Domestic Altar: a six weeks' course of morning and evening prayer; by the Rev. W. Smith.

The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ: translated into pure Biblical Hebrew, for the use of the Jews in every part of the world. 21s.—26s. fine.

The Warning Voice: a sermon preached on occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte, at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817; by Weeden Butler, A.M. rector of Woolston Magna, Bucks, formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

The Reformation from Popery commemorated: a discourse on the third centenary of that event, delivered in the Independent Meeting-house, Stowmarket, Nov. 9, 1817; by W. Ward. 1s.

Sermon on the late Princess Charlotte of Wales; by T. Chalmers, D.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at Kentish-Town Church, at Wilsdon Church, and, also, at St. Pancras Church, on the late Princess Charlotte; by J. Grant, M.A. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Sermons; by John B. Romeyn, D.D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Cedar-street, New York. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Peak Scenery: being the first of a series of excursions in Derbyshire; by E. Rhodes, of Sheffield. Royal 4to. 1l. 14s.—Demy 4to. 1l. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Narrative of the Rev. C. J. Latrobe's late Tour in South Africa: together with some account of the state of the missions of the United Brethren in that interesting country. 4to. with engravings.

Notes on a Journey from Virginia to the Illinois; by Morris Birkbeck, esq. 6s.

AMERICAN BOOKS,

Just Imported by John Souter, 73, St. Paul's.

A Biographical Sketch of Professor Barton, M.D. late President of the Philadelphia Medical Society, with a Portrait. 8vo. 5s.

The Emporium of Arts and Sciences. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

An Introductory Lecture, with notes and references; by Thomas Cooper, professor of Chemistry at Carlisle-college, Pennsylvania. 8vo. 5s.

Three Dissertations on Boylston Prize Questions; by G. Chynechattuck, M.D. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Sketches of Epidemic Diseases in the State of Vermont, from its first settlement to the year 1815: to which are added, Remarks on Pulmonary Consumption; by Jas. A. Gallup, M.D. 8vo. 14s.

A Contrast between Galvanism and Hopkinsianism; by E. S. Ely, A.M. 8vo. 10s.

An Essay on Maritime Loans, from the French of Emerigon, with notes and an appendix; by J. E. Hall. 8vo. 12s.

An Answer to Mr. Jefferson's Justification of his Conduct in the Cause of the New Orleans Batture; by Edward Livingston. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A New Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages, containing above 50,000 terms not to be found in any other Dictionary; by N. G. Dufief. 3 vols. 2l. 10s.

The Philadelphia Port-Folio: a monthly miscellany, forming a complete American Annual Register of Arts, Sciences, and general Literature; from Jan. 1315. 3s.

MODERN FRENCH BOOKS,

Just Imported by the Same.

Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales, by the most celebrated physicians and naturalists of France, Vol. I. to V. in 8vo. with numerous plates.

Victoires, Conquetes, Desastres, Revers, et Guerres Civiles des François, de 1792 à 1815; with a general map and 131 plans of battles, sieges, &c.: also, a Biographical Dictionary of the principal Personages, &c.; by a Society of Military and Literary Men.

Dictionnaire, Historique, Topographique, et Militaire, des Environs de Paris. 12mo.

Cimetieres de Paris: promenades to the Cemeteries of Paris, with thirty engravings of the tombs of Chenier, Delille, St. Lambert, Legauvé, Marshal Ney, Pichegru, Gretry, Madame Cottin, &c.; a view of the catacombs, and a plan of the vaults of the Cathedral of St. Dennis, where the Kings of France are buried. 1 vol. 12mo.

Description des Pyrénées, avec cartes et tableaux; par M. Dralet. 2 tom. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IF any doubt existed, that success in the fine arts depends on no natural contingencies of climate, we might quote the excellency, and perhaps the actual superiority, of the British school, in every department of art in which native genius has been duly called forth. There can, we presume, be at this time no doubt but that Patronage is the basis of all successful exertions of genius; and that it was Pericles who produced a Phidias and a Praxiteles,—just as Napoleon produced a Canova and a David. Similar patronage of the merchants and nobility of Britain has, in like manner, engendered a WEST, a LAWRENCE, a WILKIE, a TURNER, and a CHANTREY; and produced a host of other artists, such as no country could ever boast. Thus it appears, from a list of each class inserted in the *seventh* and last number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, that modern Patronage has created in England not less than NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE professional artists, of various descriptions, resident in and near the metropolis. Of whom there are—

532 PAINTERS.
45 SCULPTORS.
149 ARCHITECTS.
93 ENGRAVERS IN LINE.
38 IN MIXED STYLES.
19 IN MEZZOTINTO.
33 IN AQUATINTA.
22 ON WOOD.

And, what deserves to be specially noticed, among the painters, there are no less than *forty-three* ladies!

Mr. PRINCE HOARE is engaged on a Life of the late illustrious patriot and philanthropist, GRANVILLE SHARPE,—a man whose deeds deserve to be recorded as examples to good men of all ages and countries.

As American literature and the productions of native American genius are daily becoming of increased interest in Great Britain and Ireland, it may be satisfactory to state, that the PHILADELPHIA PORT-FOLIO (generally regarded as the best monthly miscellany in the United States,) is now regularly imported into London, and may be had in succession on the first day of any month, with other Magazines and Journals.

Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD is engaged in a descriptive poem of the splendid mansion and that enchanting spot, Southill, near Bedford, the seat of the late Mr. Whitbread.

Letters written during a Tour through Ireland, by J. C. CURWEN, esq. M.P. are announced, in two volumes, octavo.

Dr. ADAM NEALE has in the press, Travels through Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, in a quarto volume, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Mr. PETER COXE has in the press, the Social Day; a poem; embellished with twenty-eight engravings.

Mr. NICHOLS will soon publish a third volume of the Illustrations of Literary History, including Memoirs of George Hardinge, esq.

A work on Pompeii has been announced, in eight parts, from original drawings taken on the spot in 1817, by GEORGE TOWNLEY, esq. accompanied with plans and elevations, and a map of the Campania Felici. The plates of the views to be etched and engraved in mezzotinto, of the size of Claude's Liber Veritatis.

Mr. JAMES HAKEWILL announces a Picturesque Tour of Italy; in illustration of, and reference to, the celebrated works of Addison, Eustace, and Forsyth. The first number will appear early in the spring.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the late Rev. JOHN FAWCETT, D.D. fifty years minister of the gospel at Halifax, will be shortly published by his son.

A Topographical and Perspective Survey of the *Campagne di Roma*, exhibiting to the traveller and classic scholar every object of interest in that celebrated country; illustrated by a plan on an extended scale, and by views referring to the plan, and forming a complete panorama of the ancient territory of Rome; by Dr. F. CH. L. SICKLER, member of the Academy of Antiquities at Rome,—is in great forwardness.

The admirers of the fine arts of every country, will have an opportunity, in the course of the ensuing spring, to gratify their inclinations in the purchase of the greatest collection of copper-plates, with their impressions, that ever was exposed to public sale,—the property of the Messrs. Boydells, deceased. The importance of this collection will be readily conceived when the public is informed, that it consists of upwards of 5000 cop-

per-plates, engraved after the most capital pictures, of the first masters of the various schools of painting in Europe: among which there are above 900 from the Italian; 400 from the German; nearly 200 from the Flemish; 300 from the Dutch; about 800 from the French; and about 2500 from the English school; among which there are the ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS of HOGARTH; eighty-two after Sir Joshua Reynolds; sixty after Mr. West; besides a great number after Barret, Barry, Beechy, Copley, Cosway, Farrington, Gainsborough, and others.

Part the first, with plates, of Surgical Essays; by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER and Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS, will shortly appear.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE's History of the Endowed Grammar-Schools, is sent to the press, and is expected to be published in the month of May next. The work will make at least two large octavo volumes, ornamented with engravings.

J. W. LAKE, esq. is preparing a volume of poetry.

Justice is about to be rendered by kindred genius to the memory and labours of the famous THOMAS PAINE, the energy of whose political writings led our base and corrupt factions to pay their dependants for burning him in effigy in every village of the empire. Mr. COBBETT, who reports that he lives within a few miles of the spot where this politician breathed his last, has volunteered to become his biographer, and to rescue his memory from the blasphemies against the sacred majesty of truth, of which it has been the object. Mr. Cobbett proposes also to edite his works, and adapt them to existing circumstances, by original notes. We observe, at the same instant, that Mr. WOOLLER, in his Journal, proposes, evidently without participation, that the birth-day of Paine should be publicly celebrated as an antidote to that of Pitt. It is a wonderful trait in the history of man, that these popular testimonies in favour of Mr. Paine should take place no more than twenty years from his death, after he had passed a long life amid persecution, personal slander, and ingratitude.

Mr. ROBERT M'WILLIAM, architect, has in the press an Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry-Rot; in which the source of the disease is investigated, with a view to establish the modes of prevention and cure on rational principles. It will make a quarto volume, illustrated with plates; and to it will be annexed suggestions on the cultivation of forest trees, with abstracts of the Forest Laws, from the earliest times.

An addition has been made to Sir HUMPHRY DAVY's Safety-lamp, by Mr. NEWMAN; by which it appears probable that its utility will be increased. It consists in attaching to the lower part of the wire gauze a convex lens; the effect of this is, that the miner will have it in his power to direct a strong light upon any particular part where it may be required, while the lens has the further advantage of covering a portion of the gauge, and preserving it from the coal-dust and oil, by which, without considerable care, it is liable to be obstructed.

A Narrative will speedily be published of a Voyage to Barbary, and of a Residence at Algiers; comprising sketches of the Dey and his ministers, anecdotes of the late war, with observations respecting the relations of the Barbary States with the Christian powers, and on the necessity of their complete subjugation; by SIGNOR PANANTI; with notes, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq.

Mr. JASPER RICARD, surgeon, of Bath, will shortly publish, Commentaries on the Principle of those Affections which produce speedy Death, during or immediately after Child-birth; illustrated by a variety of cases and dissections.

Dr. J. P. SMITH has in the press, the Scripture Testimony of the Messiah, in two octavo volumes.

Mr. WM. COLE is printing, Conversations on Algebra; being an introduction to the first principles of that science.

Zelix Albarez, or Manners in Spain; interspersed with poetry, by ALEX. R. C. DALLAS, esq. is printing in three volumes.

Mr. WOODLEY, editor of the Cornwall Gazette, is preparing an Account of his Literary Life, with anecdotes of many distinguished literary characters.

Dr. D. DEWAR, of Aberdeen, has an octavo volume of Sermons in the press.

Mr. C. U. RÖRDANSZ is about to publish, the Mercantile Guide; being an account of the trade of the principal commercial places on the Continent of Europe; of their moneys, exchanges, weights and measures, charges, duties, &c.; in one volume, octavo.

In March will appear, a volume entitled, Epistolary Curiosities, or Unpublished Letters from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; Prince Rupert, General Lord Astley, General Fairfax, John

John Selden, Oliver Cromwell, General Monk, Sir Robert Sutton, &c. edited by REBECCA WARNER, of Beech Cottage, Bath.

A Collection of the Poems of ARTHUR BROOKE, esq. of Canterbury, is in the press.

A periodical publication has been commenced in London, under the superintendance of a learned Spaniard, entitled El Teatro Espanol Escogido. It will contain the most esteemed Plays of Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Bárcá, Moreto, Tirso de Molina, Roxas, Solis, followed by Cruz y Cano, Moratin, and other recent writers, selected with care, and illustrated by explanatory notes.

Mr. COLERIDGE intends to give a course of literary Lectures, which, if filled up according to his outlines, cannot fail of being, to a large portion of society, of considerable interest and attraction.

In February will be published, Narrative of a Voyage to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador; illustrated with a map and engravings; by Lieut. E. CHAPPELL, R.N.

Mr. BAKEWELL will commence his series of Lessons on Geology, at the Argyle-rooms, early in March, to be elucidated by a magnificent suite of rock specimens, lately collected by himself; and by a great variety of new and original drawings, and sections, and models. Mr. Bakewell is also preparing for publication, a Treatise on Practical Geology, with plates; to which will be added a series of questions and enquiries, addressed to British geologists, on certain undetermined parts of the geology of England.

By the Report from the Small-Pox Hospital, in another part of our Magazine, it will be seen what deplorable ravages that pestilential disease still makes in this metropolis. Out of 160 patients admitted during the year, with the casual small-pox, forty-eight have died. One, out of forty-two, has died of the inoculated small-pox; whilst of 3,124 who were vaccinated, did not die one. Upon what ground our laws yet remain so defective that the small-pox inoculation is still permitted, we are completely at a loss to conceive. Our quarantine laws are borne without complaint;—why should not those persons who have the fancy for small-pox inoculation be restrained from doing mischief amongst us, upon the same ground as the quarantine laws are enforced? It would be a curious inquiry to learn how many of the forty-eight deaths, from casual small-pox, were occasioned by inoculated patients.

A Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds has been published, by Messrs. NICHOLLS and Co. intended to identify the species spoken of by different provincial names, in various counties of Great Britain. It contains also the valuable additions and generic arrangements of Dr. Leach, from a Catalogue he recently printed.

The important fact of the practicability of curing cancer seems fully established, by the recent discovery of the treatment by pressure. Further reports (by the author, Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG,) are in the press.

The Suffolk Garland, a Collection of Poems, Songs, Tales, Ballads, &c. relative to that county, is in the press.

Mr. PERCY intends to publish by subscription, Cawood Castle, and other poems, with engravings, in the first style of the art, by FINDEN, from sketches by the author. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured.

Mr. CHAMBERS has in the press a work, entitled Geographical Questions and Exercises, blended with historical and biographical information.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, historical engraver, has brought to maturity, by giving great attention and much time to it, a perfectly new and legitimate method of line engraving, extensive in its application, and, as far as it does apply, executing its subject superior to any of the methods now in use.

Mr. YOUNG has completed engravings from a series of cabinet pictures, transmitted to him by the late Sultan Selim, representing the portraits of the Emperors of Turkey, from Othman, the founder of the imperial family, to Selim the twenty-eighth emperor.

A new edition of Smollet's Miscellaneous Works, by Dr. ANDERSON, in six octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

The extraordinary admiration of LORD BYRON's poetry cannot be more strongly exemplified than by stating, that it is reported that not less than four thousand copies of his unpublished fourth and last canto of *Childe Harolde*, have been already bespoken.

Dr. HIBBERT, who lately visited the Shetland islands, with the view of determining their geognostical structure and relations, found in the island of Unst

Unst considerable masses of that valuable substance, the chromate of iron.

A corrected and enlarged edition of BYTHNER's *Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis*, is in the press; the first part of which will soon appear.

Shortly will be published, Scientific Tables, or the Juvenile Student's Classical Guide to the Sciences.

Dr. WINTER is preparing for publication a second edition of Pastoral Letters on Non-conformity; addressed to Young Persons; which will be ready about the middle of February.

A second edition, considerably improved, of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, on a new and original plan; being an appeal to Deists on their own principles of argument; by S. THOMPSON; will be ready for publication early in February.

In the press and speedily will be published, in one volume, a Week's Holiday at Home, or the Townly Family; being a collection of original stories for the amusement and instruction of youth; containing also a morning and evening Hymn for every day in the week.

Mr. EASTLAKE, whose historical portrait of Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon obtained him deserved celebrity, is at Rome, and is employed by the Duchess of Devonshire in illustrations of Horace.

A brilliant meteor was observed at Ipswich on the 8th ult. at three minutes before one o'clock in the morning, about midway between the Bull's Horns: a fiery body was perceived resembling a red-hot ball of iron, four or five inches in diameter, which having passed three or four degrees in a direction between the principal stars of Capella and Canis Minor, burst into a spherial body of white light, nearly as large as the full moon, of so great lustre as scarcely to be borne by the eyes, throwing out a tail about three degrees in length, of a beautiful rose-colour, tinged round the edges with blue. It thus proceeded in its course, without apparent diminution, towards the principal star in the head of Hydra, (very near the ecliptic.) a little beyond which it suddenly disappeared, (it is believed) with an explosion; a rumbling noise being distinctly heard, like that of cannon discharged at a distance, about ten or twelve seconds afterwards. Its duration, as nearly as it could be estimated, was about five seconds, during which it traversed a space of nearly sixty degrees.

The SALOON OF ARTS is now removed to the rooms in Old Bond-street, where the Water-colour Society used formerly to make their annual exhibition. We thing it our bounden duty to acquaint our readers of the re-opening, to public view, of a collection so well worthy of their particular attention. Considerable additions have been made to the collection, among which are a picture of Leonardo da Vinci, two by Titian, a large and beautiful picture by Andrea del Sarto, and various others of high rank; and a very superb collection of the high-finished miniatures of sacred subjects, to illustrate manuscripts of devotion used in the Sacristy of the Vatican.

We have to announce Vol. 2 of the Annual Biography for 1818, in the course of the ensuing month. The biographies of the late Messrs. Ponsonby, Horner, Curran, Glenie, Eyles, Irwin, Admiral Duckworth, Sir Herbert Croft, Doctors Disney and Thomson, the Dukes of Marlborough and Northumberland, &c. are detailed at full length, from original sources of information. A Poem, written by the Hon. Henry Erskine, in 1770, is to be now published for the first time; together with many other original documents.

From the experiments and observations upon the state of the air in the fever hospitals at Cork, at a time when they were crowded with patients labouring under febrile contagion, by EDWARD DAVY, esq. it seems determined that contagious matter cannot be detected by our present means of analysing gases, — all his experiments seeming to lead to the conclusion, that there is no material difference in the [known] chemical constitution of the air in the crowded fever-wards of the city of Cork, and the atmosphere in places that are very generally supposed more salubrious. But we will hope that this important inquiry will not stop here: that contagion is an active and deleterious principle, we all know; and we trust that future chemical researches will render this hydra more obedient to our wills.

The following aged persons reside, it appears, at three stations on Ceylon:—

Years of Age.	Years of Age.
5 of 70	2 of 82
1 — 72	1 — 83
1 — 73	1 — 84
1 — 74	1 — 85
3 — 75	2 — 90
1 — 77	1 — 95
12 — 80	1 — 98
2 — 81	1 — 115

Most

Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during twenty-four hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water; but all (the most fugacious, such as poppy, and perhaps one or two others excepted,) may be completely restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stem: by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the coddled ends of the stems and put them into cold water.

Fluor spar, although abundant in England, is very rare in Scotland: it has been met with at Monaltree, in Aberdeenshire; and in the remote island of Papa-Stour, one of the Shetlands. A few months ago, Professor JAMESON met with this rare substance, near the village of Gourock, in vesicular cavities of porphyry.

CANOVA's colossal statue of Bonaparte, which was presented to the Duke of Wellington by the King of France, is arrived in England, and is placed in Apsley-house,—the duke's London residence.

It has been long known, that the temperature at which water boils is diminished in proportion to the diminution of the weight of the atmosphere; and this principle had been pointed out by Fahrenheit, and more lately by Cavallo, as a means that might be employed for measuring altitudes. M. WOLLASTON, by a paper just published in the Philosophical Transactions, has contrived an apparatus by which this may be accomplished,—even with more accuracy and convenience than the common barometer. The two great objects were,—first, that very small portions of heat might be rendered perceptible; and, secondly, that the instrument should be portable. Both these objects are attained by having the thermometer with a large bulb and a very fine stem, and this only extending for a few degrees,—corresponding to the range which may be supposed likely to be ever required.

A very interesting print has lately appeared at Chester, from a correct drawing of an oak tree standing in the grounds of Sir Robert William Vaughan, bart. at Nauran near Dotzette, in Merionethshire, concerning which Mr. Pennant has given us some interesting particulars. The original sketch of this oak was made by Sir R. C. Hoare, whilst on a visit to Sir W. Vaughan, on the 27th of July, 1813; and on the same night, (which was perfectly calm) this aged tree fell to the ground.

RUSSIA.

A set of casts from the Elgin marbles are to be immediately prepared for the Imperial Academy of Arts at Petersburgh, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Haydon, to whom M. Olenin, the president, has written in the most flattering terms for that purpose.

AUSTRIA.

An Austrian work, called the *Patriotic Sheets*, give the following account of the present state of the literature in the different languages which now comprise the dominions of Austria:—

German Literature, it is said, maintains itself in the highest rank; and has even made sensible progress within the last ten years.

Italian Literature approaches closely to that of Germany, and the presses of Venice and Milan have produced very important works on the sciences.

Slavian Literature supports itself vigorously, especially in Bohemia; and several journals, notwithstanding the confined condition of the language, are published in the Slavian language.

Hungarian Literature is by no means listless, and has produced several excellent performances, in verse; with some spirited translations of classic authors, ancient and modern.

Modern Greek Literature, a branch of singular importance, cultivated with zeal by the Greeks, settled at Vienna; but the works it produces are sent to Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, the Morea, and other places, which in ancient times little expected to receive literature from the shores of the Danube.

Servian Literature, since the time of Obredwitch, has deserved success by the merit of several of his publications.

FRANCE.

COUNT LAPLACE has published some observations on the Ring of Saturn, in which he contends that two principles are necessary to maintain the ring in equilibrio round the planet. One of them relates to the equilibrium of its own parts, which requires that the particles of the surface of the ring should have no tendency to detach themselves; and, if we suppose this surface to be fluid, it is maintained in consequence of the different forces by which it is acted upon. The count informs us, that he has proved in the third book of the *Méchanique Céleste*, that this property can only be rendered complete by a rapid motion of rotation of the ring in its

its own plane, and round its own centre. The second principle relates to the suspension of the ring round the body of Saturn. A hollow sphere, and generally a hollow ellipsoid, whose interior and exterior surfaces are similar and concentric, would be in equilibrio round Saturn, whatever might be the point of concavity occupied by the centre of the planet; but this equilibrium would be indifferent, that is, being acted upon, it would neither tend to take its primitive state again, nor to remove away; the slightest cause, such as the action of a satellite, or a comet, would therefore be sufficient to precipitate the ellipsoid on the planet. Thus the two properties concur in showing, that the ring turns in its plane, on itself, and with rapidity. The duration of this rotation ought to be nearly that of the revolution of a satellite moving round Saturn, at the distance of the ring itself; and this duration is about ten hours and a half: Dr. Herschel has confirmed this result by his observations.

Experiments on distilled sea-water have been tried at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, by giving it as drink to the galley-slaves, and using it in cooking their victuals. The result of these experiments is, that distilled sea-water may be used as a necessary of life for a month, and even for a longer time; and that it may be of great assistance in long voyages and journeys of discovery.

M. H. L'Évêque, member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, has just published an elementary work on the Study of Landscape, proper to conduct the pupil by gradation from the simplest object to the compound, and from the first rudiments to the time that he can draw from nature.

M. Humboldt has lately published, at Paris, a work on the geographical description of plants, according to the temperature, latitude, elevation of the soil, &c. He offers some interesting views with regard to vegetable forms. On comparing, in each country, the number of plants of certain well-determined families with the whole number of vegetables, he discovers numerical ratios of a striking regularity. Certain forms become more common as we advance towards the pole, while others augment towards the equator. Others attain their maximum in the temperate zones and diminish equally by too much heat and too much cold; and, what is remarkable, this distribution remains the same round the old globe, following not the geographical parallels, but those which Humboldt calls *isothermic*; that is, lines of the same mean temperature. These laws are so constant, that, if we know in a country the number of species of one of the families, we may nearly conclude from it the total number of plants, and that of the species of each of the other families.

M. Latreille has published, at Paris, a work on the distribution of insects. This is intimately connected with the distribution of plants, and in reality, the same insects are found upon the mountains of a warm country that inhabit the plains of colder countries. The difference of ten or twelve degrees of latitude, at an equal height, brings with it particular insects; and when the difference amounts to twenty or twenty-four degrees, almost all the insects are different. There are analogous changes corresponding to the latitude, but at distances much more considerable. The old and the new world have genera of insects peculiar to each. Even those which are common to both present appreciable differences. In the western parts of Europe, the domain of southern insects appears very distinctly, as soon as going from north to south we come to a country favourable to the cultivation of the olive. This change of temperature is marked by the presence of scorpions.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Mitchill, announces the discovery of the remains of a mammoth in the town of Goshen, Orange County, within sixty-miles of New-York, in a meadow belonging to a Mr. Yelverton. The soil is a black vegetable mould, of an inflammable nature. It abounds with pine-knots and trunks, and was about thirty years ago covered with a grove of white pine-trees. The length of the tooth was six inches, the breadth three and a half inches; the circumference of the lower jaw, including the tooth it contains, twenty six-inches; the length of the jaw, thirty-five inches.

Mr. Harrison Hall, of Philadelphia, has announced, that he is about to put to the press a work, called Hall's Distiller; which will contain a description of steam-stills, with their history and improvement; and a variety of additional hints concerning wines, cyder, beer, &c. and a series of experiments upon grain.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE writer of the essays now to be resumed, under the head of "Reports of Diseases," commences the execution of his task with unfeigned diffidence. He feels the difficulty of the undertaking to be both positive and relative: positive, inasmuch as the conscientious discharge of his duty, as a medical reporter, necessarily involves very high and anxious responsibilities; and relative, since any enterprise, which brings him into competition with such men as Willan, Reid, Fothergill, and Want, cannot be contemplated without very fearful apprehensions as to the result. A recollection, however, of the real and respective merits of his several predecessors, will serve to keep in exercise a spirit of emulation; and, in this point of view, the successful exertions of the above-mentioned writers may be regarded as a guarantee for a certain measure of his own success. The design indeed of the present Reporter, he is free to avow, embraces a somewhat larger circle than that of any of the gentlemen who have preceded him; for, beside those incidental remarks which will grow naturally out of the occurrences of the month,—beside both a general and particular statement of diseases and remedies,—it is intended that the present series of papers shall be made the medium of occasional criticisms on the doctrines of the day; and shall even include remarks on authors, in the shape of reviews of their books. The Reporter does not mean to pledge himself to a notice of all the writings which issue from the press, upon topics connected with medicine: such a pledge, both the nature and limits of these essays would prevent him from redeeming. He wishes, however, to be explicitly understood, as purposing to animadvert occasionally, to as great an extent as possible, upon the more prominent productions of his contemporaries, and to make their labours subservient to his own design of presenting to the public a general estimate of the philosophy and practice of the healing art. He may be allowed the incidental remark, that authors may always calculate upon a candid, if not upon a kindly, reception: indeed, the very circumstance of a reviewer being known, constitutes no inconsiderable security against an unfair treatment of his author.

There is another feature, by which the writer of these reports is desirous that they should be characterised; namely, that kind of popular information which is, perhaps, sometimes withheld from the public, under the apprehension that its communication would involve a departure from professional dignity. Nothing in medicine can be mean that is useful. All practical knowledge is the result of individual observation; and the medical art must ever, more or less, be marked by a certain cast and character of empiricism. Why, for instance, a little spirits of turpentine, applied to a recent burn, should prevent, in a great measure, the consequences of the accident,—is a truth that cannot be made easily to square with any pathological principles: but it is nevertheless an useful fact, which ought not to be withheld from the public, because it is of difficult explication,—and because it is easily applied.

The Reporter may perhaps be expected to apologise for the omission of a list containing the names of diseases. A full avowal of the principle upon which this omission is made, would lead to too lengthened a dissertation on nosology and nomenclature. These two subjects may, perhaps, be treated of a little more at large during some occasional lack of temporary matter for a Report: let it suffice now to say, there is so much that is supposititious, or at least arbitrary, in the naming of morbid affections, that no catalogues, which should be made out of a given number of the same diseases by different physicians of equal ability and learning, would ever, but by the greatest chance, be found to correspond. It is the writer's opinion, that both the profession and the public are considerably at fault upon the head of morbid nomenclature; but, as he has just stated, he cannot at present go further into this head of enquiry.

As this paper is intended to be rather a Preface than a Report, no farther mention will be made of the diseases of the preceding month, than just to state, that rheumatic and pulmonary affections have been, in the Reporter's practice, by far the most prevalent. Fevers are evidently on the decline; indeed, were he to judge from his own opportunities of observation, the writer would say, that there has been much more than commensurate alarm recently excited in the mind of the public respecting the existence and spread

spread of fever. Popular apprehension is soon awakened: and every individual has lately been talking of typhus, of infection, and of contagion, in terms indicative of alarm, that a plague was about to visit the metropolis. Such fears, let the Reporter be permitted to assure his readers, are totally unfounded; and let it be considered as his intention to occupy the next paper by some remarks on the much-agitated, and still unsettled, question of contagious and infectious maladies. D. UWINS.

Thavies Inn; January 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

CHEMISTRY has been so long awakened from its slumber, that there is now little danger of it again becoming torpid: mankind begin to be convinced generally, that the basis of all knowledge is experiment; and, treading cautiously, but surely, in this path, our results are, as they ought to be, satisfactory and convincing. The connexion which chemistry is now known to have with the arts, is too intimate and too necessary ever to permit them to be separated; and, as long as they continue auxiliaries to one another, there is no doubt but our knowledge in this first of all sciences, must unavoidably increase. Foreign nations, as well as our own, find it their interest to promote chemical inquiries; and it cannot but be highly gratifying to the friends of science to observe the majestic march.

The universal use of *tincture of turnsole*, as a test, seems to have induced the universal belief, that it was good and sufficient. Professor Branchi, who always ventures to think and observe for himself, discovered the fallacy of this notion; and, on investigation, found that very little was known on the subject, and that the opinions which have been promulgated respecting it, are remarkable for nothing but their contradiction and absurdity. Turnsole being a manufactured substance, in which *lichen perillus*, *croton tinctorum*, *variolaria orcina*, or other lichens, may form the basis, it is not extraordinary that its chemical elements should be different. Chevreul found it consisted of colouring matter, of muriate, sulphate, and sub-carbonate of potash; of carbonate of lime; of alumine and oxide of iron, and of silica. The professor proceeded to collate all the opinions of the different chemists who have treated of turnsole, and brings them to the test of experiment, in which he evinces equal ingenuity and address. The idea of Chevreul, that the colouring matter of turnsole is the result of a colouring principle being united to an acid, is experimentally disproved; but the opinion most remarkable for self-contradiction, is that quoted from the French translation of Dr. Thomson's Chemistry. In it the author confounds tincture of turnsole and syrup of violets; and says, that the acids change vegetable blue colours into red; but that, if those colours have been rendered green by the alkalies, the acids make them re-appear and restore them. Turnsole is not changed into green by alkali, and even the restoring of the colour to syrup of violets, must depend on a very exact saturation. The tincture of turnsole, it appears, spontaneously changes its colour from blue to yellow, and then blue again, whether exposed to, or excluded from the air; and, at the same time, some sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved. These spontaneous changes of colour take place in the course of a few days; sub-carbonate of potash, or alcohol, added to the tincture, will prevent it changing its colour for two years. The change into yellow is attributed to the sulphuretted hydrogen, which is derived from the decomposition either of the vegetable or animal matter, urine being used for the preparation of turnsole. The final result is, that the tincture of turnsole is subject to change its colour and become yellowish in more or less time; that it does not always experience this alteration more rapidly, in consequence of being prepared with hot water; that it loses its colour oftener when entirely excluded from the air, than when partially exposed to it; that an alkaline solution of a carbonate of potash in a sufficient dose, prevents it from losing its colour, and that alcohol has the same effect; that, being reddened by acid and kept in a close vessel, it suffers no further change; that it is discoloured with a little acid, and takes the colour of red-wine, which finally becomes blue on exposure to the air or to ebullition; that, by this means, it is more capable of indicating the existence of an acid in small quantity; that the red vinous colour is owing to carbonic acid; that by means of phosphorus it becomes red on exposure to the atmosphere; that, when exposed to the solar rays, it undergoes much greater changes in open than in close vessels; that in repeated changes of colour it precipitates some flakes of insoluble matter; that, when its colouring matter is almost entirely decomposed in a close vessel, it has then experienced the greatest number of discolorations; that, on becoming yellow, in a vessel containing atmospheric air, it abandons part of its carbon, which, with the oxygen of the atmosphere and caloric, forms carbonic acid gas; that the alkalized, or acidulated tinctures do not sensibly alter the air with which

which they are in contact; that the discoloured tincture has sometimes the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is manifested by paper moistened with a solution of acetate of lead, or by a piece of silver; and lastly, that this sulphuretted hydrogen seems owing to the spontaneous discolourment of the tincture itself.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*December 26, 1817.*							*January 23, 1818.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	6	0	—	4	7	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, fine	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	6	1	0	—	6	10	0	6	4	0	—	6	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	0	1	9	—	0	2	1	ditto.
Currants	5	3	0	—	5	5	0	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	4	0	0	—	5	0	0	4	10	0	—	5	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	0	0	0	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45	0	0	—	0	0	0	47	10	0	—	48	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	30	0	0	—	34	0	0	28	0	0	—	31	10	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	15	0	0	14	0	0	—	15	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	7	0	0	—	9	0	0	7	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	18	0	0	17	0	0	—	18	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	0	0	—	3	3	0	3	4	0	—	3	6	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	6	0	—	2	7	0	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	ditto.
——, East India	1	4	0	—	1	8	0	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	5	7	—	1	15	3	1	5	7	—	1	15	3	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	1	7	2	—	1	8	2	1	7	2	—	1	8	2	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	12	0	—	0	13	2	0	13	4	—	0	13	6	ditto.
———, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	0	0	0	3	9	—	0	3	11	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	5	11	—	0	6	0	0	5	11	—	0	6	1	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	$8\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	0	0	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	—	0	0	$8\frac{5}{8}$	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	13	6	—	0	13	10	0	13	0	—	0	13	6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	4	9	—	0	5	3	0	4	0	—	0	4	3	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	13	0	—	3	17	0	3	14	0	—	3	18	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4	5	0	—	4	8	0	4	6	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	1	17	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	12	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	0	0	—	0	0	0	4	11	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	3	19	0	—	4	0	0	3	18	0	—	3	19	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	7	0	2	6	—	0	2	7	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	0	5	8	—	0	6	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 2.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s. —Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 3g. a 5g.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s. —Greenland, out and home, ——

Course of Exchange, Jan. 23.—Amsterdam, 11 8 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2 2½ U.—Paris, 24 40 B 2 U.—Leghorn, 50½.—Lisbon, 58¾.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 218l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, —l.—Coventry, 920l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1500l.—East India Dock, 170l. per share.—West India, 202l.—The Strand Bridge, —l.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 46l. 10s.—Gas Light Company, 68l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 3½d.

The 3 per cent. red. on the 28th, were 80; 4 per cent. 98⅞; and consols 79⅝.

Alphabetical

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of Dec.* 1817, *and the 20th of Jan.* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ADAMSON E. Liverpool, tobacconist. [Chester, Staple's inn
Akers J. Charles street, City road, corn dealer. [Hull, Chiswell street
Baker J. L. and G. Leeds, merchants. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden
Bruce A., J. Brown, and G. Scott, London, army clothiers. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Burgess H. Birmingham, factor (Tooke, Gray's inn
Clirte C. Commercial road, victualler. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Child R. Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks. [Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho
Clarke W. Sheffield, master builder. [Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Clark J. Montreal, North America, merchant. [James, Bucklersbury
Collyer R. Cheltenham, porter dealer. [King, Serjeant's inn
Davies J. Wells, cabinet maker. [Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street
Day J. Bride road, Surry, auctioneer. [Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane
Dellow J. Milk yard, Lower Shadwell, basket maker. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
Elliott J. Bristol, coal factor. [Orme, Clement's inn
Elliot J. Bath street, City road, baker. [Wilks, Finsbury place
Ellis E. Manchester, joiner (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Favene G. Copthall court, Throgmorton street, bill and exchange broker. [Paterson Old Broad street
Gibbon T. Manchester, pork dealer. (Avison and Wheeler, Castle street, Holborn
Gilbert W. Bath, baker. [Nethersole and Basson, Essex street, Strand
Gray R. Norwich, broker. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Haudley W. Stretton en le field, grocer. (Baxter and Bowker, Furnival's inn
Hardy R. Manchester, mason. [Hurd, Johnson, and Greenwood Temple
Harvey G. Lane end, Staffordshire, draper. (Willis, Clarke, and co. Warnford court, Throgmorton street
Haslam J. Kettleholme, Chester, calico printer. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hadley T. G. Jacob street, Dockhead, baker. (Cottle, Basinghall street
Harrison J. Manchester, gun maker. [Cunliffe and Kay, Manchester
Henzell J. H. South Shields, ship owner. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow church yard
Hewlett W. Solwell, Gloucestershire. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Hilliar H. St. James's street, umbrella manufacturer. (Cook, Clerkenwell
Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill, whalebone merchant. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Holroyde J. Halifax, merchant. (Becket, Noble street, Fetter lane
Houston J. Manchester, and T. Smith, Middleton, cotton spinners. (Makinson, Temple
Hockley D. and W. Snooke, Brooke street, Holborn, working goldsmith. (Taylor, Gray's inn
Hughes P. Fentham, Staffordshire, innkeeper. [Leigh, Wood street, Cheapside
Jackson J. B. Liverpool, cooper. (Leigh, Mason, and Houseman, New Bridge street
Kirkham J. Leek, Staffordshire, farmer. [Cook, Clerkenwell
Lea J. late of Nantwich, Cheshire, corn dealer. [Collins and Keen, Stafford
Ladbrook J. Draycot, Warwickshire, farmer. (Carter, Coventry
Lind T. Hem heath, Staffordshire, carpenter. (Barber, Fetter lane
Marsden W. N. Salford, corn dealer. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Marshall J. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, clothier. [Evans, Hatton Garden
M'Michael W. Bristol, merchant. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread street
Matthew W. Usk, Monmouthshire, scrivener. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Marshall J. Manchester, draper. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Mason P. New Mill, Derbyshire, shopkeeper. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Newell W. N. Derby, cheese factor. (Long and Austen, Gray's inn
Nye J. Tunbridge, baker. (Palmer and France, Bedford row
Oliver J. Newington Causeway, cordwainer. (Castle, Cursitor street
Pawsey J. and J. W. Haywood, Blackman street. (Williams and co. Blackman street
Peel J. Southwark, potato merchant. [Watson, Clifford's inn
Pilkington J. late of Preston, grocer. (Norris, John street, Bedford row
Poole W. Leicester, hosier. [Edmunds and Jeges, Chancery lane
Powis J. Midford place, Tottenham court road. (M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn
Procter G. Birmingham, optician. [Swain and co. Old Jewry
Ravenshaw T. Liverpool, grocer. [Dacie and John, Temple
Redmayne T. Preston, linen draper. [Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Rogers J. Newland, Gloucestershire, tanner. (Platt, Lincoln's inn
Richardby J. Durham, joiner. [Wilson, Greville street
Ruth J. Haverfordwest, linen draper. (Jenkins, James, and co. New inn
Scott R. Liverpool, merchant. [Cook, Clerkenwell
Skinner G. St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, insurance broker. (Abbot and Vincent, Mark lane
Shortman P. Bristol, shopkeeper. (Dax and co. Doughty str.
Shuttleworth J. S. Stratford on Avon, wine merchant. (Barlow and co. Austin Friars
Starkey W. Gutter lane, silk manufacturer. (James, Bucklersbury
Stansfield J. Stockport, butcher. (Parker, Norfolk street, Strand
Swainson J. Manor row, East Smithfield, merchant. (Wilde, Warwick square
Taylor J. and J. and J. Leigh, Agecroft, Lancashire, calico printers. (Willis, Warnford court
Thomas D. Carmarthen, grocer. (Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Thomson E. Ferry hill, Durham, farmer. (Wilson, Greville street
Tomlinson J. Franklin, Worcestershire, dealer. (Platt, New Boswell court
Travers J. Newton, J. T. Ross, and H. Jones, Lower Whitley, Cheshire, millers. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Trout T. Bishopsgate street, linen draper. (Willett, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Turner F. Doncaster, cordwainer [King, Castle street
Waddington S. Halifax, corn factor. [Evans, Hatton Garden
Watson G. Hatfield, Yorkshire, butcher (Walker, Lincoln's inn fields
Walker W. and J. Pall Mall court, army agents. (Chippendall, Great Queen street
Watts G. and W. Bush Bristol, colourmen. (Bourdillon and Hewit, Bread street
Watt H. V. Birmingham, merchant. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
White M. Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, bleacher. [Chippendall, Great Queen street
Wigney G. A. and G. Seymour, Chichester, brewers. [Hume, Gray's inn
Willis G. Bath, upholsterer. (Young, Charlotte row, Mansion house
Wills G. Monument yard, wine merchant. (Willet, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Williams D. Carmarthen, currier. (Dax and co. Doughty street
Williams T. Leadenhall street, broker. (Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street
Wingfield J. Long lane, West Smithfield, saddler. (Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Woods W. Crawford street, Mary le bone, linen draper. (Few and co. Henrietta street, Covent Garden
Wood J. Liverpool, merchant. [Hull, Chiswell street
Wright P. Kennington lane, brewer. [Coote, Austin Friars
Wright E. Stafford, alehouse keeper. (Collins and Keene, Stafford
Wylie H. and W. T. Richardson, Abchurch lane, merchants. (Wright, Fenchurch street.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams D. Fleet street
Alderson H. Sunderland
Allen W. South Milford, Yorkshire
Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's
Anderson D. Gray's inn lane
Anderson S. R., W. Sanderson, and J. Giddon, Austin Friars
Andras J. Bath
Ashton T. Stamford
Atmore R. Foulsham, Norfolk
Ayling J. Chertsey
Barlow M. and J. Bartholomew close
Baker A. and J. H. Cawthorne, Darby street
Bailey B. Mitcham
Baker C. Bristol
Barker T. and J. Bread street
Barnes W. Blackheath
Battier J. R. and J. J. Gould square, Crutched Friars
Barron J. Tardebigg, Warwickshire
Badham G. Bromyard
Baumer J. City chambers
Best S. Norwich
Beecher K. Pownall terrace
Bennett R. Platt, Kent
Berriman E. St. Ives, Cornwall
Bently R. Whitehorse yard, Drury lane
Biggs J. Charles street, Hatton garden
Boardman S. and R. Liverpool
Boyes R. Tokenhouse yard
Brame T. Lowestoft
Bradshaw J. Poster row, Tower hill
Brown S. Shad Thames
Bramley H. New City chambers
Braslington S. Burslem, Staffordshire
Burdock J. East Cheap
Burn A. Sanderland
Burr E. Chatham
Bull J. sen. and J. Bull jun. Watling street
Butler T. Blackfriars road
Carling P. Union street, Broad street
Carter W. Stevenage, Herts

Cartwright,

Cartwright J. Saltford, Somerſet
Champney J. Salby, Yorkſhire
Chappell J. and T. B. Fitzgibbon, Mayfield, Suſſex
Chegney J. Oxford ſtreet
Cheater R, Much Wenlock
Cockayne T. Great Haywood, Staffordſhire
Cowie J. Aldermanbury Poſtern
Cohen B. Biſhopsgate ſtreet
Cozens W. Kenſington
Copland R. jun. Liverpool
Cole R. Great Yarmouth
Croſsley J Halifax
Crowther W. and C. Trapp, Charles ſtreet, Middleſex
Dannah R. Wirdley, Derbyſhire
Day R. Doncaſter
Daniel R. Coleman ſtreet
Demain S. Wakefield
Dickens E. Eynsford, Kent
Dealtry B. Rawcliffe, Yorkſhire
Dickinſon J. Guildhall paſſage
Dodſon H. and J. Southwark
Dowſe W. R. Tooley ſtreet
Dees D. York
Drabwell R. Doncaſter
Dwyer G. Exchange Alley
Ely J. Blackfriars road
Evans H. Cheapſide
Fean J. Parliament ſtreet
Fiſher W. Cambridge
Fletcher J. and J. Liverpool
Fletcher W. Goat mills, Cumberland
Forbes W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool
Furtado J. R South ſtreet
Gedge W. Throgmorton ſtreet
Gernon W. and A. B. Goujon, Langbourn chambers
Giblett P. New Bond ſtreet, and W. Gillett, Micklefield hall
Goundrill J. Fenchurch ſtreet
Grover J. Haſtings
Harvey W. G. Battle
Hamper J. Southwark
Harding T. Pont-morlais
Harper C. and J. M'Winnie, Snowfield
Hayter T. Odcombe, Somerſet
Harris H. Coventry
Henry H. Liverpool
Hodgſon J. jun. Coleman ſtreet
Hodges W. Kew
Holmes T., J. Harris, and J. Engliſh, Long Acre
Howden W. Cannon ſtreet
Heptonſtall G. Tadcaſtle
Hixton J. L. Plymouth dock
Huſon F. Aldermanbury
Huxham G. Blackhall
Hudſon E. Gibraltar
Hurry J. and I. and R. Powles, Nagshead court, Gracechurch ſtreet
Hudſon J. High Wycomb
James E. Pembroke
James G. Briſtol
Jacks W. Briſtol
Jenkins T. Judd ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare
Jefferſon T. Wigton
Johnſon W. and T. Liverpool
Jockhill J. Briſtall, Yorkſhire
Jarvis M. Purton, Staffordſhire
Jones J. Oſweſtry
Jones W. Cheſter
Jowſey J. H. Sunderland
Kemp A. F. Auſtin Friars
Knapton R. Nicholas lane
Knowlton C. Briſtol
Laberman W. Stancombe, Devon
Lachlan A. M. and J. Galt, Great St. Helen's
Leonard S. and W. Spiring, Briſtol
Lewis T. Tower ſtreet
Lemoine J. L. Oxford ſtreet
Luffe H. Benhall
Luckman J. Wigan
Linthorne B. Walbrook, and J. Jolliffe, Crewkerne
Lightfoller T. Halliwell, Lancaſhire
Love C. Old Bond ſtreet
Mackenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Croſs ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare
Mackcoull J. Worthing
Maltby R. Mortimer ſtreet
Matthews W. Liverpool
Mauntell E. Theobald road
Meck J. and G. Gill, Liverpool
Meſſon E. Aldermanbury
Middleton J. King's Lynn
Mitchell J. Midlavant, Suſſex
Middleton T. Liverpool
Morgan J. jun. Liverpool
Morton R, Lucas ſtreet, Commercial road
Mortlock M. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden
Morland S, Dean ſtreet, Finsbury ſq.
M'Brair R. Fen court, Fenchurch ſtr.
Molony M. City road
Nattali O, Nicholas lane
Neilſon W. Liverpool
Newbold D, Birmingham
Newton D. New Malton
Newcomb W, Vine ſtreet, Weſtminſter
Nice T, Biſhopſgate ſtreet without
Orton T, Liverpool
Paget G, York ſtreet
Parker S, South Lambeth
Parker J. Chancery lane
Parker T, Chorley Lancaſhire
Papps G, Briſtol
Pay E, Amerſham, Bucks
Payne J, S. and W. Watſon, Ironmonger lane
Pennell W, jun. Queenhithe
Perry S, C, Birmingham
Phillips S. R. and B, P, Riding, Liverpool
Pidgeon P. and W, Stock Exchange coffee houſe
Pocock R, Redbournbury, Herts
Poynton J and T. Brook ſtreet
Poulton T, Stoke upon Trent
Prattle W. Ryarth Kent
Raven J. Litcham, Norfolk
Randall R, Coleman ſtreet
Raine J, and B. Shout, Bagnigge wells
Reader M, Briſtol
Reay J. Mark lane
Ridley J, K. Widgeon hill, Leominſter
Ritchie W, Finsbury ſquare
Roxtern B, Stockport
Robſon E. Morpeth
Robinſon I, and J, Stead, Dalton
Ruſſel R, New road, Sloane ſtreet
Seabrook R, Great Bradley, Suffolk
Scott I, S, Great St. Helens
Sheaths A, and C. J. Steel, and J. Wray, Lincoln
Scolefield N, and T, W. Kerſhaw, Greenwich
Shaw R. Rochdale
Shotter G. Reading
Sharply G. Southwick, Hants
Sharpleſs W. and J, Daulby, Liverpool
Shepherd T, Kingſton upon Hull
Sizer G, Holborn hill
Simpſon G Upper Groſvener ſtreet
Smith B, and N, Ridhead, Penrith
Smith J, Thirſk, Yorkſhire
Smith J, Great Marlow
Smith J, Feverſham
Spear W, Upper Thames ſtreet
Sparkes J, and A, Coles, Portland ſtreet
Stinton F, Briſtol
Stanley J. Rocheſter
Stokes C, and J. H, Sneider, ſen. Birmingham
Stor J, and R, E, Young, Kingſton upon Hull
Stoever J, Eagle yard, Radcliffe Highway
Strong G, Exeter
Storrs J. Doncaſter
Tallis J, Doncaſter
Taylor R, and W. Fleet ſtreet
Taylor H, and J. Vinior, Briſtol
Thomſon T, ſen. and jun. Nethercompton, Dorſet
Turner J, Bury mill
Walmeſley R., M. Turner, and W. J. Turner, Baſinghall ſtreet
Wale G, North Shields
Walton E, and T. Bread ſtreet
Weſtbrook R. ſen. Reading
Wheelwright C, A, Culium ſtreet
White J, and J, G, Cochrane, Fleet ſtreet
Withington R, Stockport
Williams J. Lower Coleman ſtreet, Bunhill row
Williams T, Whitſtone, Worceſterſh.
Wilton S, Liverpool
Wilkinſon J, Oxford within Warrington
Wright R, Wareham, Dorſet
Wood H. Workington
Vailes J, New North ſtreet
Van Dyck P. D., A. J. G. Leaven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vink, Circus Minories
Verdenheim W. Roſemary lane.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE month of December is not remarkable for any great variety, or energy of agricultural operation, nor is there at present any thing of novelty to report from the various parts of the country. The early-sown wheats, which by no means bear the largest proportion, exhibit a strong and luxuriant plant, to a degree of rankness, and too large a bulk of vegetation upon the best soils: the late sown, those particularly on clover-leys, have, as might be expected, suffered greatly from the slug, and will have a renewed peril to encounter in the spring, from the wire-worm. In the north, the benefit of a week's frost has been experienced; elsewhere, of a few days, which served to check the too rapid growth of the wheats, and, in some sort, to amend the condition of the wet lands. The usual operations of husbandry, hedging, ditching, carting, manure, threshing, and carrying corn, have proceeded as the weather permitted; the latter with great spirit, the market-prices being acknowledged by the farmers as remunerating and satisfactory. The deficiency of the last crop becomes more and more apparent, and is a new warning to those public instructors, who, viewing the straw only, determine that every crop shall be abundant. The turnips have received some damage from the frost, and the alternacy of frost and thaw; but the quantity on the ground is great. The same of the cabbage tribe. The open weather having encouraged outlying stock, much damage has been received on wet soils, and the rot in sheep has become still more alarming than in the last accounts. Lean stock increases in price, and the prospects of grazing appear hazardous. Pigs are cheap; hogs scarce and dear. Dairy cows still dearer than last report. Good saddle and coach horses excessively dear; and well-bred horses for exportation much in request. Wool still advancing on a very short stock in the country. The times gradually mending with respect to the

labourers;

labourers; still great numbers either without employ, or on wages inadequate to their support.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 10d.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 5s.—Fat 4s. 5d¼.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 58s. to 110s.—Barley 35s. to 54s.—Oats 19s. to 37s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 11d.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 5l. per ton. —Hay 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 8s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Jan. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for December, 1817.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.63—maximum, 30.18—minimum, 2.860—range, 1.38 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, °37.48—maximum, 54°—minimum, 25°—range, 29°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .52 of an inch, which was on the 28th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 20°, which was on the 17th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.6 inches, number of changes, 7.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.360 inches—rainy days, 21—foggy, 4—snowy, 5—haily, 4.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	1	6	2	0	9	4	4	4	0

Brisk winds, 2—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	13	1	11	6	1	0

Character of the period,—cold, gloomy, and rainy.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE French minister produced his budget for the present year in the end of December, and the contents are sufficient to fill a quarto volume of a moderate size.

The expenditure is as under, in French money:—

To the allies,—for the armies and the contribution	312,268,521
Ministers,—that is, army, navy, home department	292,913,000
Interest of debt of all sorts	192,000,300
Pensions of all sorts	65,000,000
Civil list	34,000,000
Departmental expences	31,976,000
Melanges	23,600,000
Clergy	22,000,000
Negotiations	18 000,000
Total expenditure	993,244,022

The whole sum, in English money, is about forty-one millions; which is not quite equal to the interest of the debt and sinking fund of England.

The revenue falls short in France of the expenditure about nine millions sterling.

Three loans were negotiated last year in funds of 5 per cent.; the first at 52½ for 100. The second at 55½, and the last at 61½; the average price 56¼, which produced to the lenders about 9 per cent. per annum. The total amount of the three loans was 301,844,200.

An English reader will suppose the article of eighteen millions for negotiations to be for foreign negotiations, but no such thing; it is for negotiating loans on anticipations to relieve the treasury, and enable it to pay regularly.

The expences of the army are 157,600,000, and of the navy 44,000,000.

The number of pensioners is 198.951; and, as the total amount of pensions is 65,522,000 francs, the average amount is 330 francs, or about 13l. 10s.

Of those pensioners, there are—

	Persons.	
Military	135,234—the amount	49,492,682
Clergy	55,349	12,914,976
Civil	8,365	3,154,000

The

The collection of revenue costs about 20 per cent. on the gross amount collected.

The quantity of tobacco consumed is twenty-four millions of pounds weight; which is equal to the quantity of tea consumed in Britain and Ireland; and, of that tobacco, five-sixths are, by law, French produce, and one-sixth foreign.

When the confederates withdraw, there will be a surplus of revenue of about four millions sterling; and there is a sinking-fund of nearly two millions; so that the real surplus will be about six millions sterling, the whole revenue continuing at thirty-two millions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament elected in 1811 met, under the presumed authority of the *Septennial Bill*, on the 27th.—when its proceedings were opened by the following speech, delivered by commissioners, in the name of the Regent:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte.

Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects the most cordial assurances, both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which this sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity has not been disappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the public income and expenditure of the country; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave-trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negociations, it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would admit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addresses of the two houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagements into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with the just sense of the many blessings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed, and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

The Address, in the Commons, was moved by Mr. WOODHOUSE, and seconded by Mr. WYNDHAM QUIN; and, in the Lords, by the EARL of AYLESBURY, and seconded by LORD SELSEY.

The

The total expenditure of 1817 was estimated by the Finance Committee at sixty-five millions in round numbers; but the revenue is only forty-seven millions: there remains, therefore, a deficiency to be provided for of about *eighteen millions sterling.*

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Years ending January 5, 1817 and 1818.

	1817.	1818.
Customs	£1,979,154	£0,889,975
Excise	17,871,991	16,370,854
Stamps	5,969,791	6,337,421
Post-office ..	1,126,000	1,334,000
Assessed Taxes	5,[illegible]83,322	6,127,529
Land Taxes ..	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	241,199	492,872
Unappropriated War Duties ..	374,006	1,062,073
Total Consolidated Fund	37,773,329	39,782,041
Annual Duties to pay off Bills:—		
Customs	2,393,201	2,361,505
Excise	534,124	258,131
Pensions, &c.	4,016	—
Total Annual Duties ..	2,931,341	3,129,636
Permanent & Annual Duties ..	40,704,670	42,911,680
War Taxes:—		
Customs	1,008,366	—
Excise	4,462,074	3,097,312
Property	11,185,584	1,268,458
Total War Taxes....	16,656,024	4,365,770
Total Net Revenue	57,360,691	47,277,450

UNITED STATES.

At the meeting of Congress, on the 5th of December, PRESIDENT MONROE delivered a Speech, of which the following are the chief paragraphs of general interest:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.—At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well-digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining, strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous, and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded; by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the Upper Lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision between armed vessels in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of 1783, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of 1783, is still in negociation.—The

The proposition made by this government to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remained, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negociation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesed, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become interesting to the United States. Through every stage of the conflict the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties, in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of the soil, or of the industry of citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connexion with, us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity, for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere unauthorised adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury shew the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year,

year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payment into the treasury during the year 1818, on account of imports and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to 11,800,000 dollars: and for the sinking fund, to 10,000,000; making in the whole, 21,800,000 dollars: leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of 2,700,000 dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1818.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished, to the whole of the land within the limits of the State of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the State of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole, of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the State of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the State of Ohio along Lake Erie into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the State of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south through the whole extent of the states and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The Hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilised population, and of right it ought to yield; for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigration will be dissipated, even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organised, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage to the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first scale to the advantage of the nation rather than individuals.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connexion of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for congress require. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed

bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted.

In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to congress the right in question. I think proper to suggest also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation.—Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that, among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The attention of all mankind is now drawn to the crimes which *legitimacy* is perpetrating, or meditating to perpetrate, in this interesting part of the world. The same agents who deluded the people of England, during the late wars, into a confident belief that Napoleon was the aggressor, are again at their villainous work; and, unless the free press does its duty, and the people are on their guard against seductive arts, England is in danger of being involved in wars against Liberty in America as well as Europe. Her interest and honor might call on her to aid the independents, but her neutrality, at least, ought to be maintained.

Ferdinand's agents in Mexico lately gave out that the celebrated Mina had been defeated, and made prisoner; but later accounts describe him as at the head of victorious forces.

In Venezuela, the royalist armies appear to be nearly exterminated; but a *Russian* fleet, which was lately victualled and refitted at *Portsmouth*, is to carry out new supplies.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

DEC. 31.—A very numerous meeting assembled at the city of London Tavern to celebrate the tri-centenary of the Reformation. There were more than 1500 present; amongst whom were the Duke of Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Collyer, Mr. Simeon, Dr. Rippon, Dr. Newman, J. Wilks, esq. &c. &c.

Jan. 1.—A petition, subscribed by several thousand Germans, has been presented to the Diet,—in which they claim, in conformity to the most sacred promises, that the people shall be called to participate in a true and worthy representation, on principles of essential equality.

3.—A meeting took place at the King's-head, Poultry, for the object of adopting some speedy means of relieving the distressed seamen with whom the streets are crowded. The sailors have been since amply provided for.

6.—Advices received, that the King of Spain has abolished all trading in slaves on

on the coast of Africa, north of the line; and has restricted the trade south of the line to two years and five months,—when it is entirely to cease.

8.—A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures for clearing the streets of the metropolis of the immense number of mendicant poor who now fill it. A subscription has been entered into, which promises considerable relief to those distressed objects.

11.—Hostilities between the army of the United States and the Seminole Indians have commenced.

12.—News arrived that eleven British officers, who had landed in the United States of America, on their way to join the Spanish American independents, had been arrested, by a writ from Judge Washington.

18.—Accounts from the Havannah state, that a severe battle had been fought between Vera Cruz and Mexico,—in which the independents were victorious.

23.—Messrs. Roberts, Gill, Johnson, Ward, Knight, and Drummond,—persons who had been cruelly detained in different prisons, under the Habeas-Corpus Suspension, for nearly a year,—appeared in the Court of King's Bench, in consequence of having been discharged, upon their own recognizances to appear there on the first day of the term; but the Judges declared their attendance to be unnecessary.

27.—The sessions ended this day at the Old Bailey,—when sentence of death was passed on thirty three prisoners; two of whom were for forgery; eleven to be transported for life; fifteen for fourteen years; sixty for seven years; and seventy-two to various other punishments: among these, Messrs. O'Callaghan, Phelan, and Newbolt, for the duel, are to be imprisoned three months in Newgate.

28.—During the debate last night on the Address, ministers gave notice of their intention to remove from the statute-book the wanton Act of the *sixth* session of the present *septennial* Parliament, which suspended the law of Habeas Corpus.

—.—The subscription in favour of Mr. HONE amounted this day to 2000*l*.—This sum, though creditable at once to Mr. Hone and to his political friends, is far below the value of his services to the public press; and, as a considerable portion of it must be absorbed by Mr. Hone's previous engagements, before it can be rendered available to his future prospects, we earnestly hope that the exertions of the friends of Liberty will not be relaxed till the amount serves as an exemplary lesson to persecutors, and as a means of placing Mr. Hone and his family above contingencies.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital for the small-pox, for inoculation and for vaccination, at Pancras, from Jan. 1, 1817, to Jan. 1, 1818, is as follows:—With the casual small-pox, 160; for inoculation, 42; for vaccination, 3; out-patients for vaccination, 3124;—48 having died of casual small-pox, and 1 from inoculation.

The Grand Jury of the City of London, when they were about to be discharged on the 19th ult. presented to the court of the Old Bailey, a paper relative to the prison of Newgate, of considerable importance to its regulation and arrangement. Of juvenile depredators, they say, "that four are under sentence of death in the condemned cells, and in irons, the youngest only *nine* years of age, and the *oldest* twelve."

On Jan. 12, Mr. Theodore O'Callaghan and Lieut. Baylee, of the 58th regt. met in a field near Chalk Farm, to fight a duel, when Lieut. Baylee received a wound in his right side, which proved fatal. Mr. O'Callaghan and the two seconds have since been tried for the offence at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of manslaughter.

A scene of riot and outrage took place in the borough of Southwark, on the night of the second of January. A public-house, the Black Lion, in Mint-street, was nearly demolished by an assemblage of the lower class of Irish, and two women were shot, and carried, in extreme danger, to Guy's hospital. The police-officers quelled the riot.

MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, G. G. Vincent, esq. to Miss Tappenden.

At Eaton college, Rev. John Moore, rector of Langport, Devon, to Miss Roberts.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Chisholm, of Gray's Inn-square, to Mrs. Hall, of Bloomsbury-place.

Mr. John Jones, Borough High-street, to Miss Sperry.

Mr. Jacob Valentine, jun. son of the famed Hebrew bard, to Miss Levy, of Rathbone Place.

At Camberwell, S. Josling, esq. of Broad-street buildings, to Miss Butler, of Dulwich.

H. Plowman, esq. of Portman-street, to Miss Kirkman.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Hicks, esq. to Miss Platt, of Keppel-street.

Mr. C. Buck, of the Borough, to Miss Lock, of Oxford-street.

Major Keane, to Miss Fraser, third daughter of Sir W. Fraser, bart. of Bedford-square.

John Grove, M.D. of Salisbury, to Jean Helen, fourth daughter of Sir W. Fraser, bart.

Mr. H. R. Hodson, printer, of Cross-street, Hatton Garden, to Miss H. Hodson.

W. Yeates, esq. of Thorley, to Miss Watkins, of Kensington.

Mr. T. D. Smith, to Miss Johnson.

Mr. W. Cameron, to Miss Clark.

 T. Newman

T. Newman, esq. of Nelmes, to Miss Hall, of Cumberland street, Rutland-square.

Capt. J. A. Jones, to Annabella, daughter of the late W. J. W. Taylor, esq. of Bath.

Mr. T. Ikill, Camberwell-grove, to Miss Atlee, of Deptford.

Mr. R. Taylor, of Maida-vale, to Miss Williams, of Clarendon-place.

J. F. Bossey, esq. of Earls Court, Brompton, to Miss Mann, of Parliament-street.

Edward James, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Boucher, of Epsom.

F. Lyne, esq. New Bond-street, to Miss Colt, of Stepney-green.

At Deptford, S. Prior, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Stansfield, of Newcross.

At Newington, Mr. Webb, of Miles's-lane, to Miss Plumer.

At Lambeth, Mr. J. Dartnell, to Miss Maddocks.

DIED.

At his seat at Cuffnells, 80, the *Rt. Hon. G. Rose*, Treasurer of the Navy, &c. &c. *of whom an account will be given in our next.*

At Belsize-house, Hampstead, 28, the most *Hon. the Marchioness of Ormonde*, lady of the Marquis of Ormonde.

At Hampton Court-palace, 83, the *Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Herbert*, relict of Charles H. esq. and sister to the Duke of Manchester.

At Clapham, *John Perking Hill, M.D.*

In St. Thomas's Hospital, *John Hooper*, one of the state prisoners tried with Thistlewood, Preston, and Watson, for high treason: his remains was interred by the side of Cashman, according to his request, and his funeral was attended by many thousands.

Mr. Eldred, 100, page of the presence to King George the Second and Third.

Mr. J. Smith, 99, porter of the King's printing-house for more than sixty years.

In the Temple, 61, *Myles Walker, esq.* barrister at law.

In Hanover street, 27, *Capt. John Prince*, son of Lieut.-General Prince.

At Islington, 82, *Mrs. Thompson.*—*J. Rodbard*, esq. an eminent cornfactor.

At Adisham, Kent, the *Rev. J. Palmer*, chaplain to the Duke of York, and rector of Adisham and Staple.

Aged 16, *Augustus*, tenth son of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, *Mrs. Dalton*, of Albury.

Edward Sison, esq. 72, of Blackheath, many years master shipwright of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Woolwich.

In Fore-street, Cripplegate, 28, *Mr. George Case*, an amiable man and much respected tradesman.

At Hackney, 26, *Mrs. Yeates.*

The *Rev. Robert Simpson*, D.D. resident theological tutor at the old college at Hoxton.

Lieut. General W. Souter Johnson: this officer was at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and distinguished himself in the memorable battle of Bunkers-hill,—where he was severely wounded. He was the undisputed heir to the title of Marquis of Annadale, but has left a widow and three young children totally unprovided for.

General Sir John Floyd, bart. colonel of the 8th light dragoons, and governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Forts.

In Bond-street, 63, *Admiral Bligh, F.R.S.* of Farningham-house, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Cooke, 74, an engraver of considerable merit in the line manner. He devoted twelve or thirteen years of his life to re-engraving the works of Hogarth,—which would have turned to very good account, but for the bankruptcy of his agents.

At Chelsea, *Miss A. F. H. Chalmers.*

In Gloucester place, Portman-square, 66, *S. Willis, esq.*—81, *Peter Cherry, esq.*

Mrs. Beecroft, 57, late of Peterborough.

At his chambers, in Staple Inn, 71, the *Rev. Tho. Lee.*

Capt. John Prince, lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d or Coldstream regiment.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, 88, *Mrs. Spiller.*

In Red Lion-street, Holborn, *Mrs. Susannah Dale*, a widow; who was generally reported to have died from want, though she proved to be possessed of 7000*l.*

At Old Windsor, 76, the *Right Hon. Lord Walsingham*, many years chairman of the committees of the House of Lords, a lord of the bedchamber, and a great personal favourite of George the Third.

At Kensington, 73, *Mrs. Haffey.*

J. Allen, esq. 79, of Greenwich.

In South Audley-street, *Alex. Brodie, esq.* father to the Marchioness of Huntly.

In the Borough, 87, *Mrs. Thornton.*

In Edgeware-road, the lady of Admiral Pater.

In Princes-street, *Jas. Shaw, esq.*

Mr. Matthew Brown, 72, printer, late of Clerkenwell.

In Ratcliffe-highway, 64, *Mr. J. Skirven*, printer.

Jas. Gibbs, esq. 73, of Walbrook.

Of a rapid decline, 14, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Robt Thorpe, LL.D.

"Early, bright, transient, and chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

Suddenly, *Mrs. Keene*, wife of Wm. K. esq. of Vale-place, Hammersmith.

W. Devaynes, esq. who was found drowned near Wandsworth.

In Harper-street, 86, *Daniel Braithwaite, esq. F.R.S. & S.A.*

Mr. David Cartwright, a city-marshalman, who lost his life by the overturning of a stage-coach.

At

At Englefield-green, 40? *Miss Mary Robinson*, daughter of the late distinguished poetess of the same name. She was herself known to the world as an author and editor; and respected in private life as a zealous friend and virtuous woman.

At Southampton, 77, *Sir R. Onslow, bart. G.C.B.* Admiral of the Red, and Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces.

In Fleet-street, 37, *Mr. James Swan, jun.* printer, much beloved as a son, husband, father, and friend. At his funeral, his father distributed some elegiac stanzas as creditable to the lamented subject as to the feelings of the poet.

At Greenwich, *Capt. W. G. Rutherford*. Capt. R. was one of the Trafalgar heroes,—having commanded the *Swiftsure*, 74, in that memorable battle.

At his house in Duke-street, St. James's, in his 56th year, *Count Zenobio*. The Count was descended from the first family in Europe among the *noblesse*, being not only a prince in the Venetian Republic, but a prince of the house of Austria. Count Zenobio was also the nephew of Emo, the late Admiral of Venice, and the owner of two of the finest palaces in the world, Emo and Zenobio. This gentleman was one of the remarkable characters of the age in which he flourished: in the early period of the French revolution, when the corrupt and aristocratic republics of Italy opposed themselves to principles of liberty and philosophy, and united themselves with the despots of Europe, in the crusade against France, an intelligent conscientious man like the Count Zenobio soon found the Venetian territories intolerable as a residence: he consequently removed to Paris, and was distinguished amongst the republicans of that city in the years 1791 and 1792. In 1793, when suspicion justly attached to all foreigners resident in the French capital, Count Zenobio came to London, and, although he more than once became obnoxious to the alien laws, yet he continued to sojourn in London till his death. We have the pleasure to record that he was among the earliest and most stedfast friends of the Monthly Magazine, as well as a frequent contributor to its pages. He was also a member of the *Society against War*, and of several institutions which have for their object the improvement of the social practices of mankind.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. R. PRETYMAN installed precentor of Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. I. ASPLAND, clerk, M.A. to the rectory of Eart Stonham, Suffolk.

Rev. S. FORSTER, D.D. to the rectory of Shotley, Suffolk.

Rev. C. GODDARD appointed archdeacon of Lincoln.

Rev. T. HART, M.A. to the vicarage of Ringwood, Southampton.

Rev. J. H. RENOUARD, M.A. to the rectory of Orwell, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. A. BROWNE, M.A. to the vicarage of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. J. COOK, B.D. to the rectory of Ockley, Surry.

Rev. C. J. BLOMFIELD, M.A. to the united rectory of Great and Little Chesterford, Essex.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

The REV. DR. BURNEY, D.D. *Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Cliff Hoo, in Kent; Prebendary of Lincoln; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, &c.*

THE death of this gentleman, whether considered as a domestic or a public loss, will be long remembered and lamented with the deepest regret. He was the worthy and distinguished member of a family, so justly esteemed and admired for its literature, professional science, and the practice of the social virtues.

As a scholar, Dr. B. must always be ranked in the first line of eminence. His extensive learning, and critical acumen, gave to great native powers of mind that light which shed a lustre on the paths that lead to the highest mental attainment. His skill in the learned languages was profound; he was the friend and companion of Dr. Parr, and of Professor Porson. Of these two great men, one only now, alas! (Dr. Parr,) remains, to lament, with many, the irreparable loss of kindred virtue and excellence.

Dr. B. was the second son of the late Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College. His first son, Captain James Burney, R.N. is as justly valued for the great extent of his nautical talents and independent spirit, as for his urbanity of manners and philanthropy. The high reputation of Dr. B.'s sisters, for the vivid colouring and virtuous delineation of character so fully displayed in their writings, is too well known and acknowledged to be here dwelt upon.

It would be difficult to select from the list of celebrated men any one, perhaps, who passed through life with more esteem, and who gave to others less offence, than Dr. B. At the same time that he was a warm friend, he was superior to enmity; his wish was to approve, and, where he could not command, he was often silent.

This gentleman was long the life and delight of every social circle in the polite and

and literary world; his wit, pleasantry, anecdote, and ever-varying powers of entertaining, will be long remembered and respected. But, alas! *sic transit*,—the glory of life must pass away! As fruit, we drop in succession! Life is a meteor, whose transit, however brilliant, is short, and its extinction certain. Dr. B. latterly suffered much from infirmity; he was, indeed, much afflicted, but wisdom and fortitude never forsook him: he contemplated the approach of death with patience and resignation. His infirmities were, no doubt, aggravated by his long and close attention to the scholastic duties of that important profession which forms all the rest! And many there are living, whose success in life, and whose classical acquirements, do equal honor to the industry of the scholar, and to the discipline and learning of the venerated master.

The taste and munificent spirit of Dr. B. in the collecting and forming his library, were extraordinary. It forms, in many respects, the finest collection in the world; and it is the opinion of many, well qualified to judge, that its distribution will be a public loss, and that the wisdom, even of supreme power, would be well manifested by its preservation for the use of our National Institution.

OXONIENSIS.

RIGHT HON. PATRICK DUIGENAN, LL.D. *late* M.P. *for Armagh, &c.*

The origin of this gentleman is so very obscure as to be still doubtful whether his father was not a Catholic. Certain it is, that he was the son of a peasant, and, had it not been for the fiery temperament of his zeal, which bordered on persecution, he might have derived great honor from a circumstance which rendered his rise still more meritorious.

If born or educated a Papist, Mr. Duigenan, however, must have abjured the errors of his early faith, else he could never have obtained admission into the University of Trinity College, Dublin, where he first procured a scholarship, then a fellowship, and, finally, a professorship. From this academic retreat, however, he retired in 1774, when the Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson obtained the honorary office of provost; and, on this occasion, both wrote and published his "Lachrymæ Academicæ," in which he makes the muses lament this profanation of their classic abodes.

Dr. Duigenan (for he had by this time obtained the degree of LL.D.) had been for some time called to the bar, and practised in the courts of justice; and such was his influence, even at that period, that he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. But he soon found the practice of the civil law more profitable than that of the municipal, and actually became a judge in the Prerogative Court. In 1790 he was nominated M.P for an Irish borough, (Old Leighlin,) and afterwards represented the city of Armagh, both in the Irish and united parliament of Great Britain.

It appeared singular, in an enlightened age, to behold the virulence with which this learned doctor attacked the faith professed by the majority of his own countrymen; and, if the times had permitted, it is to be feared that he would have once more recurred to penal fire, for the purification of their faith. Certain it is, that under the old notion of "Protestant ascendancy," he wished to confirm all the ancient impositions, penalties, and persecutions, incident to the laws against popery; and was also the most strenuous opposer of every attempt to meliorate the condition of the unhappy Catholic; and yet, one of his two wives was of that very persuasion.

It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that Mr. Grattan, who wished to engraft religious freedom on civil liberty, should have been the repeated object of his attacks, both in and out of parliament. He published a pamphlet against that gentleman, in which he overwhelmed him with abuse; but to this the Irish patriot condescended to give no other answer than a reply in the Newspapers, in which he pointedly contradicted his assertions, and that, too, in a manner, that could not fail to be felt.

To the credit of this gentleman, however, he manfully contended for the union with Ireland, and lived to see that great measure effected. In the imperial parliament, he constantly sided with ministers; and, although his support, on account of his great unpopularity was perhaps disserviceable, rather than advantageous, yet he now obtained a seat in the privy-council; and, before this, had been nominated advocate-general of the high court of admiralty, a governor of the county of Catterlough, &c.

While in London, Dr. Duigenan was suddenly attacked by a disease which put a period to his life, on the 11th of December 1816. His first wife was the daughter of a Catholic gentleman of the county of Meath; his second was a widow of the name of Hepenstal. He had no issue, but died about the age of 71, leaving a very large fortune behind him.

SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, BART. G.C.B. *Admiral of the Red, and Lieutenant-General of the Royal Marine Forces.*

Sir R. Onslow commenced his naval career at a very early period of life: his first appointment as lieutenant bears the date of December 17, 1758. On the 11th of

of July, 1761, he was advanced to the rank of commander; and, on the 14th of April 1762, he was made Post into the *Humber*, a forty gun ship. Capt. Onslow was in the squadron under the command of Lord Howe, at Sandy Hook, in July, 1778, and accompanied that officer in his expedition to Rhode Island, in August following, in quest of the French fleet. In July, 1780, when in command of the *Bellona*, seventy-four, he captured the Dutch ship of war—*Princess Caroline*, of fifty-four guns and 300 men. In 1790, Capt. Onslow was appointed to the *Magnificent*, seventy-four, one of the fleet intended for the channel-service, and equipped through apprehension of a war with Spain relative to Nootka Sound. That alarm, however, having blown over, he quitted his command, and was never employed again as a private Captain. On the 1st July, 1793, he was advanced to Rear-Admiral of the White. In 1796, Rear-Admiral Onslow was, for a short time, Port-Admiral at Plymouth, and was soon afterwards appointed second in command of the fleet under the late Lord Duncan, in the North Seas; where he conspicuously distinguished himself, in the *Monarch*, seventy-four, in the defeat of the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter; his ship commenced the action, and sustained greater injury than any one in the British fleet, the *Ardent* excepted; the Vice-Admiral Reintjies, in the *Jupiter*, seventy-four, and 550 men, struck to the *Monarch*. For his gallant conduct in this action, he was created a baronet; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of one hundred guineas value. Sir Richard retained his command in the North Sea Fleet, but without any further opportunity of distinguishing himself till the year 1799, when he resigned. On the 14th July, 1799, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and subsequently obtained the distinguished honour of being appointed Lieutenant-General of Marines, and was created Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

THE LATE MR. JOSIAH BOYDELL.

The Fine Arts, in this country, are intimately connected with the name of Boydell. The late alderman, although never very eminently distinguished, in consequence of the productions of his own *burin*,—yet, by employing and encouraging others, and that too in no ordinary degree, has been termed, by some of his friends and admirers, "the father of the arts in Great Britain." He was originally an apprentice to Toms, a man once of some note in London, and the engraver of a print which had originally attracted his notice, and invariably fixed his destiny. Sometime before his death, he collected the whole of his own labours into portfolios,—which he disposed of at five guineas each; and was accustomed to remark, with some degree of humour, "that this was the first book that ever made a lord-mayor of London!"

Rising above all petty rivalship, it was he who discovered the merits of, and employed, Woolet, on subjects worthy of him; and, for the Temple of Apollo from Claude, the two premium pictures by the Smiths of Chichester, and the Niobe and the Phæton from Wilson,—it ought to be recorded to his honour, that he paid considerable sums above those specified in the contract. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that, by the establishment of the Shakspeare Gallery, he did more to create an English historical school of painting than any man, either before or since.

Mr. Josiah Boydell, the nephew, was born in 1755. On his demise in 1805, he succeeded not only to the alderman's gown, worn for so many years by his uncle, but also to his extensive business, in conjunction with another partner. Indeed, this might have been originally considered, in some respects, as a national establishment; for, under their auspices the English school of engraving not only assumed a superiority over those of the Continent; but, instead of an annual balance of trade, to the amount of upwards of 100,000l., being against this country, in consequence of importation,—a contrary effect, and that too in a still greater degree, took place; as agents, not only from all Europe, but America and the East Indies, were commissioned to become purchasers;—so that exports were made at length to an immense amount.

The health of Mr. Boydell being greatly impaired, he deemed it necessary to resign his civic gown; and, although he was afterwards elected, and actually served for a year, as master of the Stationers' Company,—yet his health visibly declined, and he found it necessary to retire to the country.

Mr. Josiah Boydell was a man of mild manners and good intentions: like his uncle, he not only exhibited a constant desire to encourage the fine arts, but he himself excelled as an artist. He was also an author, and that too on a subject connected with the pursuits of the family,—having, in 1805, published "Suggestions towards forming a Plan for the Improvement of the Arts and Sciences." He died March 27, 1817, at the village of Halliford, in Middlesex.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN explosion of fire-damp occurred on Thursday, Dec. 18, in the Plain pit at Rainton colliery, near Houghton-le-spring. The total number of lives lost, by this melancholy catastrophe, amounted to twenty-six—ten men and sixteen boys. The explosion took place at three o'clock in the morning, before the hewers had descended the pit; and from this circumstance about 160 lives were preserved. Every exertion was made to render assistance to those in the mine; and two men fell a sacrifice to their generous endeavours.

The burgesses of Alnwich, after having endeavoured, ineffectually, for two years, to induce their common-council, who are self-elected and uncontrolled, to give an account of their expenditure, and allow the burgesses a voice in its application, have resolved, in order to compel them to show the basis of their authority, to take upon themselves the management of the corporation. In pursuance of this, notices were sent to the old and new chamberlains for them to attend at a common guild, according to ancient usage, on the 10th December; but, both refusing to attend, a resolution was adopted, declaring their powers as common-councilmen to be at an end, and their authority annulled for ever. Similar orders were sent to the other four-and-twenty members.

A subscription has been entered into at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to reward Mr. G. Stephenson for his alleged discovery of the safety-lamp: and on the 12th of January, a meeting was held to present Mr. S. with a large silver tankard.

Married.] Mr. J. Thompson, of Ealingham, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, of Shetlington Hall.—Mr. J. Christian, of Leeds, to Miss Hinchliff.—Mr. Middlebrook, to Miss Gibson.—Mr. Stoddart, to Miss Cobb, both of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. W. Ironside, to Mrs. Isabella Fenwick.—Mr. Henry Donkin, of Black Collerton, to Miss Abbott, of Ream-bridge.—At Ardincaple-castle, M. A. Fletcher, esq. to Charlotte, Catherine, only daughter of General and Lady Augusta Clavering.—At Darlington, Mr. Bewick, to Miss E. Wilson.—At Alnwick, Mr. Beal, to Miss Moffat.—Mr. Joseph Manners, jun. to Miss Sharp.—At Woodhorn, Mr. S. Bell, to Miss Jeffery.—At Durham, Mr. G. Stonehouse, to Miss Beel.—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss Wharton.

Died.] At Northallerton, 65, Mrs. Dixon.—At Alnwick, 67, Mr. G. Nicholson.—At Newcastle, 79, Mrs. Booth.—61, Mr. T. Stephenson, of the customs.—69, Mrs. E. Liddell.—71, Mr. J. Reyl.—At North Shields, 62, Mrs. Thwaites.—22, Mr. T. Brown.—57, Mr. N. Vences.—At Sunderland, 90, Mr. T. Arlott.—At Bishopwearmouth, 77, Mr. R. Hopper, one of the younger brothers of the Trinity-house.—At West Matfen, 83, Mr. T. Robson.—At borough-house, near Durham, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Nicholson.—Mrs. Leadbitter, of Low Warden.—At Hexham, 102, *Mrs. Margaret Davison.*—At Bishopton, 54, Mr. Launcelot Lewis.—On his passage from Gottenburgh, Mr. R. Wilson.—At Yeholen, Miss Miller Shirra.—At Westgrange, 75, Mr. T. Laing.—At Quebec, Mr. Watt, formerly of North Shields.—53, Miss Armstrong.—73, Mrs. Surtees.—69, Mr. W. Thompson.—22, Miss Bruce.—70, Alex. Stewart.—Miss Lincettgore.—80, Mrs. Fergnson.—98, Mrs. Halters, all of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—At Whitworth, 79, Mr. John Bulman.—At Grainge-hill, 84, John Jackson, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, 87, Mr. R. Jowsey.—At Durham, 83, Mrs. Haigh.—Mr. John Worthy, of the post-office.—84, Mr. R. Bell, late of Sunderland.—26, Henry Pulleine, esq. of the 1st royal dragoons.—Mr. E. Wilson.—80, Mrs. Chalmers.—65, Mr. J. Mottey.—56, Mr. Kirkup.—58, Mrs. Lismore, all of North Shields.—At Eslington, G. P. Hargrave, esq.—At Berwick, 92, Mr. J. Laudels.—81, Mrs. Goldborough.—At Harehope, 91, Mr. Michael Gardener.—At Hainton, 86, Mrs. Jane Loftus.—At Callaly, Mrs. Clavering, wife of J. Clavering, esq.—At Felton, Mrs. Wilson.—At High Shield, 83, Mr. W. Bell.—85, Mrs. Hay.—80, Mrs. Moffatt.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is stated in the provincial Newspapers of January 9. "that no less than *seven members* are returned to parliament from Cumberland and Westmoreland, alone by the interest of the Earl of Lonsdale."

Married.] At Carlisle, E. James, esq. to Miss Boucher.—John Moffatt, esq. to Miss Hill.—Mr. Askew, to Miss Jenkins.—Mr G. Nelson, of Hornby-hall, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. H. Gordon, of Liverpool, to Miss Barnett, of Kirkby Stephen.—At Wigton, Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Hurd.—Mr. R. Hodgson, to Miss Hunter.—Mr. Coulon, to Miss Brettow.

Died.] At Carlisle, 43, Mr. J. Robinson.—29, Daniel Mack.—54, Mrs. Eliot.—Mr. James Jardine, 19, Miss Hewson.—84, Mrs. Palmer.—81, James Cuthbertson.

At Moorehouse, 68, Mrs. Thompson.

At Wigton, 72, Mrs. Stamper.

YORKSHIRE.

James Cheeseborough is committed to York-castle, for the wilful murder of his mother, near Grange Moor: the murder was committed with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity, but it is hinted that the wretch is deranged; for the honour of human nature, we hope so.

Benjamin Scholes, of Wakefield, the person apprehended under the suspension

of

of the Habeas Corpus Act, for no other reason, but because he exposed the machinations of Oliver, has been discharged from Cambridge gaol, and suffered to return to his family.

A saving's bank has been opened in the town of Hull.

The new bridge of York is opened for the passage of carriages, &c.—*We hope to receive a View.*

Married.] At York, G. Wallis, esq. to Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. W. Wiggins, to Miss Mann.—At Hull, Mr. John Kid, to Miss Leonard.—Capt. Husband, to Miss Lison.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Perrott.—Mr. J. Wilks, jun. to Miss Mauda.—At Bradford, Mr. W. Bowker, solicitor, of Rochdale, to Miss Bower, of Bradford.—T. Chamberlain, esq. of Skipton, to Miss Dynely, of Halton East.—At Elland, Mr. Gledhill, to Miss Aspinall.—Mr. B. Chapel, to Miss Chadwick, both of Stainland.—At Sculcoates, Capt. Rose, to Miss Campbell.—At Beverley, Mr. H. W. Sibthorpe, to Miss Ellison, daughter of H. Ellison, esq.—At Barton, Mr. Hardy, to Miss Glentworth.—At Stringham, Mr. J. Wood, to Miss Dent.—W. L. Fox, esq. second son of J. Fox, esq. of Brainham park, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, and grand-daughter of Earl Harewood.—At Melton, Mr. Hare, to Miss Wardle.—At Wakefield, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Lawton.—Mr. J. R. Laidlaw, of Leeds, to Miss Marshall, of Edinburgh.—At Sutton, Rev. Joseph Gaunt, to Miss Lister.—Mr. Blackburn, of Stump Cross, to Mrs. Briggs.—Mr. W. Schofield, to Miss Wainman, both of Buildon.—At Kirkeaton, Rev. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Lascelles.—At Halifax, Mr. B. Cookson, to Miss Tate.—Mr. Wood, of Huddersfield, to Miss Willans.—At Wakefield, Mr. Davies, to Miss Brook.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss Denton.—At Knaresborough, Mr. G. Wright, to Miss Smith.—At Royston, Mr. Cookcroft, to Miss Thence.—Mr. Knowles, of Cottingley-bridge, to Miss Cressley.—At Bowden, Mr. J. Mann, to Miss Hardy.—At Sheffield, the Rev. Mr. Brownwell, to Miss Unwin.—Mr. Pendlebury, to Miss Wynne.

Died.] At Hull, 48, Mrs. Lundie.—50, Mrs. Prance.—72, Mrs. Sarah Leaper.—68, Mr. J. Nunnington.—61, T. Brooke, esq.—72, Mr. Wright.—76, Mrs. Cooke.—38, Mr. J. Ward.—76, Mrs. Mary Sleight.—29, Mr. R. Bunfield, professor of music.—70, Mrs. Cammell.—67, Mrs. Roxby.—67, Mr. R. Shaw.

At Heath, near Wakefield, the Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. vicar of Halifax.

At York, Mr. Robert Parkinson, painter.—86, the Dowager Lady Vewasour.—After a long and painful illness, the Rev. G. Brown, rector of St. Cuthbert's, with various other appointments.

At Leeds, 18, Mr. A. Parker.—Mr. D. Foster.—Miss Scott.—62, Mrs. Bussey.—Mrs. Keck.

At Doncaster, 83, J. P. Neville, esq.—At Oxley, 91, Mr. W. Heiginbottom.

At Rotherham, Mr. J. Crookes, bookseller.

At Beverley, 82, Mr. W. Ellis.—93, Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. T. T. Wainewright, late of Hull.—63, Mrs. Green.—84, Mrs. Watson.—44, Mr. W. Prest.—46, Mrs. Forster, relict of W. Forster, of Holderness.—At South Cave, 86, the Rev. W. Stopford, M.A. rector of Wigham, in Lincolnshire. — Mrs. Barker, of Grimsby.—At Holme, 71, Mr. John Hodson.—At Carnaby, Mrs. Belwood.—At Ripon, 87, W. Williamson, esq.—63, Mr. J. Carr, of Hunslet.—At Molescroft-cottage, T. T. Winwright, esq. nephew of J. Thompson, esq. M.P.—At Light Cliff, near Halifax, C. Radcliffe, esq.—Mr. Walker, of East Ardsley.—At Bradford, Mrs. Twedy.—Mr. Jeremiah Hey.—At Whitworth, 39, Mr. Osborn Mawe, of Thorpe Salvin.—At Pontefract, Mrs. Neale.—At Tadcaster, Miss Judith Hill.—At Braneham-path, where he had been a faithful servant for seventy-two years, Mr. John Berry.—At Burnly, Lancashire, John Gredwood, esq. of Cross-hill, Halifax.—At Pontefract, Mrs. Trueman.—At Minsthorp, 70, Mr. T. Casson.—At Wham, Mr. Eli Gledhill.—At Owston-hall, near Doncaster, 52, Mrs. Cook.

At Huddersfield, 19, Miss Houghton.—At Hatfield-hall, 16, Miss Maude.—At Bradford, 37, Mr. L. Bradbury.—63, Mrs. Ledgard, of Bonegate.—At Colne, 66, Mr. John Buck, sen. surgeon; his life has been an ornament to his profession and to religious and civil society.—Of Ovendon-wood, near Halifax, 65, Mr. W. Illingworth.—26, Mrs. Scott, of Heckmondwike.

At Doncaster, 83, J. Pate Neville, esq.—Mrs. Rymer.—At Laneside, 60, Mr. Leadbeater, civil engineer to the Rochdale canal: he was eminently qualified for the duties of his office by his attainment in the higher branches of the mathematics.

At Sheffield, 71, Mr. Townrow.—Mr. Foxlowe, of West-hill, near Sheffield.—Lately, at Rome, J. Winn, esq. of Nostell, nephew and heir of late Sir Rowland Winn, bart. His remains were last week interred in the family vault at Wragby church. His extensive estates descend to his only surviving brother, C. Williamson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A bank for savings has been established at Manchester.

At the anniversary dinner of the *Concentric Society* of Liverpool, in December, a variety of constitutional toasts were drank; and some strong and pointed observations were made by *Mr. Shepherd,*

herd, Mr. Egerton Smith, and by *Dr. Taylor*; who exposed the system of *Espionage*, adopted during the last year, with much effect; asserting that "the luddite armies in Lancashire were absolute nonentities! They never had existence except in the ramblings of a disordered imagination!"

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Morris, to Miss Webster.—J. Yates, esq. to Frances Mary, daughter of Dr. Lovet, of Ireland.—Mr. Henry Gordon, to Miss Barrett.—Mr. W. Kenyon, to Miss Anderson.—Mr. Prior, to Miss Wood.—Mr. W. Hignall, of Wavertree, to Miss Sicksmith.—Capt. Colshed, to Miss Hannah.—Mr. Stephen, to Miss Blackburn.—Mr. Parr, to Miss Foster.—At Hanover, Gustavus Gumple, of Manchester, to Miss Jacques.—Mr. Isaac Anderton, to Miss Mary Swann.—Mr. Skipp, of Edge-hill, to Miss Moore, of the Island of St. Croix.—Mr. R. Parker, to Miss Amiens, both of Cheetham.—Mr. H. Howard, to Miss Pendlebury, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. Machin, to Miss Benson.—At Manchester, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Minton, to Miss Toplis.—Mr. Hill, to Miss Hall.—Mr. Lomas, to Miss Bancroft.—Mr. Rigg, to Miss Growth.—At Deanchurch, Mr. J. Green, of Wigan, to Miss E. Fletcher.—Mr. T. Lomas, to Miss Bancroft.—Mr. Sandiford, to Miss Thorp.—At Lancaster, Mr. John Nunns, to Miss Preston.—Mr. P. Thirlewall, of Netherall, to Miss A. Brown.—Jackson Gandy, esq. to Miss Atkinson, of Castle-park.—At Childingly, Mr. J. Pocock, aged 73, to Mrs. Hannah Willard, aged 63, who had been before four times a wife.—At Pilling, Adam Dobson, esq. to Miss Corless.

Died.] At Caton, near Lancaster, 78, T. Hodgson, esq.—At Derby Breck, 46, Mr. John Witherington.—Mrs. Fletcher, relict of L. Fletcher, esq. of Otley, Yorkshire.—46, Miss Jepson.—80, George Cooper.

At Liverpool, 64, Mr. Henry Frodsham.—22, Mr. G. Brown.—Miss Tomlinson.—Mrs. Roberts.—Mrs. Thomas.—57, Mr. Thomas Gilding.—72, Mrs. Priestly.—28, Capt. T. Galt.—Mrs. King.—42, Mrs. Fairhurst.—29, Mr. Loyd.—55, Mr. M. Jones.—At Toxteth-park, W. Neilson, esq.—103, *Mrs. Parr*, of Gilbert-street; she was a widow fifty-five years.—Mr. Hull, painter.

At Manchester, Mr. Banks.—Mr. W. Poole, R.N. son of the late Mr. Poole, of Manchester.—39, Mr. S. Howarth.—65, Mr. J. Atkinson.—64, Mrs. Seddon.—79, Mrs. Hill.—70, Mr. J. Slater.—28, Mrs. Henderson.—77, Mrs. Armstrong.—62, Mrs. Ryder.—Mrs. Marsfrall.—Mr. Lawless.—Mr. J. Williamson.

At Broughton, 60, Mr. G. Burgess.—At Heaton Norris, Mrs. Forrest.

At Walton, Mr. W. Greenham, late ensign in the 50th foot.—At Knutsford, Miss Sarah Andrew.—At Runcorn, Mrs. Rothwell.—Mrs. Case, wife of Dr. Case.—Lettice, second daughter of the late T. Pullen, esq.—At Lowhill, 82, Mrs. Sarah Gleave.

At Blackburn, 34, Mrs. Mary White.—101, *Mrs. Mary Filton*, of Broughton.

At Leigh, Miss Countess, sister to the late Admiral Countess.

At Preston, 44, Mrs. Fellows.—At Bolton, 32, Mr. C. Knowles.

At Prestwich, 84, Mr. J. Spencer.—69, Mr. H. Whitfield, of Pendleton.—At Salford, 30, Mr. J. Smith.

CHESHIRE.

The city of Chester seems to be awakening from its political stagnation: it is now possessed of a faithful "*Guardian*," which will, we doubt not, continue to do its duty. We observe its efforts with considerable satisfaction.

Married.] Mr. Powell, surgeon, to Miss Maria Orton, both of Tatterhall.—Mr. Howard, of Stockport, to Miss Pendlebury.—Mr. G. of Rudworth, to Miss Nickson.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Maddocks.—Mr. Owen Thompson.—86, Joseph Dyson, esq. senior alderman of Chester.—81, Mr. James Stelfox, of High Leigh.—77, Mr. Thomas Davies.—At Congleton, William Done, esq.—At Lymn, Mr. J. Cross.

At Middlewich, 23, Mr. Becket.—Mrs. Swallwood.—At Runcorn, Lieut. G. Edge.—At Nantwich, Mrs. Copestick.

DERBYSHIRE.

A bank for savings has been established for the town and county of Derby.

A most inhuman murder was committed on the 18th ult. at the village of Alvaston, about three miles south of Derby, upon an elderly woman, of the name of Greatorex. Suspicion having fallen on two young men, the sons of her husband by a former marriage, they were apprehended, and have undergone an examination, the result of which induced the magistrates to set them at liberty. A man of the name of Jackson is in custody, being strongly suspected of having committed the horrid deed, to avoid payment of some money which he owed the deceased, a memorandum of the debt having been found upon him.

Married.] At Chesterfield, T. Smith, esq. of Dunston-hall, to Miss Wetts.—At Derby, Mr. John Henry Clark, to Miss Robotham.—At Draycott, Mr. Bagnall, to Miss Gosling.—At Egginston, Mr. John Kilby, to Miss Lowe.—At Hartlington Mr. Warburton, to Miss Allsop.

Died.] At Derby, Miss Chatterton.—46, Ellen, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Hope.—Henry Carr, esq.—Mrs. Adin.

At Holbrook, 26, Mr. Henry Carr.—At White-hall, 58, Mr. John Milne.—At Chesterfield,

terfield, Mrs. Peech.—At Tideswell, 72, Mr. P. Ashton.

At Wilne, Mrs. Porter, a liberal benefactress to the poor.—At Michleover, 79, Mrs. Burslem.—At Duffield, 45, M. Winrow.—At Tideswell, 72, Mr. P. Ashton.

At Egginton, Mr. George Francis.—At Outwood, Mr. Kindall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We regret that several children have been lately burnt to death at Nottingham, owing chiefly to the neglect of these persons who had the care of them.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Manton, to Miss Bates.—Mr. T. Riddell, to Miss Sanderson.—Mr. J. Reckless, to Miss Hitchcock.—Mr. T. Furrands, to Miss Barlow.—At Basford, Mr. Spencer, to Miss Raven.—At Beeston, Mr. Hall, to Miss Wilcoxon.—At Allenborough, Mr. Brown, to Mrs. Winfield.—At Newark, Mr. Weston, to Miss Kirk.—Mr. Birkett, to Miss Renshaw.—At Mansfield, Mr. Webster, to Miss Tallurts, of Bremington.—At Clareborough, Mr. Spilling, of Sheffield, to Miss Ogle, of East Retford.—At Southwell, Mr. R. Ingleman, to Miss Mawer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 44, Mr. R. Thompson.—56, Mr. Jonathan James.—19, Mr. W. Gibson.—91, Mrs. M. Reynolds.—47, Mr. John Wilkinson.—At Redhill, 79, Mr. Cock.—At Kneesall, the Rev. Robt. Cox.—At Old Basford, 65, Mrs. Hodgkinson.—At Mansfield, 63, Mr. G. Thompson.—92, Dr. Barney, an itinerant physician.—At Radmouthwaite, 67, Mr. Becket.—At Newark, 80, Mrs. Zealand.—Mr. Ives.—At Alfreton, Mrs. Silvester.—Mrs. Artram.—At Mansfield, Mr. Padley.—At Newark, Mrs. Town.—76, Mrs. Stimson, of Little Carlton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The lady of a celebrated baronet and her sister lately met with a very awkward accident at Herncastle. The floor of a privy, belonging to a shopkeeper, in which the ladies had taken their seats, gave way, and they were both precipitated up to the chin in a most offensive quagmire beneath, where they remained for a considerable time before they could be extricated. The former bore her misfortune with great good humour,—and observed with a smile, that, however ambitious her husband might be, she little expected ever to have become a *privy* counsellor.

At Stamford two women were lately suffocated, at the New Hotel, in consequence of taking up a pan of coals from the kitchen-grate to a bed chamber, for the purpose of warming their feet before they went to bed. Unfortunately, the flue of the chimney had been stopped.

Married.] At Lincoln, R. S. Falkner, M.A. to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mrs. Day.

At Lincoln, 74, H. Rutler, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in that city. The corpse of his lady lay in the house unburied: they were both interred together.

At Welburn, Rev. John Ridghill, in the commission of the peace.—At South Cone, 85, Rev. W. Stopford, M.A. rector of Wytham.—At Stamford, 93, Mrs. Mottram.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Redfearn, to Miss Beaumont.—Mr. Tuffley, to Miss Jackson.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Astill.—Mr. T. Ryley, jun. to Miss Strickland.—T. Paclin, esq. to Miss Dawson.—A. Caldecott, esq. to Miss Adcock.—At Oakham, Mr. T. Manele, to Miss Mills, of Rutland.—At Bringhurst, Mr. Barlow, to Miss Rowlett.—Mr. W. Harley, of Barrow, to Miss Glentworth, of Barton.

Died.] At Leicester, 80, Mr. Richards.—55, Mr. J. Downthwaite, adjutant of the yeomanry cavalry.

At Coleston, 85, Mr. Sherwin.—At Hungerton, Mr. Needham.—At Kirk Mallory, Mrs. Wetherall.—At Husband Bosworth, 86, Mr. Hexall.—At Wanlip, the Rev. H. Barnes.—At Loughborough, 56, Mrs. Morris.—At Sheepshead, Mr. Chester.—At Aslockton, Mrs. Keyworth.—At South Croxton, 83, Mr. Wm. Beardor.—At Wimeswold, 71, Mrs. Fox.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Alton, Mr. Eli Deaville, to Miss S. Burton.—At Accrington, R. J. Peel, esq. to Miss D. Peel.—At Tamworth, Mr. T. Bach, to Miss Greensall.—Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. C. Bache, of West Bromwich, to Miss Atkins.—At King's Bromley, Rev. F. Gauntlett, to Miss E. Mattenly, of King's Bromley-hall.—At Shedstone, Mr. Malkin, to Miss Taylor, of Whitmore.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Poole, wife of the Rev. George P.—69, T. Cook, esq. of Shepstone.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Malpas.—At Penn, Mrs. Bate.—At Stone, Mr. Edward Hickin.—At Shelton, 44, Mr. Whitehead.—At the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Macdonald, of Richton.—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Orenshaw.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Pardoe, to Miss Pickering.—Mr. Gillingwater, to Miss Heely.—Mr. J. Simkins, to Miss Alkins.—Mr. B. Hadley, to Miss Bragg.—Mr. R. Thomas, to Miss Garner.—Mr. W. Gibson, to Miss Denston.—Mr. T. Newbold, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss William.—At Nuneaton, Mr. James, to Miss Payne.

Died.] At Birmingham, 42, Mrs. Painter.—79, Mrs. Taft.—95, Mrs. Price.—25, Mrs. Baker.—57, Mrs. Webster.—72, Mrs. Warner.—22, Mr. W. Wright.—64, Mr. S. Sweetman.—80, Mrs. Suthall.—55, Mrs. Proud.—74, Mr. E. Allen.

At

At Coventry, 86, R. Simson, M.D.

Rev. P. Roberts, vicar of Claverdon.—At Handsworth, 22, Miss Vitchell.—At Haughton, Mrs. Hammersley.—At Wake-green, 71, Rev. Perry Willinger, M.A.—At Great Burr, 83, Mr. Dixon.—At Alcester, 96, Mrs. Haines.—At Radway, 57, F. S. Miller, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bate, to Miss Oliver, of Chepstow.—At Leighton, Mr. G. Beacall, to Miss Beacall.—At Bridgenorth, J. Dalleway, esq. to Miss Bourd.—At Newport, Mr. Luke, of Netherton, to Miss Blackland.—At Pices, Mr. C. Owen, to Miss Roberts.—At Wellington, Mr. Parton, to Miss Swift.—At Bishops Castle, Mr. Powell, to Miss Harris.—At Ellesmere, Mr. Legh, to Miss Tomkies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 82, Mrs. Atcherley.—Mrs. Nightingale.—Jas. Craig, esq. a respectable merchant.

At Oakley-park, near Ludlow, 88, the Right Hon. Lady Clive. Her ladyship was the relict of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, and mother of the present Earl Powis and Col. the Hon. Robt. Clive.

At Oldbury, Mr. J. Willis.—At Longden, 29, Mr. W. Davies.—At Knockin, Mr. Hilton.—At Albrighton, 60, Mr. G. Bucknall, solicitor; a gentleman of unsullied integrity.—At Rugely, Mr. Fortescue.—At Dorrington, Mr. S. Tilby.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Nutt, to Miss Richards, of Worcester.—At Areley Regis, Rev. C. Hill, to Miss Pyndar.—At Stourport, Mr. R. Winn, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Owen.—51, Mr. J. Hodges.

At Bewdley, 87, Mr. Knight.

At Burton, 72, Mr. Walker, well known to agriculturists.—At Castlemorton, Mr. Wm. Shane.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Berrow, to Miss Smith.—Rev. J. W. James, of Canterbury, to Miss Weaver.—Mr. James Dipple, to Miss King, both of Colwell.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. John Stow, printer.

At Ross, 75, Mrs. H. Lloyd.

At Walterhouse, 104, *Mrs. Elizabeth Llewellyn*; who for upwards of seventy years practised the obstetric art.

At Burton, Mr. Walker.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A Savings' Bank has been established at Thornbury.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Tucker, to Miss Perkins.—C. Cooke, esq. to *Mrs.* Donovan, of Tibberton-court; and not *Miss* Donovan, as stated in our last.—Rev. J. Pring, of Filton, to Miss Whittuck, of Hanham.—Mr. Wilts, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Gauney.—Mr. Merrison, to Miss Davis.—Mr. New, of Cheltenham, to Miss Butt.—Mr. T. Brookes, to Miss Brown, both of Tewkesbury.—At Stroud, Mr. E. Davis, to Miss Dory.—At Newport, Mr. J. Foxall, 79, to a lass of 21.—At Bristol, Benj. Baugh, esq. to Miss Nelmes.—Mr. G. Mereweather, to Miss Fiske.—Mr. Baker, to Miss Wesley.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Herepath.—Mr. Ransford, to Miss Harwood.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Herbert, of Picton Court.—81, Mr. J. Gunn.

At Cheltenham, 62, Rev. Mr. Elliot.—R. Cox, esq.—85, Mrs. Bambury.—Alex. Peterkin, esq. of Chatham, in the Island of Jamaica.—Col. Cashell.—P. Chavasse, esq.

At Newhouse, near Stroud, S. Walker, esq. in the commission of the peace.—At Nailsworth, 84, Mr. W. Biggs.—Mrs. Chamberlayne.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Lucas.

At Cirencester, R. Croome, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Compton, wife of W. C. LL.D. Chancellor of Ely.

At Minchinhampton, Miss Nicholls.

At Bristol, John Larton, esq. a deputy-lieutenant of the county.—Mr. G. Ash.—72, Martha, wife of W. Price, esq.—21, Miss Matthews.—Mr. D. Williams.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Bloxham, to Miss Bradstreet.—Mr. Dickeson, to Miss Turl.—Mr. Vincent, to Miss Alder.—Rev. T. Sayers, M.A. to Miss Burton.—At Banbury, Mr. James Samsbury, to Miss Hooper.—At Standlake, Mr. W. Hemmings, to Miss Rose.

Died.] At Oxford, 23, Mrs. Talboys: at the awful juncture, while her husband, with the rest of the family, were assembled to witness her last moments, they were alarmed by the cry of fire from below,—when the clothes of the eldest daughter, an interesting girl of six years of age, had caught fire; and, although the most prompt assistance was afforded, she expired the next morning.—Mr. J. Leader, many years servant of University College.—64, Mr. J. Taylor.—62, Mrs. Morgan.—Mrs. Ann Clark.

At Banbury, Miss Greenal.

At Middleton Stoney, Miss Bignell.—At Ensham, 84, Mrs. Wilsdon.—Mrs. Jarvis.—59, Mrs. Arnett.—At Witney, 74, Mrs. Lankshear.—Miss Dolley.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Biggs, solicitor, of Reading, to Miss W. Grave.—At High Wycombe, R. F. Jameson, esq. to Miss Blackden.—At Hungerford, Mr. J. Brown, to Mrs. Earle.

Died.] At High Wycombe, 90, Mr. J. Carter, the father of the corporation.

At Reading, W. Blandy, esq.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Lockey.—At Wanstead, 78, Mrs. Engell.—At Cranhill, Mrs. King. — At Bishopsgate Cottage, Eliza, wife of G. Pownoy, esq.

HERTFORD

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A Savings' Bank has been opened at Ampthill.

Married.] At Dunstable, J. H. Henderson, esq. to Miss Miller.—At Leighton Buzzard, Rev. G. R. Andrews, to Miss Wilson.—W. James, esq. to Miss Wake.

Died.] W. Snell, esq. of Salisbury-hall.—At Cheshunt, 93, Mrs. Cooke.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Creaton.—At Nuneaton, Lieut. F. Burgess, to Miss Husband.—At Daventry, Mr. Smallbone, to Miss Weston.—At Holcot, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Devereux.

Died.] At Busby, Mr. G. Ringrose.—55, Mr. T. Harris.

At Weedon, the Rev. J. Gronow.—At Welton, in consequence of her cloathes taking fire, Miss Wilson.—At Irthlingborough, 95, Mrs. Falconer.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Hulsean prize for the year 1817 is adjudged to Mr. J. Weller, B.A. of Emanuel College, for his dissertation on "the probable causes of the apparent neglect with which some celebrated writers of antiquity treated the Christian religion." —The following is the subject of the Hulsean prize-dissertation for the ensuing year:—"The probable influence of Revelation upon the writings of the heathen philosophers and the morals of the heathen world."—The subject of the English poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the present year is—"Imperial and Papal Rome."

The number of graduates at the university of Cambridge this year exceeds, by nearly one hundred, that of any former number since its foundation.

Benne't College is about to undergo a very considerable enlargement, by the formation of an entire new court and entrance, opposite Catherine-hall. In a line with this new building, it is intended by the university to form the Fitzwilliam Museum; several architects of eminence are now employed to give in designs. This additional ornament to the university and town, will occupy the space between Benne't-college up to Bennet-street. The members of King's-college are about commencing their improvements, by pulling down a set of frightful old houses, that have long been a disgrace to Cambridge; these commence at Bennet-street or King's-college-lane, and terminate opposite the Senate-house. It has been a subject of contention in the various meetings of the Sydnies, whether the Fitzwilliam Museum should be erected on the site above mentioned, or facing the Senate-house; but the latter, much to the praise and taste of these enlightened members of the University, has been overruled, lest it should operate, as a screen, to intercept the view of the finest and truest specimen of Gothic architecture, and the greatest ornament of that seat of learning, the chapel of King's-college. A grand bridge, consisting of one arch, is already designed to cross the river Cam, in a line with the centre of the new building, or present fellows' apartments of King's-college; and the land on each side, westward, is to be raised to the level of Clare-hall piece. But, to return to that street, which will one day rival High-street, Oxford,—the masters and fellows, respectively, of Trinity and St. John's, are about to improve the fronts of those renowned seats of learning, by a speedy removal of the house and walls from Caius-college, or Trinity Back-lane, to St. John's-gateway; and thereby give ample space, where already it is so much required. In that case, it is supposed that the master and fellows of Caius-college will pull down that part of Free-court which at present renders the street so narrow opposite St. Michael's church, together with the houses belonging to that ancient college, which approach the Senate-house. Peter-House-college is also expected to undergo improvements in consequence of the handsome donation lately presented to the members of that edifice.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Hon. C. F. Maitland, youngest son of the Earl of Lauderdale.—85, Mrs. Wilson.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Fairbridge.

At Caldecote, Mr. Stokes.—At Clifton, Ann, wife of Wm. Compton, esq. LL.D.—At Whittlesea, 102, *in the full possession of her faculties, Mrs. S. Foster.*—At Ely, 62, Mrs. Cropeley.—64, Mrs. Bagg, wife of F. B. esq. high bailiff of the Isle of Ely.—At Newmarket, Mr. J. Newman.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. C. Lowne, to Miss Hix.—Mr. Robert Marston, attorney, to Miss Dyball.—Mr. S. D. Roper, of Colby, to Miss Rooks.—At Norwich, Mr. Vincent, to Miss Brown.—Mr. Sidney, jun. to Miss Thompson.—Mr. H. Palmer, to Miss Stevenson.—Mr. Sotherin, to Miss Copland.—Mr. Ives, to Miss Moffatt.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss Aldred.—At Yarmouth, the Rev. T. Sayers, A.M. to Miss Burton.—The Rev. R. Turner, to Miss Parish.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Frost.—68, Mrs. Wilmott.—Mrs. Wenn.—89, Mrs. Taylor.—90, Mrs. Route, of St. Helen's.—32, Mr. W. Wim.—Mrs. Royal.—Mr. C. Cruso.—72, Mr. Dickenson.—Mrs. Sheppard.—54, Mr. S. Braberry.—Mrs. Newton, wife of the Rev. J. W. N. M.A.—Suddenly, Mrs. Whall.—Upwards of 100, *Ashton Goodyer.*

At Ludham, 78, Mrs. Mary Garrett.—39, Mrs. Goddard, of Hardley-hall.

At Framingham Earl, 60, Mr. John Goward.

At Fransham, 76, Mr. Rallison.

Mr.

Mr. J. Gardner, of Wells.

At Moulton-hall, the wife of William Hall, esq.

At Shipdam, Mrs. Dunnett.

At Swaffham, 66, Mr. Hensby.—47, Mr. C. Jeffery.

At Thusford, 66, Mrs. Sherrington.—At East Bradenham, 56, Miss Guestwick.

At Dominica, Lieut. R. F. Langle, of Sporle.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Seaman, to Miss Chamberlam.—At Wortham, Rev. J. Freeman, to Miss Merest.—S. H. Ayres, to Miss Johnson, of Lowestoff.—At Bury, Mr. R. Nunn, to Miss Aldrich. —J. Anrys, esq. to Miss Hustler.—Mr. J. Artley, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. J. King, to Miss Downs.—Mr. Diver, to Miss Miller.—Mr. Faiers, to Miss Culthorpe.—Mr. Hazlewood, to Miss Meller.—At Ipswich, Mr. Alexander, of London, to Miss Steel. —Mr. Wm. Crisp, of Lavenham, to Miss Baker.—Mr. Heiper, to Miss Gall.

Died.] At Bury, 60, Mr. Peter Gedge, proprietor and editor of the Bury and Norwich Post. Of his own knowledge, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine can speak of Mr. Gedge as one of the most estimable men of his time,—as one who was as patriotic in his public principles as liberal in his private character; and who, in the important duties of conductor of a newspaper, combined unwearied activity with the requisite degree of knowledge,—and never dishonoured the sacred instrument of the press, by rendering it subservient to his pecuniary interests. During the late unprincipled and wicked wars, Mr. Gedge was one of not more than ten or twelve editors of provincial papers who resisted the all-pervading influence of corruption; and who had the courage to assert the truth, in defiance of the overwhelming powers of a time-serving magistracy, an accommodating clergy, and a deluded gentry.—23, Mrs. Vine.—78, Rev. S. Pryke, upwards of forty years chaplain to the county gaol.—77, Mrs. Symons.—42, Miss Payne.

At Woodbridge, Miss Smith.

At Holbrook, 33, Mr. Brown.—Mr. Lankester.—At Stonham Aspol, 86, Mrs. E. Moyre.—At Boxford, 73, Mrs. Jackson. —75, Mr. R. Rudland, of Mockhall, near Ipswich.—At Wicken, 49, Mr. W. Miller. —At Belstead, Mr. C. Alderton.—At Somersham, 71, Mr. Parker.—61, Mrs. Hunt, of Botesdale.

ESSEX.

Married.] R. Townsend, esq. to Miss Gretton.—Mr. A. K. Glover, to Miss Betts, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Delamere, to Miss Churchill, of Barking.—At Marseilles, J. G. Sparrow, esq. of Hosfield Park, to Miss Beridge, of Algakirk.—Mr. Sutherland, to Miss Robbitt.—At Saffron Walden, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Cortham.

Died.] At Woodford, 69, Major Wright. —At Enfield, Mrs. Phillips.—At Barking, 86, Mrs. Woollard.—At Saffron Walden, 72, Mr. J. Archer.—81, Mrs. Tabor, of Chelmsford.—At Ramsey, Mr. S. Whinfield.—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, 61, Mrs. Groves.—At Fitzwalters, 65, T. Wright, esq. banker.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Cullen, to Miss M. Cheeseman.—Mr. Barton, to Miss Leach.—At Maidstone, Rev. Edw. Jenkins, to Miss Viney.—At Rolvenden, T. Monypenny, esq. to Miss Monypenny. —At St. Lawrence Thanet, Mr. Bailey, to Miss Woodland.—At Woolwich, Mr. W. P. Morgan, to Miss Colquhoun.—At Preston, Mr. Bently, to Miss Wire.—At Snodland, Mr. Gosham, to Miss Boorman. —At Lenham, Mr. Giles, to Miss Bigg.—At Bobbing, W. J. Colley, to Miss Goord. —At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Brett.—At Hythe, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Webster.—At Margate, Mr. Matthews, to Miss Scott.—Mr. Peyton, to Miss Mercer.—At Chatham, Mr. Croft, to Mrs. Colley.—At Thurnham, Mr. H. Dowton, to Miss Whitaker.—At Loose, Mr. James Wood, to Miss Hawthorne.—At Boughton Monchelsea, Lieut. W. Winder, to Miss Webb.—At Milton, Mr. White, to Miss Lishman.—At Tenterden, Mr. Moore, to Miss Bingham.—Mr. Austin, to Mrs. Purple.—At Rolvenden, Mr. W. Clark, to Miss Tolhurst.

Died.] At Woolwich, suddenly, Mr. Broinic.— —— Marks, esq. clerk of the rope-yard.

At Margate, Mr. Dawson.—Mrs. Brower.

At Gillingham, Miss Coxwell.—86, Mrs. Etheridge, of Thurnham.—At Brasted, 91, Henry White, esq.—At Rochester, 74, Mrs. Pamplin.—At Maidstone, Miss Beadle.—Mrs. Sage.—At Stockbury, Mr. Sears.—At New Romney, 67, Mrs. Constable.—At Walmer, 81, Mr. Cox, attorney.—22, Miss Farrar.—At Heath, 80, Mr. Taylor.—At Dover, 73, Mrs. M. Gilby.—Mrs. Richards.—Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Hare.—At Faversham, 93, Mr. Crippen.—82, Mr. Petman.—Mrs. Carpenter.—Mr. Curtis.—At Newnham, 99, Mr. J. Oliver.—At Smeeth, 65, Mr. Dunk. —At Folkestone, 29, Miss Newnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Arundel, W. Holmes, esq. to Miss Carleton, of Brookfield-house.—At Chiddingley, Mr. Pocock, 73, to Mrs. Willard, 63.—At Wartlington, Capt. P.W. Walker, to Miss Fuller.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Sicklemore. —Mr. G. Tuthill.—At Arundel, Mrs. Horne.—Mrs. Miles.—At Chichester, Mrs. Mills.—Capt. Philby.—Mrs. Mooxey.—Mr. Wells.—At Lewes, Miss Dicker, daughter of Lieut. Commissary Dicker.—At Bosham, Mrs. Bennett.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the quarter-sessions at Winchester, 109 prisoners were for trial.

It is proved by authentic documents that there is, in this county, at the present moment, an awful pressure of distress, which the poor-rates cannot reach. It is known, from coroners' inquests and other circumstances, that a considerable number of human beings have died from want of the necessaries of life, within the last two years; and it is supposed that the number in danger of thus perishing is daily encreasing.

Married.] At Portsmouth, P. Williams, esq. recorder of Winchester, to Miss Blachford.—Mr. W. Collins, to Miss Russell.—Mr. R. Loe, to Miss Kerr.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Light.—At Winchester, Mr. J. B. Riches, to Miss Curtis.—At Wymering, C. Hellyer, esq. to Miss Dore.—At Ringwood, Mr. D. Sutton, to Miss Whitcher.—At Chilcomb, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Cross.—At Titchfield, Lieut. Dunford, to Miss Atcheson.—At Fawley, Rev. Luke Yarker, to Miss Beata.—At Brown Candover, Mr. J. Sawkins, to Miss H. Moth.—At Ringwood, Mr. Ayles, to Miss Street.—Capt. Mograth, to Miss Torque.—At Alverstoke, Mr. Veal, to Mrs. Corduroy.—At Southampton, Mr. Etheridge, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Miss Willis.—82, Mr. W. Goddard.—61, J. Kitson, esq.—92, Mrs. Shoveller.

At Winchester, 85, Rev. H. Jenkin, D.D. prebend of Winchester and rector of Woolton and Abinger, in Surrey.—Mr. Perry.

At Shawford, 16, C. A. Mildmay, esq. tenth son of the late Sir Harry Mildmay, bart.—At Southampton, 66, Mr. S. Gaddige.—In the Isle of Wight, 83, Mrs. King.—At Portsea, Mr. Biden, sen.—Mr. Eddis, sen.—69, Mrs. Owen.

WILTSHIRE.

A Saving-Bank is established at Marlborough.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Elkins, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. J. Stay, to Mrs. Harris.—At Corsham, Mr. Glover, of Baltimore, United States, to Miss Page, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.—At Swallowcliff, Mr. J. Parham, to Miss Blandford.—At Melksham, Mr. Hayward, to Miss Doughty.—Mr. E. Self, to Miss Young.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss Hunter.—Mr. Pearce, to Miss Maria Bird, of Trowbridge.

Died.] At Salisbury, 60, Mrs. Craven.—20, Mr. Fishlake.—At East Harnham, 75, Mr. Joseph Saunders.—At Melksham, Mrs. Palmer.—Miss Manning.—At Trowbridge, 27, Mr. R. Godby.—At Devizes, Mr. R. Washbourn.—At Boyers, 18, Miss Charlotte Cockell.—At the Forest Lock, Mr. Brown.—At Corsham, Mrs. Cunich.—At Weston, Mr. Hulbert.—At Chippenham, Miss Gady.—At Wingfield-house, 70, Mrs. Morris.—At Highworth, H. Kinneir, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A great sensation has been created at Bath, and indeed throughout the kingdom, by a *protest*, read by the *archdeacon of Bath*, at a meeting convened for the purpose of establishing a Church Missionary Society in that city,—the bishop of Gloucester in the chair.

A new tragedy, called *Fazio*, has been brought out at Bath, which has obtained considerable applause.

The annual meeting of the Bath and West-of-England Society was lately held at Hetling-house. The chair was ably filled by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart. There was a good shew of live stock, and several agricultural implements and mechanical inventions were submitted for the Society's premiums: amongst the latter, an ingenious machine, the invention of Dr. Wilkinson, for ascertaining the draft of wheel-carriages, ploughs, &c. The business before the meeting was various and interesting, and the book of premiums underwent a minute revision; several new premiums were proposed, and some of the old ones abolished. The following gentlemen were nominated as judges of live stock:—Mr. Grey, Mr. Cam, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. J. N. Hunt, Mr. Davis, (Longleat,) Mr. Webb Hall.

At the quarter-sessions, at Wells, were nearly one hundred prisoners for trial; and eighteen debtors for examination, to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Subscriptions are opened for building a new free church at Bath.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Hoskins, to Miss Case.—Mr. Finegan, to Miss Arnold.—Mr. Forster, to Miss Short.—Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss M. Green.—Mr. Aust, to Miss Bell, of Luckington.—At High Littleton, Rev. T. Lessey, to Miss Scobile.—Mr. Churchill, of Wells, to Miss Lulf.—C. Coates, esq. of Morley-house, to Miss Anderson.—Mr. John Rogers, to Miss Hoare; both of Paulton.—W. Chard, esq. to Miss Rouse, of Othery.—W. Gibbons, esq. to Miss E. Allen, of Holway Cottage, near Taunton.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. S. Ward.—77, Mrs. Ewing.—The Hon. Mrs. Somers Cocks.—62, Mr. Samuel Whitchurch; a correspondent of this Magazine.—Mrs. Leman.—60, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Price.—76, Mr. J. Lewis.—77, Mrs. Ewing.—Mr. Mehn.—Mr. W. Perkin.—Mrs. C. Vale.—Mrs. Cook.—Mr. Sam. Ward.

At B. Water, 86, Mr. J. Crandon.—At Road, Mr. Whitaker.—At Yard House, Miss Halliday.—At Old Down, Miss Allen.—At Castle Cary, Mrs. Jane Corbin.—At Wookey, T. Golding, esq.—At Mells, 88, Mr. Waller.—At Chew Magna, Mr. George Bear.—At Newton St. Loe, J. Deakin, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Savings' Bank has been established at Bridport.

Married.] At Weymouth, J. Inglett Fortescue, esq. to Mrs. Stevens.—At Poole, Mr. W. Conway, to Miss Arnold.—At Blandford, Mr. Foot, to Miss Hawkins.—At Lyme, B. Cleave, esq. to Miss Cornish.

Died.] At Silldown-house, 53, John Strong, esq.—At Brientspittle, 58, Mr. T. Haskell.—At Blandford, 37, Mrs. Lawrence.—86, Rev. Robt. Maurice.

DEVONSHIRE.

An Academy of Art is to be immediately built at Plymouth: the money has been subscribed, and the ground purchased. Mr. Foulstone, the architect, has presented a design to the committee: the exterior of the building will be a pure Greek temple. This is the first example in the kingdom of a building exclusively for students in art.

Married.] At Exeter, John Milford jun. esq. to Miss E. Neave.—Mr. T. Worrell, jun. to Miss Cornish.—Mr. J. Ward, to Miss Taylor.—John Shirlock, esq. to Miss Buckingham.—W. Gibbons, esq. to Miss Bowditch.—At Clist Honiton, Mr. Tincombe, to Miss Force.—At Teignmouth, J. B. Swete, esq. to Miss Templer.—At Peckstrow, Mr. Buchan, to Miss Risdon.—At Tiverton, Mr. T. Wyatt, to Miss Guy.—At Exminster, J. Litton, esq. to Miss Hamilton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Dennis.—67, Mrs. Howell.—23, Mr. R. Merrifield.—43, Mrs. S. Francis.—Mr. C. Walker.—16, Miss Pousford.—Mr. G. Westcott.—58, Mr. Robert Hookins.—30, Capt. Madge.—Mr. D. Ross.—50, Mr. W. Grogan.—At Plymouth, 54, Mrs. Stiles.—37, Mr. Geach.

At Topsham, Capt. Mather.—At Broadgate-house, 29, W. Arthur, esq.

At Southzeal, Mr. S. Stanbury.—At Ashburton, 83, Mrs. Mary Dunning, sister to the late Lord Ashburton.—At Bow, R. Hole, esq.—At Exmouth, Miss S. Gladwin.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Endellion (after publishing his own banns), the Rev. N. Tresidder, to Miss Butterall.—Mr. Williams, of Penmount, to Miss Dickins.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. S. Parker.

At Truro, Mrs. Heard.—69, T. Nankwell, esq.—74, Mr. W. Wood.

WALES.

The contract for erecting a wall on the beautiful *promenade* at Aberystwith, has been entered into, and it will be completed by the first of May.

Married.] At Dyserth, Flintshire, the Rev. G. Scott, to Miss Susan Strong, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S. canon of St. Asaph, and niece to the late Sir J. Chudleigh, bart.—At Worthenbury, Flintshire, Mr. Lloyd, to Miss Clutton.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Gulliver, to Miss Hide.—Mr. John Bailes, to Miss Allen.—At Chirk, Mr. Davies, to Miss Lloyd.—At Lanechvan, Anglesea, P. W. York, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. B. Heynes, of Plascot.

Died.] At Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire, 74, J. Entwick, esq. of Foxholes, Lancaster.—At Carmarthen, Minard Howell, esq.—80, Mr. J. Evans Beavon.—At Swansea, Mr. Dhenin.

At Welsh Pool, Mrs. Johnes.—At Haverfordwest, Mr. Davies.—At Trwyn Tyle, Mr. D. R. Morgan.—At Broynllis, Mrs. Cavendish.—At Pembrey, Mr. W. Davies.—At Ruthen, Miss Roberts.—77, Mr. T. Evans, of Danygraig.—At Bangor, Capt. Bowden.

At Llangollen, Mr. J. P. Trevor.—At Clynfiew, Mrs. Lewis.—75, Maynard Howell, esq. late surgeon in the Carmarthen militia.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Edward Poore, esq. to Agnes, third daughter of Sir John Majoribanks, bart.—Alexander Millar, esq. to Miss Catherine Macnaughton.—At Port Glasgow, Mr. D. Taylor, to Miss Watson.

Died.] At Jedburgh, Dr. James Harvey, physician.

At Dumfries, of the small-pox, Mr. J. Carlyle, innkeeper.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Dixon.—Mr. J. Angus.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. W. Gloucester, comedian.

Lately at Arabouse, in the county of Roscommon, Thomas O'Conner, esq. brother of Alexander O'Conner Don, now the only lineal male descendant of Roderick O'Conner Don, King of Connaught and monarch of Ireland.

At his farm near Dublin, G. Martin, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, maternal uncle to Capt. Colquit, R.N. and first cousin to Lord Viscount Childen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Supplementary Number to our forty-fourth Volume contains interesting selections from Bishop Watson's Life—Humboldt's Travels in South America—Ellis's Embassy to China—Dr. Drake's Shakspeare and his Times—Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey—and M'Leod's Voyage to China;—besides copious Indexes, &c. &c.

The unavoidable length of the SHAKSPEARIANA *has occasioned the delay of several valuable communications. Some foreign enquirers are again informed, that the best channel through which to obtain a regular supply of this work, is their own Post-office, or the Post-office in London.*

ERRATUM.—Page 551, of our last volume, line 14 from top, for 245,05, read 24,505.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 309.] MARCH 1, 1818. [2 of Vol. 45.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUMMARY VIEW *of the* THREE GREAT CEMETERIES *in the* NEIGHBOURHOOD *of* PARIS.

IT was not till the close of the last century,—when superstition was no longer able to control the growing spirit of improvement, when the voice of good sense had at length become audible,—that the seasonable remonstrances of medical men, of those whose proper business it was to obviate contagious diseases, could be successfully employed in promoting a method of sepulture, more rational than within churches or cities.

A little before the commencement of the revolution, this improvement, which had been, in a manner, wholly overlooked, was introduced by some philanthropists at Paris,—who, having duly attended to the evil, engaged heartily in the laborious and troublesome task of providing Paris with a new cemetery.

The gentlemen first exerted their commendable endeavours on that well-known charnel-house, "the Innocents," or, *le Charnier des Innocens.* This, as being situated in the very heart of Paris, was an obvious and palpable nuisance.

Having procured persons qualified with competent skill for the business, they proceeded in it so expeditiously, that the whole of the excavations and removals (to the catacombs*) were completed in 1788.

This process of disinterment was successfully extended to several other cemeteries, till at length, in 1790, the philosophical world saw with satisfaction the famous decree of the National Assembly, interdicting any fresh burials in the interior of churches, and prescribing the erection of new cemeteries throughout all the cities, towns, and villages of France; the new cemeteries of Paris will, on the contrary, excite astonishment, blended with the most consolatory images, to those who visit them for the first time; such is the effect produced from the variety of monumental decorations, from the curious disposition and arrangement of the soil, and the circumstances, from the happy personifications and typical representations of life and action, diffused through the whole establishment. The embellished little gardens raised about the defunct; the beautiful arbours which crowd around their remains; fresh flowers every day brought, strewed, scattered, sown, about and on the graves by the survivors,—the immortal roses of Bengal; the pansy, a token of constancy; the myrtle, a tree consecrated to the service of lovers,—not to mention the cypress, the *thuyas*, and the yew, with their dusky green. All these various degrees and kinds of ornament, with other symbolical indications not common to the "house of mourning," affect the soul, and so rivet the attention, that the tongue, as it were, becomes mute,—you are plunged into a profound reverie; and, as if you were no longer of this world, but belonged to another, your whole existence seems absorbed in meditation.

O France;

* The word "catacombs" has been borrowed from the immense subterranean deposits of the dead that are still to be seen at Rome, Naples, and in some parts of Sicily. But it is in name only that any resemblance exists; for in those places the funereal insignia are, for the most part, crosses, with or without naked tomb-stones, or niches, with skeletons enclosed, cut out of the live stone in rocky walls. Such objects, having nothing in them but the sombrous and the terrific, present nothing which can allure and engage the curiosity of travellers. The new cemeteries of Paris will, on the contrary, excite astonishment...

France; such cemeteries to be situated without the bounds of each municipality respectively.

The object of this law was in itself laudable, but the execution of the measure proved that it was ill-timed; unhappily, it served as a pretext to all those outrageous devastations which took place in 1793, and which destroyed an immense number of monuments, doubly valuable,—extrinsically, from their intimate relation to the arts, and intrinsically, from the great and antique recollections which they suggested.

It was during the first periods of the revolution that the three great cemeteries, which since have been so highly approved, were established near Paris,—those of Montmartre, of Mont Louis, and of Vaugirard. It should be observed, however, that there is a fourth (St. Catherine's,) still remaining; but it is destined, in due time, to share the fate of the others.

I shall now produce in order the observations and descriptions of the existing cemeteries which, during my stay in Paris, I had regularly recorded or collected. To begin with—

THE CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE.

This, as it was first appropriated to the purpose, so it contains an assemblage of the oldest monuments. Montmartre is a village a little to the north of Paris, to which we pass through the barriers or gates of *Clichy* and *Rochechouart*. The cemetery, which lies a little on this side of the village, had at first assumed the title of, "*Le Champ de Repos*," or the Field of Repose; and some Parisians that I conversed with expressed their uneasiness that the new name had not been able to prevail over that of *Cimetière Montmartre:* they held out the former as a moral lesson for the wicked, but a consolatory designation for the good, the just, and virtuous.

As you enter the region, you are impressed with an involuntary emotion, a feeling of seriousness, which you cannot suppress; but it is *une douce tristesse*, a lugubrious concern, a sweet and affecting melancholy, inspired by the picturesque and romantic scenery around you,—a sentimental qualm which steals its way to the heart, and proclaims that it is irresistible. "*La Vallée des Ames*," or the Valley of Souls, as they name it, bursts at once upon your view. The sight of so many evergreens, so many spring groves, so many little gardens, kept in constant cultivation, with the most respectful attention, strongly brought to my recollection the *elysian fields* of the poets; and on the green hillocks that appear to the right and left, covered with flowering shrubs, delightful for their fragrance or beauty, one might imagine the shades of those illustrious personages to wander that have been immortalized in fable or in song.

At the bottom of the valley, a little upon the left, appears the great "*Fosse Commune*," or Common Grave; wherein are laid, without reserve, and pell-mell, the remains of those who, from a defect of means or other causes, have not had the honour of a tomb. In all the three cemeteries, these vast cavities extend through their whole length, but they are filling up with wondrous rapidity.

Of three sorts of hillocks within the inclosure, the first and most considerable lies on the right, as we enter; it takes up almost one-third of the whole circumference, and is, in fact, a continuation of the great hill of Montmartre. The old quarries were at the foot of this hill. The second hill is to the left, and is the smallest: it seems chiefly intended to support the walls of the inclosure, in that direction. In some places one can scarcely pass along the crest or ridge of this elevation, the path cut out upon it being very rough and straight. The third hill stands at the bottom of the valley, facing the doors of entrance,—on it is erected a little building, wherein the grave-diggers and other workmen deposit their tools.

The whole of the objects thus presented to the eye, in the Montmartre, seemed to me significative of corresponding sensations, and well adapted to strike spectators with suitable ideas.

THE CEMETERY OF MOUNT LOUIS.

The avenue to it is by the gate of Aulnay, and it is situated at the end of the New Boulevards, to the east of Paris. A new gate of entrance into this cinereal depôt has been some time constructing,—considerable for its elevation, grandeur, and sculptural ornaments.

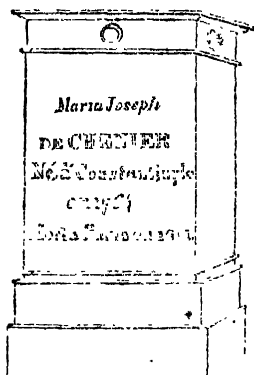
The inclosure, which forms the cemetery, was formerly the property of Father La Chaise, confessor to Louis XIV. The monarch chose this delightful situation for him, to raise on it a house and a park. The trees and orchards planted by La Chaise, at a prodigious expence, are still flourishing in vast variety, and bear fruit; they exhibit a singular

singular and enlivening contrast to the other objects, that recall to memory the destination of Mount Louis.

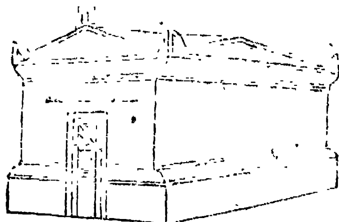
The house is yet standing, but has been long in a state of dilapidation,—though once the rendezvous, occasionally, of a crowded and brilliant court. It was in this house, now the retreat of bats and nocturnal birds, that those controversies were agitated which perhaps prepared the way for the horrors of the revolution.

Mount Louis is the most extensive of all the cemeteries of Paris: it contains not less than sixty or eighty acres,—inclosed on all sides with stone walls. The tombs in this cemetery are generally of a magnificence and elegance superior to those met with in the *Champ du Repos*: it is become the cemetery of fashion, where the rich and great select their place of sepulture.

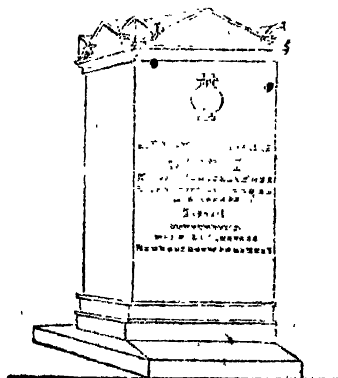
The tomb of CHENIER is on a base of black marble; the monument itself in the form of a pedestal of white marble. The epitaph is simply inscribed, "Marie Joseph de Chenier, born at Constantinople in 1764, died at Paris in 1811."



To the left of Chenier's monument is that of the French Virgil—DELILLE, the poet of gardens and orchards,—whose beautiful sentiments and talents for poesy have done so much honour to his country.



Close by the tomb of Delille, with an inscription in letters of gold, is that of GRETRY: "Born at Liege, Feb. 11, 1741; died in the hermitage of Emile, Sept. 24, 1813."

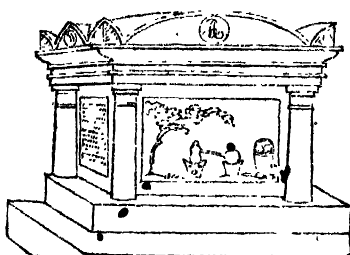


A little beyond the tomb of Gretry, is a bust, &c. of FOURCROY, in white marble. At the foot of the bust we read,—"A. F. Fourcroy."



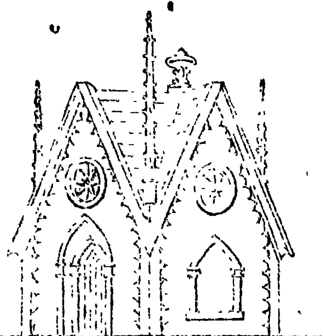
Close by this last is the burying-place of LABEDOYERE,—but without a monumental tomb.

At some distance on the left is a very elegant tomb of stone, supported by four light pillars, to the memory of "PARMENTIER, Pharmacopolist, member of the Institute, director of the Civil Hospitals of Paris, &c.: born at Montdidier in 1737; died at Paris in 1813."



The

The grandest monument in the cemetery of St. Louis, is one erected for the family GREIFFUHLT. It is in the form of a chapel, of solid stone, in the Gothic style.



MARSHAL NEY'S tomb, which is without ornaments, has this inscription:—"Marechal Ney, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of La Moscowa, died Dec. 7, 1815." (*See Monthly Magazine for November* 1816.)

On Nov. 9, 1815, Marshal Ney was condemned to death, and was shot the next morning at nine o'clock, exclaiming, *Vive la Patrie! Vive la nation Françoise!* His fame in warlike expeditions was such, that he had acquired a surname of, *Le brave des braves!*

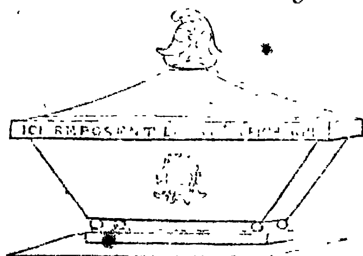
In the recent convulsions, Mount Louis had been fortified as a military position, but was attacked and carried, by dint of numbers, by the Russian general, Barclay de Tolly; two numerous divisions having been twice vigorously repulsed.

THE CEMETERY OF VAUGIRARD.

This was the second, in the order of time, next to Montmartre, consecrated to the same purposes. It is situated beyond the western Boulevards, at the entrance of, and in, the village of Vaugirard, and contains few tombs that are remarkable. It is appropriated to the poor; and there the physicians of the Hotel Dieu often send their defunct. The ashes of the famous actress CLAIRON are deposited here; and, twenty or thirty paces from it, are the mortal remains of FRANCOIS DE LA HARPE, member of the French Academy, of the National Institute, &c.: he died at Paris in February 1803. He was alike distinguished as a poet, an orator, and an acute critic.

THE CEMETERY OF ST. CATHARINE.

Its situation is in the least frequented part of the Fauxbourg St. Marceau, in the street of the Gobelins: it is not very extensive; and, being the only one in Paris, it has fewer remarkable tombs than even the Cemetery of Vaugirard. Here, however, lie the remains of PICHEGRU, a great captain, the conqueror of Holland,—distinguished by many signal victories. A subscription is on foot to raise a more superb edifice to his memory at Artois, in his native country. The inscription is,—"*Ici reposent les cendres,*" &c.—"Here rest the ashes of Charles Pichegru, general-in-chief of the French armies: born at Artois, in the department of Jura, Feb. 14, 1761; died at Paris, April 5, 1804. Erected by the filial piety of Mademoiselle Elizabeth Pichegru."



CEMETERY OF THE CATACOMBS.

The name is borrowed from the catacombs of Rome,—wherein, according to tradition, the primitive Christians celebrated their mysteries; and they were believed to contain the reliques of saints and martyrs. But recent researches have brought to light a number of splendid monuments, belonging to Roman names well known,—with lavish ornaments of porphyry, marble, and the like; and which could not have been consecrated to the burial of the Christians.

In this vast cemetery,—where, in remote ages, the Parisians had dug quarries,—have been collected, at different periods, the bodies of many who fell in the struggles of the revolution; those in the combats of the *Place de Greve*, with several others,—down to the massacres of the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792, and to the massacres which took place about the prisons, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792.

Notwithstanding the perfect order and regularity that pervade all the different compartments and galleries, that compose the *ensemble* of the Catacombs, it is necessary, in order to visit them, to have guides with flambeaux, to clear away the darkness that hangs over them.

After all, as a religious monument, the cemetery of the Catacombs is the most interesting of those about the capital;

capital; and is a *unique*, in its kind, both with respect to France, Rome, and all other countries. Immense labours of walls, counter walls, and arched vaults, have been requisite to form a solid support for the tottering surface above.

Brentford. OPIDEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you some loose scraps from a portfolio,—which may serve as *foils* to your more interesting papers.

HEYNE ON VIRG. ECLOG. viii. 6.

Some commentators have thought *tu mihi* a complete branch of the sentence, with *ades* or *adsis* understood,—*favor me.* Heyne connects *tu mihi* with *accipe jussis carmina cœpta tuis*, in the 11th and 12th verses,—an interval of *five* lines: surely a most awkward parenthetical involution, and a connexion too remote for Virgilian perspicuity. And what is to be done with *mihi?* The sense would require *à me accipe.* I would place a mark of admiration at *tu:* that is, *O tu!* In the third line, we meet with *mihi* again: this is evidently a repetition of the other.

Tu! *mihi* (seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi
Sive oram Illyrici legis æquoris,) en! erit unquam
Ille dies, *mihi* cum liceat tua dicere facta?

O! when *to me* (whether thy standards crown
The rocks whence vast Timavus rushes down,
Or now thy gallies coast th' Illyrian sea,)
When shall that happy day arise *to me*,
That I shall sing thy deeds of victory?

LINE ASCRIBED TO OVID.

There is a Latin verse, which has become proverbial:—

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.

He falls on Scylla who Charybdis shuns.

In the school *Gradus ad Parnassum*, the line is quoted as an authority,—and is assigned to Ovid. It is neither to be found in Ovid nor in any other classic author: it is the property of a modern Latin poet,—a Frenchman, Philippe Gualtier, or, as he is Latinised, Philippus Gualterus; who, in the middle of the thirteenth century, wrote a poem, called "Alexandreis."

———nescis heu, perdite! nescis
Quem fugias: hostes incurris dum fugis hostem:
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.

Lost man! alas! you know not whom you fly,—
You shun a foe, and meet an enemy:
You shun Charybdis, and on Scylla fall.

LATIN PROVERB AND DISTICH.

The saying—

Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat:

God first infatuates him whom he means to destroy:

is paraphrased from a line in one of the choruses of Euripides.

The epigram at the close of Gil Blas—

Inveni portum: Spes et Fortuna valete:
Sat me lusistis: ludite nunc alios:

Hope, Fortune, fare ye well: my haven's found:
Too long your sport, let others run the round:

is a mere translation of one of the Greek *epigrammata.*

VERBAL BLUNDER.

In Cowper's second edition of his Homer, there is a curious variation from the first copy in the description of Pluto shrieking out, lest Neptune should break open the convexity of the earth, and discover the shades. The epithet for those regions conveys the idea of mouldiness, as of corruption. The Latin text has *situ obsita*,—overgrown with mouldiness or mossiness. Cowper looked at the Latin side, and mistook *situ* for *siti*, thirst; and accordingly his amended version runs—

—————————the realms
Of horror, *thirst*, and woe.

ANOTHER.

In Johnson's Dictionary, the word *curmudgeon* is, clumsily enough, resolved into *cœur méchant*, bad heart. This notable etymology was a communication to Johnson; and is signed, "an unknown correspondent." In Ash's Dictionary the etymology is retained,—but the position of the words is thus improved:—*curmudgeon*, from *cœur*, unknown, and *méchant*, correspondent.

SUPPOSED COUPLET OF POPE.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.

This couplet, being a critical axiom, and antithetically expressed, is usually quoted as Pope's. It is not to be found in Pope; it occurs in one of the minor contemporary poets,—I believe Roscommon. A correction may be suggested—

Immodest words admit *but* one defence,
A fool may plead that he knew no better.

POPE'S

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

It is curious to observe what nonsense is tricked off in metre.

Who sees with *equal* eye, as God of all,
A *hero* perish, and a sparrow fall;
Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurl'd,
And now a *bubble* burst, and now a *world*.

That a *sparrow* may be more harmless than a *hero*, will be readily granted by all but those who are enamoured of *the trade* of war: but, if there be a moral Governor of the universe, the hero is accountable to that Governor; and must expect to be disciplined hereafter for the abuse of his powers here. How, then, is he on the same level with a sparrow? And what shall be said of a God, who should look with equal and indifferent eyes on the crumbling of a clod of senseless earth, and the crash of a populous planet? On the dissolution of a globe, peopled with intelligent and feeling beings, and the bursting of a soap-bubble?

ADRIAN'S ODE.

I transcribe the dying Adrian's delicate little ode to his soul.

Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes, comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec ut soles dabis jocos.

Pope's version is a stiff, common-place, and heavy composition: Pope mistook it for an effusion of simple melancholy; accordingly, his imitation has nothing of that almost assumed playful infantility which betrays melancholy. Prior's is far better,—as he was a more easy writer, and had a lyrical vein: yet even his is something too artificially laboured, too slow and solemn in some of the lines:—

Poor little pretty fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
Dost thou prune thy doubtful wing,
take thy flight, thou know'st not whither?
Thy amourous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Ais interrupted and forgot;
, pensive, wavering, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hopest, thou know'st not what.

But the best translation is that of Fontenelle: the French language is excellently adapted to the purpose,—not only by its airy and lyric genius, but by its possessing the advantage of fondling diminutives:—

Ma petite âme—ma mignonne—
Tu t'en vas donc, ma fille, et Dieu sache où tu vas:
Tu pars seulette, nue, et tremblotante hélas!
Que deviendra ton humeur folichonne?
Que deviendront tant de jolis ébats?

Such a poet as Moore might, perhaps, make Adrian English: you are to regard the following as merely an attempt:—

My little soul—my little love—
Guest, companion, truant, stay:
Ah! whither would'st thou rove?
Ah! where thy way?
Naked, shivering, pale and wan,
Jests are silent—wit is gone.

POPE'S HOMER.

Pope's moonlight scene, from the Iliad, though perpetually cited, and though praised by mechanical critics, is mere verbiage. Pope had no perception of the picturesque,—which consists in distinct and individual painting: he generalizes what in Homer is particular, and gives us traditionary metaphors and vague bombast; "the lamp of night," and "floods of glory." What is worse,—he had not the feeling to be touched with the solitariness of the shepherd,—who is described as cheered by the sight of the starry heavens. We have a whole *gang* of country folks, peering up at the sky, and blessing the "useful light" of the moon. Cowper has turned this with happy simplicity—

—— ——Heaven opened wide,
All glitters, and the shepherd's heart is cheer'd.

The following makes no pretensions to be considered as a successful translation; it is an experiment, only to show that the passage is capable of being rendered in rhyme, within a much narrower range than Pope has taken:—

As the chief stars glow visible on high,
Round the bright moon, in calm and breezeless sky;
The cliffs, the beacon-heights, emerge to sight,
And all the glimmering glens are touch'd with light:
Heav'n boundless breaks,—each glittering star is known,—
The shepherd muses in his joy alone.

Bristol; Jan. 1. HERMES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the APPEARANCE *of an* OPAQUE BODY *traversing the* SUN'S DISC.

FOR some time I have not troubled you with observations on the *Solar Spots*, several of which I have seen within the last quarter; but they were, in general, not large nor numerous, nor such as to furnish particular remarks.

One, which was seen on the 6th January, differs however; I saw it about eleven A.M. with my own reflector, with a power of about 80, with an excellent

cellent Cassegram reflector, made by Crickmore, of this town, with about 260; and with a reflector of Mr. Acton's, with about 170.

It appeared, when I first saw it, somewhat about one-third from the eastern limb; subelliptic, small, uniformly opaque.

About 2½ hours P.M. it appeared to Mr. Acton considerably advanced, and a little west of the Sun's centre; and I think it appeared then six or eight seconds in diameter. I had been able to see no spot on the 4th, nor again on the 8th; and even on the 6th *Mr. Crickmore* could not see it a little before sun-set, though the *telescope* already mentioned gave him every advantage.

Its apparent path, while visible, seemed to make a small angle with the Sun's *equator*. Its state of motion seems inconsistent with that of the *solar rotation*: and, both in figure, density, and regularity of path, it seems utterly unlike floating *scoria*. In short, its progress over the Sun's disc seems to have exceeded that of *Venus* in transit.

There are two instances, if not three, of *comets* seen in *transit*; and this phenomenon seems to have been one. I wish it may have been seen elsewhere.

There was no appearance of diminution up to my latest observation.

Mr. Crickmore thought there was somewhat of the appearance of a *facula* about where he last had seen it: but these lucid spots occasionally occur where no *lucid* spot has been previously seen. His *telescope* bears *four* powers, —from 120 to about 360; and, in quantity of light and accuracy of image, is truly valuable; while its triangular support of *cast iron*, with braces,—the contrivance by which the *equilibrium* of the *tube* is sustained at great altitudes,—the firmness of the *solar axis*, and the facility and exactness of all its adjustments,—render it an object of much interest to a *lover* of *astronomy*, and of great *utility* for *observation*. It is now gone to Scotland, to a near relation of the Duke of Gordon.

Ipswich; Jan. 10. CAPEL LOFFT.

P.S. This day, about half past twelve, though the Sun shone very brightly, no spot was discernible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A FEW *of the most* RECENT PROOFS *of the* CRUELTY *of* EMPLOYING CLIMBING-BOYS.

May 1816.

A CHILD, *six years old*, murdered by a series of the most cruel treatments, occasioned by his difficulty in learning to climb.—*See trial of Mole and his wife, at the Old Bailey.*

June.

A boy ascended a chimney in Albany Barracks, while a fire was in the grate, and was so dreadfully burnt, that he survived only a few hours.

A boy stuck fast in a chimney at Stamford, uttering the most piercing cries at the attempts to drag him down by the legs. After being two hours in this horrible situation, a part of the chimney was pulled down, and he was taken out.

August.

A sweep and his wife brought to Hatton-Garden Office, for cruelty to an apprentice not eight years old. About a fortnight before, he had been taken, in a most emaciated state, to St. Thomas Hospital for some very bad wounds, occasioned by ill-treatment, and being forced up a chimney *on fire.*

October.

A sweep brought to Bow-street, for cruelty to a climbing boy, whom he had beaten till he bled at different parts of the body, for not ascending a flue too small for him. The child was saved from further cruelties by some neighbours, whom his cries had attracted.

December.

A boy, nine years old, sent up a chimney *on fire:* the upper part being stopped, he was so completely suffocated as to be taken out apparently dead; but, by the persevering exertions of two medical men, animation was restored.

March 1817.

A boy was sent up a chimney in Cumberland-street, and in a slanting part smothered by the falling soot; when dug out, he was quite dead.

May.

A boy stuck fast in the flue of a chimney in Sheffield: by pulling down a part of it, he was, at the end of two hours, extricated from his shocking situation.

A sweep taken before the magistrates at Liverpool, for cruel treatment of a child *five years old*, and committed to prison.

June.

A boy was sent up a chimney in a house where a woman in a lower room was cooking; she accidentally set her chimney on fire, and the flames reaching the unfortunate sweep; he was dreadfully burnt, and, after lingering two days, expired.

A boy, sent up a chimney in Edinburgh, stuck in a turn of the flue. The most barbarous means were used to drag

drag him down, but it was found impracticable. After seven hours, he was dug out, but quite dead.

A boy went up a flue in a gentleman's house in Bryanstone-street, and was smothered by the falling soot; he was also taken out dead.

November 3.

A boy got wedged in a narrow flue in the Penitentiary, Milbank; and, after uttering the most piteous groans for two hours, was at length, by breaking into the flue in different parts, taken out almost dead. In a short time, he must have died through exhaustion.

A boy went, a few weeks since, to sweep a chimney in Somers' Town: he stuck fast, and his groans after some time led to his being dug out; but, alas! too late. He appeared to have been partly smothered, and, by the heat of the flue, partly burnt alive.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the subjoined tables, the disbursements to the poor are copied from the parish records of this town; and the number of houses and inhabitants is taken principally from the statements of our accurate and venerable Hutton; so that there can be no doubt as to their authenticity; and, as to the few remarks which may accompany them, they will be estimated by your numerous readers in proportion as they may be thought correct and important:—

A.D.	Houses.	Inhabitants.
1660	900	5,472
1700	2,504	15,032
1731	3,717	23,286
1741	4,114	24,660
1781	8,382	50,295
1791	12,681	73,653
1801	16,403	82,015
1811	17,071	85,753

(1801 and 1811) including part of the parishes of Aston and Edgbaston.

A.D.		Annual payments.
1682	Peace	£357
92	war	360
1702	ditto	413
12	ditto	731
22	peace	939
32	ditto	——
42	war	888
52	peace	1,555
62	war	3,078
72	peace	6,159
82	war	10,943
92	peace	12,945
1802	war	21,759
12	ditto	25,939
15	peace	29,039

The amount of these payments, it will be understood, was given to the out-poor alone; their number in the last statement of the overseers being averaged at 3,946; and, supposing each of these to be the representative of a family of five, add to this 560, the number in the house, and 262 children in the asylum, will give a total of upwards of 20,000. No census, or scrutiny, that I know of, has taken place since the last-mentioned date; and, allowing the odd numbers for increase since that period, or for the other parishes, a population will remain of 80,000, of which one fourth part, or 20,000, are paupers, subsisting wholly, or in part, on the legal bounty of their country. In addition to the sum of 29,039*l.*—the expences of the children's asylum 1,715*l.*—the county rate 2,361*l.*—the constable's accounts 1,876*l.*—law expences 536*l.*—workmen on the roads, (chiefly at 1*s.* per day,) 2,540*l.*—and the maintenance of the house, altogether form the almost incredible amount for the last year, to provide for by the poor-rates, of 40,402*l.*; and there is full reason to suppose that the accounts ending next Easter will be little, if any thing, short of 60,000*l.* To raise this sum, there are not 4,000 houses which pay, making more than an average of 15*l.* per house. An attempt has been lately made to levy contributions on smaller houses than has hitherto been done, but I understand the trouble and distress is beyond all calculation, if not entirely fatal to the measure; and the town is already in debt, on its poor-establishment alone, to the amount of 16,000*l.*; of which, not less than 4,000*l.* has accumulated since application was made to the legislature a few months ago for relief. Thus far go the national and inevitable claims upon the town for the support of its poor; but the examiner will find that the voluntary and local contributions to the hospital, the dispensary, the charity-schools, the soup-shops, the Bible Society, the Lancasterian and Madras schools, and numerous other institutions, will push up the total amount to a sum rapidly advancing to 100,000*l.* per annum. Let us now form a comparative estimate of dates, numbers, and sums; and see if the result will furnish most cause for gloom or for exultation. Hence it will appear, that in the year 1700 the amount paid by each individual, taking the whole population, was after the rate of 6½*d.* per annum; in 1740, 8½*d.*; in 1780, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and

and in 1817, 7s. 3d.; and the result also indisputably proves, that, from the year 1740 to 1780, an increase actually took place in the number of paupers at the rate of six to one, after making the allowance for the increase of the population; and, from 1740 to 1817, the increase is in the proportion of ten to one, and this may reasonably be taken as the average number throughout the kingdom. I do not pretend to enter into the nicety of detail, but I challenge contradiction as to the general outline. It is no new thing for critics or speculators in politics, as well as in literature, to bewilder themselves and others by conjectures and amplifications, and then to dart into the mud to avoid detection; but here is an appeal to a plain statement of facts, and to figures, where fractions would be not merely useless, but cumbrous and impertinent. Other large manufacturing towns, such as Manchester, Sheffield, and Nottingham, are, no doubt, in similar circumstances, or sufficiently so to warrant the general conclusion; and, with respect to the agricultural part of the community, the invariable outcry is, that they are suffering much more than the manufacturing class, and for this reason the legislature has granted them an exclusive protection to the manifest injury of the other; and this persuasion can alone justify such an unnatural and monstrous anomaly as that of making laws to prohibit the importation of plenty.

These estimates, however, being founded on the lowest rate, will admit of some latitude: if we take the total expense, as before stated, of 49,000*l.* instead of the amount paid to the out-door, or 29,000*l.* it will make the increase of pauperism as eighteen to one: perhaps the medium between ten and eighteen would be a fair proportion; —and a curious coincidence will then present itself to our attention from another quarter, as a powerful corroboration.

In 1740 the national debt was about	£70,000,000
1817, increase 14 to 1 .	14
Present amount .	£980,000,000
And of course the national taxes in the same proportion	£5,000,000
	14
	£70,000,000

Thus, these delectable twin-sisters, *Taxation* and *Pauperism*, will ever be found, like Sin and Death, to be faithful and inseparable companions. Let any one give himself the trouble of tracing our 9,000,000*l.* of poor-rates for the past year, down to its infant establishment, and every step he takes will confirm my assertions.

Of what avail, then, are the vaunting assurances of national prosperity? What is this halcyon state, the boast, the delight, and the felicity of Britons, and the admiration and envy of the world? Can the bloated splendour of the court compensate for the bitter sufferings of the multitude? How long are we to be amused or insulted with fruit fair to the eye, but ashes to the palate? Can that state of society be enviable or even endured, where a fourth part of its active and willing population is seeking employment in vain, and suffering all the taunts and degradation of supercilious charity? We are perpetually told, that with a little patience things will come round to their former prosperity—To what prosperity? How lamentably will the foregoing list prove the fallacy of the boast! For nearly a century and a-half (with the solitary exception of one period of about forty years,) is it not here proved that pauperism and misery have been advancing in one uniform, accelerated, and deadly march? To which period can we be refered as a time with which the country ought to be satisfied, and to which prosperity if we can attain, all our evils will be closed? It is in vain to add calumny to distress, by accusing the poor of being the authors of their own sufferings by their want of foresight and of economy. The acuteness and investigation of a Malthus are not necessary to prove that the poor must unavoidably be "from hand to mouth," in their means of subsistence. It is not in the nature of things that they should, by any means in their power, secure themselves against the pressure of long continued stagnation of employment. Economy and prudence may enable them to provide for a rainy day, for a sick month, or possibly for a year or two's support in old age; but, if the country is to experience a perpetual round of grinding taxation in support of war, and an alternate suspension of commerce by the "revulsion" of peace; —if twenty years' contention and human slaughter must be succeeded by ten years

years of "transition," then farewell to the poor man's hopes! Mr. Curwen recommends a saving of two and a-half per cent. on the wages of labour, by which means 3,000,000*l.* may annually be raised by the poor towards their own support. How is it possible so penetrating a mind should not be aware of the total impracticability of collecting these sums; or, if collected, that the price of labour would not sink exactly in the same proportion, so as to reduce the whole to a nonentity? We find a labourer out of employment, or with so little to do that we give him a few shillings in aid of his scanty earnings, or perhaps five shillings per week, and we take back three-halfpence for some imaginary and distant provision, as coming from his own pocket!

So far from reproaching the poor with their own evils, I appeal to the common observation of their accusers, if, during the last five-and-twenty years (and let Sunday-schools have their due share in the praise,) they have not been much improved in the decencies of conduct and in the moral principle. Is there not that unquestionable improvement in their habits which is the surest pledge of general economy in their families? And, without claiming for them a higher degree of merit than human nature will warrant, I do contend, as far as my observation goes, that they are at least equal in the social and public virtues to those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive pretensions to refinement. If our courts of justice exhibit a different picture, let me be understood as not including those whose situation is so low as to be out of the pale of instruction.

Heaven forbid that I should, in any degree, promote the public discontent! Yes, my countrymen, when it shall be criminal to warn a blind man that he is approaching the brink of a precipice, then will I take blame to myself for this intrusion. As long as we have so much waste ,land inviting cultivation and employment; as long as we have the physical national energies at command; as long as the God of Nature smiles upon our fields; so long have we the means of redress within our power. Public happiness will ever be linked with public virtue; all misery beyond the casual occurrences of nature is the result of man's selfishness and mismanagement. If half the zeal for the temporal happiness of the community had been employed which the Bible Societies have displayed for the remote felicities of a future state, the country would, no doubt, have felt its renovating and beneficial effects. It is not, however, in the erection of churches, nor in the establishment of Saving Banks, nor in sacrificing the public treasures for the distant extirpation of slavery, nor in the public sympathy in behalf of the poor chimney-sweepers,—it is not in these comparatively puny efforts of the public mind, that we are to seek redress.

Employment for the labouring class—reduction of the taxes,—economy in the public expenditure,—extended foreign negociations for the unshackling of commerce,—the influence of machinery on the welfare of society,—and the good or bad effects of encouraged emigration,—are important topics for the general consideration. Small attempts might be made in any promising speculations, and experience would soon lead to farther improvements. The intellect, the energies, and the treasures of the country must be united for its relief, or all must sink together.

Birmingham; J. LUCKCOCK.
Feb. 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazin[e]

SIR,

IN addition to the instances of litera[ry] pursuits by the blind, through tan[gible] means, mentioned by B. G. in t[he] Monthly Magazine for December las[t], if the following case should be thoug[ht] worthy of insertion, it is at the servi[ce] of the public. A blind youth, whom from motives of friendship, I took in[to] my seminary about a year ago, by mea[ns] of a very simply-constructed board, an[d] ten different sorts of pegs,—to represe[nt] the nine digits and the cypher,—h[as] made considerable progress in arit[h]metic. With the same board, he w[ill] shortly proceed to the study of algeb[ra], geometry, &c.

By means of an equally simple co[n]trivance, and the trifling application [of] an hour in a day for about six month[s] he is able to write a neat legible han[d]; has written letters to his friends, and h[as] lately begun to keep an account of t[he] weather, without assistance.

The arithmetical abacus is so amusin[g] that I am persuaded a blind pers[on] would use it, for the pleasure to be d[e]rived from it; and the practical applic[a]tion of it is so simple, as to be obvious [at] first sight. The frame for writing h[as] been a fund of amusement to my pup[il] equal to the abacus.

I off

I offer these simple facts principally to the attention of those who, from their circumstances, or other causes, would prefer their unfortunate children having a domestic education, to their being sent to a public institution for the blind.

If a description of the abacus, and of the writing-frame, should be thought worthy of attention by the public, I shall be very glad to furnish any information respecting them in a future number. S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a monument or monuments are about to be erected to commemorate the warlike achievements of our soldiers and sailors, I beg leave to request that you will insert in your valuable Magazine some ideas of mine respecting this great national work. I should rejoice to find that our governors would for a moment turn their thoughts to the noble and magnificent works of art performed by the ancients, and to erect these monuments of single pieces of granite, equal, if not superior, to Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needles, and to be executed after the model of the most beautiful Grecian orders.

Williams, in his Mineral Kingdom, says, that the mountains of Ben Nevis, in the Highlands of Scotland, abound with the most beautiful reddish granite in the world, and that there is enough of it to serve all the kingdoms of the world. Marble, equal to the Parian marble, is also found in great abundance near Blaingowrie, in Perthshire. The granite is not stratified, but is composed of huge masses; so that pieces might be hewn from them of what dimensions we please; and with joy would our dismissed soldiers and sailors assist in a work that is to commemorate their warlike deeds. The spirit of the ancient heroes of Morven, Fingal, Ossian, and Oscar, is inherited by their descendants. Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, were not more devoted in their country's cause, than were the brave Highlanders at the field of Waterloo. "They are in peace the gale of spring, in war the mountain storm." *(Ossian.)* The last request of their ancient chiefs was to have a stone erected at their graves, as a lasting memorial of their actions. Now might the Highland bards tune their harps to the days of our years, if from their native mountains, rocks were selected to perpetuate the memory of their fallen heroes, and those of their brave fellows in arms. If, in the early ages of the world, mankind were capable of erecting great and stupendous works, how much easier could they be executed now, since mechanism is brought to such great perfection.

The first great work of an obelisk or pillar erected soon after the flood, was executed by the command of Semiramis, queen of Babylon, as is recorded by Diodorus Siculus. It was of a single stone, in length one hundred and thirty feet, hewn in one solid mass out of the mountains of Armenia, and conveyed thence on rafts down the Euphrates to Babylon. Mechanical science was then in its infant state.

The Palace of a Thousand Pillars, at Persepolis in Persia, was erected in very early times: many of them are yet entire, from seventy to eighty feet in height, and are masterly pieces; their pedestals are curiously worked, and appear little injured by the hand of time. The shafts are fluted up to the top, and the capitals are adorned with a profusion of fret-work.

The Pyramids of Egypt are stupendous works; they are formed of stones of great dimensions; and it must have been with incredible labour, that they raised such stones to such an amazing height.

The Temples of Dendyra and Tentyra in Upper Egypt, described by Denon, are surprising works: the pillars from seven to eleven feet in diameter, all of one single stone.

Cleopatra's Needles, at Alexandria in Egypt, are sixty feet in height and seven feet square at the base: one of them is overturned, broken, and lying under the sand.

Pompey's Pillar.—The shaft and the upper member of the base are of one piece, ninety feet long, and nine in diameter. The base is a square of fifteen feet on each side: this block of marble is sixty feet in circumference. The capital is Corinthian, with palm-leaves, not indented: the whole column is 114 feet high; it is perfectly well polished, and only a little shivered on the eastern side. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. This pillar contains 7290 circular, or about 6458 solid, feet. The specific gravity of granite is from 2,5388 to

to 2,9561; and, if we allow fifteen feet to the ton, its weight will be about 430 tons.

There is yet to be seen at the ruins of Balbeck, or Heliopolis, in Syria, columns, whose shafts are twenty-one feet eight inches in circumference, and fifty-eight feet high.

There are also three stones in the north-west angle of the wall that encompassed the city, which are sixty-six feet in length, twelve feet broad, and twelve feet in depth, all in the same row, and end to end in the wall, and more than twenty feet high above ground; they are of white granite. Each of these stones contains 9504 solid feet, or about 633 tons. There is one stone lying on the ground, hewn on three sides, which is sixty-nine feet two inches long, twelve feet two inches broad, and thirteen feet three inches in thickness.

Some of the stones that compose the great pyramid or Temple of Mexico, were measured by Acosta, and were thirty-eight feet long, eighteen broad, and six thick. Many other pyramids are to be seen in Mexico, some of which are built with hewn stones of an extraordinary size, and very beautifully and regularly shaped.

In the year 1782, according to Mr. Coxe, the late Catherine, Empress of Russia, erected an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, on a most enormous pedestal of granite. It was executed by Monsieur Falconet. When Falconet had conceived the design of his statue, the base of which was to be formed by an huge rock, he carefully examined the environs of Petersburg; after a considerable research, he discovered a stupendous mass of granite, half buried in the midst of a morass.

The expence and difficulty of transporting it were no obstacles to Catherine II. By her order, the morass was immediately drained, a road was cut through a forest and carried over the marshy ground, and the stone, which after it had been somewhat reduced weighed 1500 tons, was removed to Petersburg. This more than Roman work was, in less than six months from the time of its discovery, accomplished by a windlass and by means of large friction balls, alternately placed and removed in grooves fixed on each side of the road. In this manner it was drawn, with forty men seated upon its top, about four miles, to the banks of the the Neva; there it was embarked in a vessel constructed on purpose to receive it; and thus conveyed about the same distance by water to Petersburg.

When landed at Petersburg, it was forty-two feet long at the base, thirty-six at the top, twenty-one thick, and seventeen high; a bulk greatly surpassing in weight the most boasted monuments of Egyptian or Roman grandeur. The statue is of bronze, of a colossal size. It represents Peter the Great in the attitude of mounting a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained. He appears crowned with laurel, in a loose Asiatic vest, and sitting on a housing of bears' skin; his right hand is stretched out, as in the act of giving benediction to his people, and his left holds the reins. The design is masterly, and the attitude is bold and spirited.

Ansty; Jan. 31, 1818. C. HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents state and illustrate the principles which form the basis of quantity or duration, as assigned to syllables? I have considered the opinions of the most eminent lexicographers, but am dissatisfied with them. Mr. Walker (Principles 63,) says, "The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us, when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound,—according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious, as to have been adopted in all languages; and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other: and, though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed, with sufficient accuracy, with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels, long and short, are always sufficiently distinguishable, and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon." Again, (Prin. 66,) "But, though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for, if we choose to be directed by the ear, in denominating vowels long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the

in the long or short emission of that time."

I trust the indefiniteness of the above quotations, from the most eminent English writer on Pronunciation, will evince the need of attention on this subject; that, if possible, we may ascertain a correct and immutable standard, to which we may have easy access, without longer trusting to Pronouncing Dictionaries,—almost constantly indeterminate, or encumbered with a horde of exceptions. SCHOLASTICUS.

Jan. 28, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BRITISH history, in a number of its points, requires elucidation, and in none more than the early periods. The common and general assertion of historians and antiquarians, that the Saxons, who first arrived in England under the command of Hengist and Horsa, though coming immediately from the mouth of the Rhine, were originally Jutes, from Jutland, I presume is not only ill-stated, but absolutely unfounded. The Peninsula at present so denominated, never went by that name among the ancient Germans; it is a Danish or Scandinavian name, not German. The ancient name of Jutland, was *Engelondt*, or the Isthmus, from the ancient German *Enge Londt*, and modern German *Lands-Enge*, an Isthmus. But, in order to place the subject in a proper and conspicuous light, it will be necessary to consider the ancient state of Germany, especially the western, before and at the time of the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. The Germans, as at present, from the remotest periods of their history, denominated themselves *Teutsch*, *Deutsch*, *Duits*, or Dutch; whence the Romans formed *Teutones;* the Latins of the middle ages, *Juites* or *Jutes;* and Herodotus, *Thyssa-Getæ*, or Dutch Goths; though they, in their vernacular tongue, never called themselves Goths, or their country *Gothland*, or Gottenland, but *Deutschland*, as at this day.* These people, in the period of their migration to Britain, inhabited the west of Germany, from the river Rhine to the Elbe; and from the sea-coast to the mountains of Thuringia; and also from the Elbe to the point Jutland, and along the sea-coasts of Baltic to near the Oder river. In their military capacity they were distinguished by the name of *Sachsen* or battle-ax-men, from *Sachs*, their battle-ax. They consisted of two nations, nearly allied, and similar in their language, law, customs, and manners. The southern nation was denominated *Deutsch Sachsen*, or Dutch Saxons; they dwelt from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Elbe; and from the sea-coast to the mountains of Thuringia and the Hartz-Wald, or Hercinian forest. This country contained three divisions, that is, *Katten Londt*, *Brukchlondt*, and *Frieslondt*. *Kattenlondt* comprehended the present countries of Westphalia, Hanover, and Brunswick; they were the *Catti* of the Romans, and so denominated from the level and plain country which it contains. This was the country of Hengist and Horsa, who were chiefs thereof. *Brukchlondt*, or Marshland, extended from the Rhine to the river Yssel, and from the sea to the same river, comprehending the present provinces of Holland, Zeeland, and Gelderland. The people were termed Brukchters, or Brukchmanner,—that is, Marshlanders, the *Bructerii* of the Romans, and *Briti* of the Latins. Following a maritime life, they obtained the name of *Sassons*, or seamen, and not *Sachsen* or Saxons, with whom they have been confounded. From the boats which they used, worked by oars, and narrow at both ends, called *schyuts*, they were denominated *schyuters*, Lat. *sagittarii*, and as such are mentioned by Charlemagne, and by him most of them were banished into foreign countries. North of the Brukchlanders, were the Frieslanders, so called from their country Friesland, a country overflowed with land-floods, comprehending the present East and West Friesland, the *Frissii* of the Latins. They, too, bore the name of Sassons, or seamen; and, from their boats, schyuters or sagittarii. These two people, the Brukchlanders, and the Frieslanders, under the general name of Brisii, are thus described by Jornandes: "They had no horses, they did not know how to mount a horse, they lived in boats, the boat was their house, their temple, and their tomb." This propensity for boats was conspicuous after their settlement in England; we find they had carriages made in the form of a boat, hung between two poles, on a frame of four wheels, and drawn by two

* Reinbach's Geschichte der Deutschen. Herot. Schmith's Mor. Ger.

two or more horses.* Numbers of these three nations of the Deutsch-Sachsen, or Dutch, not Jutes, from Jutland, were the people who, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, migrated into Britain, and colonised the south part of the island, from the British Channel to the Humber, and from the German ocean to the Highlands on the west. This settlement they denominated *Neu Sachsen Londt*, as they did their mother country *Alt Sachsen Londt;* a name which the south part of England retained to the time of Egbert, and nearly to that of Alfred.†

North of the Deutsch Sachsen, or Dutch, dwelt the Angle Sachsen, Angles or English, inhabiting, north of the Elbe, the present countries of Jutland, Holstein, and Mecklenburg. Their country was denominated Engelondt, or the country of the Isthmus. In their military capacity, they denominated themselves *kempers*, or *fighters*, the *Cimbri* of the Latins. Whence the *Cimbri* and Teutones, mentioned in the Roman history, as defeated by Marius, were the Dutch and English Saxons. Also, in their capacity of soldiers, they termed themselves *warengers*, or *barengers*, that is, warriors; whence the *Varini* of the Romans, and *Varni* of the lower ages. These English, Tacitus calls Ingevones, as Pliny has done the Kattenlanders or Westphalians by the name of Istavones. They, too, were seamen, and therefore commonly called Sassons, corruptly Saxons. But their boats, or ships, were not *schyuts;* they had sails, and were called *scuds*, and themselves, in consequence, *Scudmen*, *Scotmen*, or *Scots*. They took possession of South Britain, which they colonized from the Humber to the Pentland-hills, and from the sea to the mountains of Cumberland. This settlement they denominated *Neu Engelondt*, as they did their original country *Alt Engelondt*, or Old England; a circumstance which, in subsequent ages, gave a name to all South Britain. From these circumstances, it appears from the laws of Athelstan and Inna, that, from the time of Egbert to nearly the time of Alfred, the island of Great Britain contained five divisions, that is,—

1. *Neu Sachsen Land*, or New Saxony, from the British Channel to the Humber; and from the sea to the mountains in the West.‡

2. *Neu Engelondt*, or New England, from the Humber to the Pickswall; and from the sea to the mountains of Cumberland.

3. Britland or Highland, from Cornwall to the Firth of Clyde.

4. *Pickland*, *Peutland*, or *Pentland*, from the Pentland-hills, north to Kenaird-head, comprehending all the low lands of North Britain.

5. Scotland, or Alban, comprehending all the Highlands north of the Grampian hills.

The two former of these divisions obtained their names on or soon after the arrival of the Dutch and English Saxon: the two latter in the time of the Romans; for the Scots and Picks, or Picts, were the Highlanders and Lowlanders of North Britain.

If it is not extending this article too far, it may not be improper to take some notice of the Danes, who make so conspicuous a figure in English history, from the eighth to the eleventh century. The original Danes were from the present Swedish and Prussian Pomerania, then called *Danerland*, or the country of the Sea-rovers; and Wanland, or Banland, that is, the maritime country from the Danish *Ban* or *Wan*, the sea, Latin *Vandalia*. On the migration of the Anglen Sachsen into Britain, the Dans, or Deans, took possession of their seats in Jutland and the isles, which from them were denominated *Deanmörk*. Their ancient seats, about the same time, were occupied by the *Saurvi*, Lat. *Sardones;* they were a Schlavonic, or Sarmatic, tribe, whom the ancient Germans, as the modern, called Wends, from inhabiting the ancient Wanland or Vandalia, which they, in their vernacular tongue, call Pomeranow, or Pomerania, which signifies, as Wanland, the maritime country.—Here it may not be improper to make some remarks on the Goths and Vandals, mentioned in the Roman history. The ancient northern Germans never called themselves, Goths; the only Goths known to them were the *Getas* of the Greeks, and *Getæ* of the Romans. Their country they called Gottenland, and the people *Ost Gotten*, or East Goths; and *West Gotten*, or West Goths, dwelling south of the Danube. These were the Getæ, or Goths, of the Romans. The Vandali of the Romans were all the northern Germans from the Swartz Wald to the Baltic, and from the German Ocean to the Vistula: so that the Goths were the Southern Germans, and the Vandals were the Northern. The country of the Danes

* Saxon manuscript; Cottonian library.
† Laws of Alest and Inna.
‡ Sailors.

Danes, during the middle ages, was denominated *Dania* in Latin; and, according to Alfred, consisted of the *Nord Dene*, or North Danes, and the *Sud Dene*, or South Danes. The *Nord Dene* inhabited Sweden and Norway, denominated Fin Gyllen, or the Finish people, from the *Finnas*, the aboriginal inhabitants. The *Sud Dene* inhabited the isles, Jutland, Holstein, and Mecklenburgh; and were called *Dyf Gyllen*, or sea-people, from their maritime course of life. The ancient *Frissii*, or Frieslanders, comprehending all the maritime people from the Elbe to the Rhine, were denominated by the English historians Danes. Whence the Danes who invaded England from the eighth to the eleventh century, consisted of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes proper, Angle Saxons, or old English, and Mecklenburghers and Brunswickers. The English have lost the distinctions of these northern nations; but the Irish, in their manuscripts, have better retained them. The northern sea-rovers, in general, they have denominated *Lochlonach*, or sea-rovers. The *Nord Dene*, of Alfred, they term *Tuaithdedanan*, or Northern Danes; the *Sud Dene* of Alfred, *Deasdedanan*, or Southern Danes. The Swedes they call *Lochlochlonack*, or Lake Danes, from lying in the Baltic;—the Norwegians, Finlochlonach, or Finnish Danes, or *Fin Gals*, Finnish people. The Danes proper, they termed Dubh Lochlonach, or Dubh Galls, the sea or maritime people. The Frissians, or Frieslanders, they call *Oireamhean*, Osmen, or Eastern people; all of whom invaded their island, from the eighth to the eleventh century. This is the true origin of the eastern and northern people, who settled in and invaded the British islands, from the fifth to the eleventh century. But the English historians, not knowing the vernacular tongues of their forefathers, have committed great errors in the history of their country. The truth is, that an English historian and antiquary ought to know more languages than Greek and Latin, otherwise he will make but small progress in this line of erudition; he ought to have a competent knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, old Dutch or German, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, or old Icelandic; besides the dialects of Celtic, viz. the Welsh, Irish, and Erse; if he wishes to be distinguished as an able British antiquarian and historian.

On closing these observations, I shall notice the names by which Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans; that is, *Albion* and *Britannia;* the former is derived from the Gallic, the latter from the Frissic language. Gallic *Alban*, *Alpin*, a height or mountain;—*Albion*, Highland; whence the Highland Scots denominate themselves *Albanach*, or Mountaineers. *Britannia*, from the Frissic *Brit*, a height, whence *Britland*, Highland; Welsh *Prittain*, from *Prit*, high, and *Tain*, or *Tan*, a country. Though England is not a mountainous country, yet, compared with the flat coasts of North Gaul and West Germany, it must be considered high land.

Numerous other points in British history equally require elucidation, to which attention may occasionally be paid. W. BEAUFORD.

Dublin; Oct. 15, 1817.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* THIRD TOUR *in* NORTH WALES; *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETTS'-HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XIV.

Caernarvon; Sept. 14, 1799.

My dear brother,

PUBLIC weddings are the universal custom among the common-people, throughout the Principality of Wales. Here, if the father of the bride can afford it, he provides the marriage feast, and it is her portion. If he cannot, or if she have no parents, she borrows money of some friend, or obtains credit at some public house; and, after the expences of the feast are defrayed, the residue is her own. Every man who dines pays a shilling; every woman sixpence; though many chuse to give a shilling. Every one that drinks tea pays sixpence: every pint of ale is scored up to the person who calls for it, and many come only to drink and dance.

A poor man, in a hollow of the mountains, married his daughter since we came here. He brewed a quarter of malt for the occasion. The table was spread out of doors; for his house, consisting of one room only, could not contain the company. Forty persons sat down at once; and, as soon as these had dined, forty others took their places. My father, who gave me the account, was an invited guest. He remained there nearly two hours; and during that time, saw about a hundred and fifty persons. Two only of this number could speak English. Not a female appeared

in

in any thing but woollen; nor one without the beaver hat, except the mother of the bride, who was the cook.

The banquet consisted of five rounds of beef, attended by bags of pease and mountains of cabbage. These were placed on the table in succession, as fresh company demanded a fresh supply, and formed luxurious fare to people accustomed to live upon oatmeal and buttermilk. The guests dined off wooden trenchers, and sat on wooden planks, supported by slates. The dessert was butter and cheese. The bride, her father and mother, waited. A harper made one of the party; and another was expected. The house served for an occasional drawing-room; and two beds that were in it supplied the place of sophas.

At Llanbeblie, the parish church of Caernarvon, I saw a sailor married to the daughter of a shoemaker. The bridegroom marched first, with his bridemen; or, as they are here called, his servants, one on each side; the rest of the men followed, three abreast. Then came the intended bride between her servants, and the rest of the women, in the same order, closed the procession. There were about forty persons in the whole: these town ladies were not clad like the mountaineers, in woollen, but in flowered cotton gowns, white petticoats, and white stockings. The bride and her maids were distinguished by white sattin ribbands in their caps; the beaver hat is ever the same, but these were ornamented with a smarter bow than those of the rustics. The morning being rather cloudy, a part of their finery was eclipsed by their blue cloaks, which nothing but the hottest sunshine, and sometimes not even that, can tempt them to lay by.

When the clergyman came to a certain part of the service he stopped, and the sailor stepped forward, and laid four shillings on his book. The parson very composedly gave one to the clerk, pocketed the other three himself; and thus, sure of his reward, proceeded to make the lovers man and wife. The ceremony ended, the two bridemen flew at the two poor defenceless maids; and, after some struggling, each ravished a kiss. This is an established custom at a wedding, and also between godfathers and godmothers, of all ranks, at a christening. If the lady can leave the church without receiving a salute, she claims a pair of gloves: if the gentleman succeed, she is supposed to be satisfied.

The new-married couple kept their wedding at a public-house, not far distant from our lodgings, where they dined, and two of their female friends sat making tea from three o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the evening. At seven the next morning, I saw many of the company mounting their horses to return home.

Every person acquainted with either of the families makes it a point of honor to attend the wedding feast. A considerable sum is thus collected, for the benefit of a young couple beginning the world; and each, receiving it in his turn, is only laying up a fund against his own marriage, or paying a debt contracted at it.

In South Wales, when a poor couple marry, they send a printed hand-bill to every person by whom they are known, signifying that they mean to be married on such a day, and to keep their wedding at such a place, where they hope to see the person to whom it is addressed. This is called a bidding. On the day appointed, after the ceremony is performed, the new-married couple, attended by the bridemaid and brideman, repair to the house fixed upon, which is always a public-house, and sit, from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till seven in the evening, to receive the contributions of their friends. Their equals give half-crowns, the better sort crowns, or even pounds, according as they are esteemed and respected. If either of them have been a servant, it is said, in the bidding, "late servant to such a one;" and all the friends and visitors of the family shew their generosity on the occasion. Every donation is registered by the clerk of the parish, who attends for that purpose; and, when the giver marries, it becomes a debt. No person ever fails to pay at the wedding of another what he received at his own; except through absolute inability. The same obligation prevails in the higher class:—I always give at the wedding of your servant, what you give at the wedding of mine; or more, if I think she have deserved it better, or have lived longer in her place. The money thus raised amounts commonly to from twenty to fifty pounds, and sometimes reaches a hundred.

The young people of the better sort scamper away on horseback, in parties of twenty, at a bidding. After having made their presents, the men treat the girls with cakes; and they gallop off together, and try who shall be first at home.

home. Sometimes they condescend to stay the evening, and dance with their inferiors.

The poorer visitors regale at the expence of the new-married pair, who provide bread, butter, a cheese, and sweet drink, (that is, ale with sugar and spice,) in another room.

When a common man dies at Caernarvon, a small bell is rung about the streets, as an invitation to all persons to attend the funeral. Those who arrive first fill the house, the others crowd about the door, and each is presented with a small cup of ale; they all accompany the corpse to church, singing psalms by the way. Should any person acquainted with the deceased fail in his attendance, it would be considered as an affront.

The profession of bard is not extinct in North Wales; though I believe some other occupation is generally annexed to it, to procure a livelihood. The Welsh still have bards, who compose *extempore* verses, and sing them to the harp; and, as one of the most celebrated of ancient times was denominated, Rhys Coch, yr Eiryri, Rhys the Red, of Snowdon, so one of the most noted of the modern is called Dafydd Dû, yr Amlwch, David the black, of Amlwch; from their respective complexions, and places of residence. The bards form themselves into different societies, and each elects a president; who, at their meetings, proposes a subject. Every one present makes *extempore* verses upon it; and a prize is awarded to him whose composition is judged to be the best. The Welsh say, that some of these pieces have great merit: but that they lose much on being translated into English.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the sale of Shakspeare's wainscot-chair, and also of his far-famed mulberry-tree, refered to in your last number, page 6, I sent an accurate account, inserted page 601, of the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1791.

It is now twenty-eight years (November 1790,) since it was sold to Major Orlowski, secretary to her Serene Highness Isabella Princess Czartoriska, who, accompanied by an interpreter, (a Pole,) went to Stratford, purposely to purchase it; and some doubts having afterwards arisen respecting its authenticity, the interpreter was again sent there, in February 1791, to procure a certificate of its being the same chair the princess saw and sat in at Hart's house, in the summer of 1790, which certificate was given, signed by—Thomas Hart—John Warilow—Austin Warilow—and *John Jordan.

Notwithstanding William Shakspeare Hart's remembrance, "that the back and bottom only of the chair were sold by his grandfather," I perfectly recollect that the whole had been removed from the wall, in the corner of the kitchen, where it was fixed when I was at Thomas Hart's house, in 1791. The bust of Shakspeare I also remember painted, that is, the cushion and drapery, a light blue and bright (raddle) red; and I was informed it was so beautified at the expence of the manager of an itinerant company of comedians, who were then "strutting their hour upon the stage" of a barn in Stratford; consequently, if Mr. Malone afterwards obtained permission to whiten it, I do not conceive him by any means reprehensible for so doing.†

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Wolverhampton; Feb. 1818.

---

* John Jordan,—the same who prepared the pedigree from Shakspeare's father to Hart, mentioned by you in your last number, p. 5,—was a well-informed man, though in a very humble situation of life,—a journeyman wheelwright. He published a poem of some merit, called, "Welcombe Hills," &c. London 1777, quarto; and he collected for Mr. Malone many valuable Shakspearian materials. From Jordan I purchased a punch-ladle, made from a part of the original [New Place] mulberry tree, which was cut down by Mr. Gastrell in 1757,—being then grown to an enormous size; and, as it was supposed to have been planted about the year 1609 (seven years before our great Bard's death), it was, calculating from this date, nearly 150 years old when it was demolished.

† The Editor does not conceive that Mr. Malone is white-washed by this defence. There are several effigies in Stratford church, painted in various colours; and the comedians did no more than renew the colours which had faded. If Mr. Malone had followed their example, he would not have been reprehensible. We, however, thank Mr. Simpson for these observations, and hope that other correspondents will pursue the subject.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE strange, and I may say shocking, doctrine of Mr. Malthus, that wars should seem necessary to carry off the superflux of mankind, has been one among other causes of applying my pen to this topic. There are, however, remote considerations which make every hint towards improving public or national economy not unseasonable at this time. Whatever shall tend to correct the waste or abuse of the sustenance applied to the use of man, cannot but render a service to all classes, and perhaps militate less against the interest of individuals than any alteration or reform that could be adopted by the state's direction, or by public consent. We are now at peace it is true, but we are not likely to be so for ever. The French, though personally a pleasant people, are nevertheless, as a nation, techy, irritable, and choleric. We ought not to be surprised if that natural choler (from the mortification they have endured at our hands, as well as at those of our allies,) should be tinged with a blacker hue, and become more stimulating than ordinary. They have many experienced marshals and generals in their prime, who have little to do, and wish to be more suitably employed than carrying gold and silver sticks at the palace, or in supervising the planting of quincunxes in the provinces. In short, the martial spirit of those our restless neighbours is discernible in the very breath of their King's late speech, and in the discussions recently held in their senate. It requires, therefore, no very profound statesman to prognosticate, that, although they will not, single-handed, be eagerly disposed to measure staves with us upon any frivolous pretence, yet that, as soon as any other power, of belligerant reputation, shall be inclined to make a common cause with them, they will not reluctantly take up the cudgels against their too formidable rivals. They will, to be sure, not have a navy to injure us; but what navy shall we have to hurt them. Ships, undoubtedly, we shall possess in abundance, but where will be our sailors? Why, the best of them in America and other foreign countries. But to carry these considerations farther would not be altogether relevant to the professed subject before us. To provide for the use, and to prevent the abuse, of what Providence has ordained for the support of its creatures, is the main question to be treated on. There is no general good without its subaltern evil. The very sun breeds reptiles, which, in part, destroy the vegetable produce of its beneficent beams. Our united realm, while, as islands, holding out security to the inhabitants against foreign foes and sudden surprise, nevertheless, if seriously attacked by powerful and confederate enemies, would feel some of the evils of a garrison-town in a state of siege or blockade. We must not always expect to keep down the envy and hatred of surrounding nations as we have done; while those nations thought themselves in danger from another quarter. Eventful times may be expected to ensue. The mind of man has undergone a remarkable change during the last half century, and why should we wonder it is so? The arts and sciences had made surprising progress anterior to this change: the human intellect seems to have acquired new springs of action; and what a stupendous aggregation, therefore, must the intellectual power of a whole nation derive in like manner. The free enquiry, the learned discussions, in works like your own, Mr. Editor, diffuse an independency of sentiment in the mind of man which urge him to push aside the veil which arbitrary governments and bigoted ministers have hitherto contrived to conceal from his inquisitive and perspicacious eye. He has discovered that he not only has an interest in the prosperity of the common-wealth, but a property in the state itself. He will not silently behold its decadence, nor allow it to fall into ruins, as others have done, by the corruption or infatuation of its rulers. Those are weak minds indeed, who say, "government is above my faculties; I will leave it to wiser heads." There may be little *arcana* in the selfish tricks of courtiers, which, perhaps, some of their very colleagues may not be able to discover: but the expediency or necessity of every measure adopted by the government, which is to affect the whole community, may be judged of by the plainest citizen as well as by the profoundest statesman. If then two laws should be enacted at different periods. (and it is impossible they could be proposed at the same time,) the one offering a bounty for the greatest quantity of corn grown upon a certain quantity of land, and the other law for giving a bounty of so much per quarter on all the corn exported from the

the country; who but a mere driveller cannot see the patriotic tendency of the former, it being an Act of Parliament for bettering the condition of all classes and distinctions of persons; and, that although the bounty be in the nature of a tax yet it is like paying a penny to produce a pound? Whereas, in the latter case, it is obvious to the plainest understanding that it is a selfish law, calculated solely for the benefit of the land-owner. I say solely for his benefit, although it may and does put money into the pocket of the farmer, by raising the price of his grain; but that money goes ultimately into the purse of the landlord. Without this manœuvre, the land-owner would not have a pretence for raising the rents of his farms when the leases expire, as corn would be too abundant, or, in other words, too cheap, to enable the cultivator to pay an advanced price. In this instance, it is plain the whole community make up a purse to be shared by a few. It is no other than the labourer, or any other consumer of the loaf of bread, being compelled by law to give his quota penny to the public purse to make corn more scarce, so as that another must be paid the next week to the baker for a similar loaf of bread. It is of little import what the denomination or preamble of such a Bill may be, whether for encouraging the growth of corn or for benefiting the agriculturist; it is no other, in fact, than a Bill for raising the value of land, and enabling the farmer to pay an additional rent for his farm; in few words, a law for the benefit of the law-makers; and such a law as this has been enacted several times in the memory of the writer, for which may God forgive the instigators of them, though he cannot, himself, find any excuse for them.

Bounties on the increased produce of bread-corn are wholesome and humane laws, and tend to raise up the produce of the soil to a level with its inhabitants; whereas, the other fall into the misanthropic view of Mr. Malthus, of keeping down the population to a level with the produce of the earth. A sumptuary law now and then to check the growth of luxury would be at once philanthropic and politic, such as the preventing so much of the finer part of the farina of bread-corn being made into powder for adorning the heads of the rich instead of filling the mouths of the poor. But then taxation, that bane to a nation's prosperity, is promoted and facilitated by the waste complained of; numerous other improvident acts, of a like nature, might be pointed out, every one of which tends to enervate our sinews in a time of war, by laying us under the want of supplies from foreign sources, and thereby exposing us to a variety of hazards. The above are the causes which have brought other states, as proud and as powerful as our own, to decay and ruin! There is an air of plenty in a nobleman's kitchen when the cook is stewing down forty or fifty pounds of beef to make stock-gravy for his made-dishes; but as many persons as there are pounds of flesh so wasted go without a wholesome meal. Are not these, then, strong points against the shocking doctrine of the reverend author above-mentioned, that "wars are necessary to keep down the population to a level with the produce of the earth!" There is not a doubt but that thousands upon thousands of the luxurious of these kingdoms might subsist (and in better health too,) upon less than one half of what they consume.

YRREP.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of a letter contained in your number for September last,—defending the setting of spring-guns and man-traps in gardens or plantations,—gave rise to the following considerations. The principle upon which any found their right to protect their property in this manner, I think, can be no other than this,—that they have a right to punish a person who trespasses on their premises, even with death, provided they publicly declare such to be their intention: a principle which, if generally acted upon, would render all laws relating to encroachments on property nugatory. And, as it tends to cherish a revengeful spirit, it serves to set man in hostile array against his fellow.

As to the remark, that the person committing the trespass, by his own illegal and unjustifiable conduct, brings the injury upon himself; if it be urged, in vindication of this practice, would it not also serve to justify the most sanguinary code of laws that could possibly be framed,—even if, as was figuratively said of Draco's, they were written in blood? Such expedients would have suited better with times of feudal tyranny and violence,—when the voice of law could not be heard amidst the din of arms.

Very different motives may induce a person

person to trespass on the gardens or plantations belonging to another. In some cases it may easily happen, that the party so trespassing may be ignorant of the danger to which he is exposed, and may thus pay the forfeit of his life for a very slight offence.

I am inclined to think that no one, who attentively considers the subject, and who is not entirely the slave of selfishness, can be satisfied to protect his property by setting spring-guns. And, if men-traps are deemed necessary for that purpose, I would recommend the use of the humane man-trap, invented by Richard Barret, iron-founder of Saffron-Walden, in Essex. To this instrument, the considerations above are not applicable; as, without injuring the person of the offender, it is so contrived as to render it almost impossible for him to escape when once caught in it. Thus answering the only end for which they should be used, viz. the detention of the offender, in order that he may be brought to justice. But, even the humane man-trap, when placed in any garden or plantation, should be visited at least twice a-day. XXIX.

Stockton.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF THE EAST RIDING, YORKSHIRE; 1811.

WAPENTAKE OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Buckrose····	1,657	1,765	10	31	1,401	295	66	4,950	4,552	9,502
Dickering····	2,777	2,997	13	41	1,555	656	786	7,097	7,149	14,246
Harthill:—										
Bainton-Beacon Division	1,249	1,349	8	25	805	330	214	3,370	3,133	6,503
Holme-Beacon Division	1,392	1,544	8	17	1,065	300	181	3,835	3,655	7,190
Hunsley-Beacon Division	3,383	3,813	18	147	1,195	1,943	675	7,790	8,982	16,772
Wilton-Beacon Division	1,048	1,133	2	50	727	306	100	2,647	2,702	5,349
Holderness:										
Middle Division······	2,078	2,338	10	55	1,350	617	341	5,208	5,458	10,666
North Division	1,255	1,374	4	18	976	250	118	3,414	3,284	6,698
South Division	1,081	1,185	5	13	783	250	152	3,042	2,935	5,977
Howdenshire	1,257	1,477	3	34	881	462	134	3,267	3,443	6,710
Ouze and Derwent ··	1,204	1,362	7	25	964	212	186	3,437	3,577	7,014
St. Peter of York ······	1,701	2,012	16	35	978	585	449	4,339	4,582	8,921
City of York (Ainstey)··	1,530	1,676	4	43	1,165	292	219	4,098	4,107	8,205
City of York	2,661	4,000	11	71	125	3,038	787	8,129	10,088	18,217
Beverley····	1,457	1,655	7	56	241	702	712	3,024	3,707	6,731
Kingston-upon-Hull	4,611	6,541	8	306	305	2,608	3,628	11,998	14,794	26,792
Local Militia	—	—	-	-	—	—	—	1,560	—	1,560
Totals····	30,341	36,221	132	947	14,517	12,926	8,778	81,205	86,148	167353

POPULATION

POPULATION OF THE NORTH RIDING, YORKSHIRE; 1811.

Allertonshire	1,632	1,677	6	25	678	509	490	3,724	3,917	7,641
Birdforth····	2,197	2,294	6	46	1,132	715	447	5,231	5,399	10,630
Bulmer ····	2,500	2,789	10	36	1,786	524	479	6,765	6,820	13,585
Gilling-east··	1,314	1,120	5	35	982	289	149	3,058	3,306	6,364
Gilling-west	3,160	3,497	16	56	1,508	1,641	318	8,576	8,395	16,971
Hallikeld····	1,144	1,246	8	27	839	274	139	2,759	2,877	5,636
Hang-east ··	1,897	2,022	5	21	712	528	751	4,398	4,824	9,222
Hang-west ··	2,630	2,993	10	34	1,574	757	663	6,375	6,978	13,353
Langbaurgh, East Division ······	3,311	3,478	15	68	1,794	691	993	1,128	1,290	2,418
Langbaurgh, West Division ······	2,597	2,691	8	40	1,270	813	608	5,525	6,073	11,598
Pickering-Lythe····	2,640	2,737	14	43	1,151	642	644	6,740	6,664	13,404
Ryedale ····	3,088	3,518	12	23	2,098	914	476	8,434	8,487	16,921
Richmond ··	501	654	2	9	102	332	190	1,331	1,725	3,056
Scarborough	1,625	1,617	4	83	110	707	1,000	2,962	4,105	7,067
Whitby-strand	2,460	3,015	1	123	505	1,148	1,992	5,316	6,899	12,215
Local Militia	—	—	-	-	—	—	—	2,354	—	2,354
Totals ····	32,776	35,850	123	668	16,570	10,561	8,422	74,686	77,759	152445

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few things which have of late produced more discussion in your valuable Magazine, than the real or supposed injurious effects produced by what is called the "wind of a ball." Many entertaining stories have, at different times, been told by numerous sensible writers on this subject; as well as by the mutilated pot-house warriors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals: indeed, the fact is considered as established, that severe injuries, and even death, are often caused by this dread something.

I will not trespass upon the room of your useful miscellany, by examining the reasons usually assigned, in explanation of these supposed effects; but they may be briefly summed up in the following, viz.—

1. The actual, but partial, contact of the passing ball.

2. Condensation or concussion of the air by the rapidity of its flight.

3. Atmospheric electricity, from the development of latent caloric in the air, from the same reason, &c.

The first-mentioned cause is to me the most satisfactory; and, as we know that it is strengthened by experience, as well as analogy in other cases, it would be absurd to travel into the regions of fancy for an explanation of effects which are so readily accounted for otherwise, without straining probability.

It appears to me then, that, when death follows from the near passage of a ball to any part of the body,—the trunk, for instance,—without any external mark of injury being visible, the passing body must necessarily have approximated so near, as to have caused a fatal concussion, contusion, or rupture, of internal vessels or parts, directly or indirectly essential to life. We know that great blood-vessels are ruptured internally by falls, blows, and hurts of various kinds,—producing death, without any outward sign of injury. This is often the case also with fractures of bones. If a trifling superficial blood-vessel of the parts should happen to burst or give way, at the same time, by the accident, and a little blood be extravasated under the skin, we say the part is bruised or discoloured; but this last is by no means a necessary occurrence, though a common consequence of external injury.

Were the wind of a ball so fatal as it has been thought to be, how few of those persons would escape with life who are wounded by cannon-balls,—especially when they come so near as to wound or carry off a limb. I myself saw a soldier, who had his thigh partly carried away by a large cannon-shot,—who, for aught

aught I know, is yet alive: and I have seen many others whom these rude missiles have saluted, *en passant*, in a similar uncourteous way, leaving some lasting impression or other of their unwelcome visit in the part grazed,—without, however, affecting life.

If the wind of a ball produce serious injury in one instance, it should, *cæteris paribus*, do so in all: but this, we know, is not the case. If, on the contrary, we believe that the ball actually touches or brushes some part of the body in its course, we can explain why it lacerates, breaks, or bruises, parts that are hard, and resist its glance; while it leaves no outward bruise upon soft and yielding surfaces,—at the same time that it inflicts some serious injury to parts more internal, and more susceptible of such an assault, immediately subjacent or contiguous to the spot which the ball has touched, however obliquely.

The above objections equally and generally apply to the electrical hypothesis, which has ingeniously been employed to explain the phenomena in question, and which have been hence supposed to be analogous to the fatal, and other serious effects produced by lightning. A. MACHON.

Bagshot; Jan. 16, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

———To teach us to be kind
Is Nature's first, last lesson to mankind.
YOUNG.

SIR,

SOME philosophers and moralists have spoken so loudly against the perusal of novels, that it requires a degree of resolution to come forward as an advocate in any way for this species of writing. But, with the permission of these gentlemen, I will venture to differ from them.

If we argue from the use of any thing down to its abuse, I scarcely know one line of moral conduct which might not be forbidden in the same way.

That a great number of very bad and improper novels and romances issue continually from the press, may be admitted without dispute: but, must we thence assume that none are good? Surely not. There are various ways in which truth may be conveyed:—some men, the philosophers and moralists for instance, would prefer sitting down to a *systematic treatise*, rather than to any other method of instruction; and would scout the teaching of truths by secondary means. All this is, of course, very fine, provided you can command the *attention* of the reader; but my own experience warrants me in saying that, how much soever we may declaim, how much soever we may preach, the young and volatile will not often submit to learn morality in this way; and, notwithstanding we may very much regret it (I, for one, most feelingly do so), yet such is the fact. Here then, it appears to me, is a wide field in the proper adaptation of novels and romances to so desirable an end. How much moral, philosophical, and political truth, might be conveyed to youth, and to the public generally, by these most agreeable means!

That such writing requires talent of no ordinary kind, I am compelled to admit;—not every boarding-school miss, just entered her teens, is equal to it; nor every jessamy coxcomb who can round a period. The art of novel-writing, if properly exercised, is a department of the *Belles Lettres*, which requires considerable adroitness to fulfil; and I trust, that whoever takes up his pen for that purpose, will consider it as something more than the mere effort of heaping together a few love-tales without connexion, and tending to no good end.

I have been led to make these observations from having lately read a novel of a superior order, entitled, "MORNTON," written by *Miss Margaret Cullen*. The perusal of which I also most strongly recommend to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, and the public at large: and I feel quite satisfied, that they will thank me for calling their attention to such an agreeable *morceau* of literary entertainment.

The story, for the satisfaction even of mere novel readers, is a *love* story; and, upon the whole, well told: but it is interspersed with so many beautiful traits of character, that I cannot avoid mentioning a few of them. That of *Frank Hanbury* is, I am sure, one which must delight every body; his cool *naiveté* is admirable, and well answers the purpose for which it was intended. It is impossible to hear him without having our risible muscles excited in no ordinary degree;—the satire is at once *piquant* and agreeable. His purloining a couple of cocks from his friend, to prevent their being exhibited for the diversion of those worthy amateurs, yeleped cock-fighters, obtains our unqualified approbation.

Of

Of *Miss Fontroy*, it will not be easy to speak in terms of sufficient commendation. *Kindness to animals* is, in her, almost a passion; and it is interwoven with all those delicacies of mind and temper, which constitute her one of those human beings, of whom we should be glad to find a far greater number upon the earth: nor is it, we hope, an ideal character. The cat, the dog, the hare, the ass, indeed the whole brute creation, find in her, a warm advocate. Nor are her fellow creatures neglected by *Miss Fontroy*. Her charities, it is true, exceed her means; and, although this might be a fault, yet it is one, unfortunately, into which few persons are in these times apt to fall: the mighty personage, SELF, obtains in the nineteenth century, his full share of importance.

Of *Lord Erskine's* benevolent intentions, in his *Bill for preventing cruelty to animals*, a good deal, and to the purpose, is said. The celebrated *Mr. Windham*, comes in for *his* share of demerit in opposition to his learned friend's praiseworthy efforts. Indeed, I have been often puzzled to know in what it was that *Mr. Windham's* merit consisted, if we except the talent for exciting the attention of the House of Commons by the singularity of his combinations, and the eloquence of his declamatory power. But eloquence may be, and has been employed in many a bad cause. *Mr. Windham's* "*killed-off*," "*cheese-parings and candle-ends*," "*scratched by the war*," defence of "*bull-baiting*," and "*poison*" of the newspapers, will not soon be forgotten.

Of *Lord Nelson's* want of humanity to *Caraccioli*, in the Bay of Naples, it is surprising that any writer could be found who would mention it without detestation. *Mr. Savile* has well examined into this affair in *Mornton*; and it only leaves us to regret, that any person should suffer himself so far to be led away, by that false meteor called "glory," as to palliate the conduct of any man, either living or dead. There *was a time* when a certain gentleman, whom I have in my eye, would not have failed to denounce such inhumanity in no light shades of colouring! *Dr. Knox* says, that, "whilst we are warriors, with all our pretensions to civilization, we are savages." I wish it were not too true.

Of hunting, we have here a specimen, in which Miss Fontroy has an excellent opportunity of shewing her humanity; and, as those incidents in *Mornton* are taken from facts, they have, of course, a greater weight on that account.

Perhaps it might not be inappropriate to take a peep at this same *gentlemanly* amusement, *hunting*.

A little animal which, if noxious, might be killed by a good marksman in a moment, is pursued by her scent, sometimes for miles, by a pack of *hungry* dogs—kept *hungry* for the purpose be it remembered! uttering the most frightful yells. A dozen, or perhaps twenty persons, some on horseback, some on foot, and many who would feel themselves insulted, if you were not to give them the appellation of *gentlemen*, galloping after them:—neither hedge nor ditch, nor hill, nor dale, obstructs their progress! and all this clamour and confusion for the SPORT of such persons to destroy this same little animal, called a hare! And think ye, who, in cities, receive these presents from your friends in the country, what pain and misery, what fears and trepidation, these poor creatures have undergone for the *sport*, the *sport* remember, of your friends, and for the gratification of *your* appetite! And, after all, what mighty affair is it? But it is *game*: ah, there is a magic in that word, when protected by an Act of Parliament!*

Of *Lady Vermil* it cannot be necessary to say much; her improper behaviour meets with its due reward. The character of Mr. Winter is well drawn; the trick played off upon him by Frank Hanbury is not one of the least amusing in the volume; avarice is a disgusting passion,—we are always pleased at its discomfiture.

The characters of *Lord Besford* and *Loraine* are tolerably well-supported; but we seem to regret a somewhat wanting in decision of the latter character. *Miss Fontroy's* humanity to the brute creation appears to have ultimately effected a revolution in the opinions

* A friend of mine informs me, that a mechanic in London, who had not the opportunity of joining a pack of hounds, and of enjoying the delectable pleasure of *hunting*, kept a terrier dog; and, being inclined to sporting, by way of relaxation after labour, would sometimes amuse himself with what he called *ratting*; and he used to say, that he found quite as much pleasure in killing rats, as *gentlemen* did in hunting; and he conceived that he was much more usefully employed! But the destruction of animals merely for *sport*, must be at all times wrong.

opinions of those persons, who seemed to think, that animals were merely designed to be the sport of man, and are wholly at his mercy or caprice. Those who shall read Mornton will, I hope, be convinced that they were created for very different purposes; that they have the powers for the enjoyment of pleasure as well as ourselves; and that wanton neglect or cruelty towards them ought to be punished with something more than a look of indifference, by every one who is desirous of promoting the happiness and well-being of every thing endowed with animation, upon the earth.

Possessing these sentiments, it is impossible not to feel a wish to impress them more strongly upon the attention of the public; and, as instruction, when blended with amusement, is the most effectual way of obtaining that attention, I cannot quit the subject without again recommending to your readers in the strongest terms, the perusal of *Mornton:* they can scarcely read it without becoming more generous, disinterested, and humane. J. JENNINGS.

Feb. 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform your correspondent T. T., who, in your Magazine for last October, expressed "his surprise at not having seen any plan for the conducting of Sunday Schools, upon the improved methods of Bell and Lancaster,"—that I have nearly ready for the press, "A Set of Lessons," consisting of extracts from Scripture, upon an improved plan: and that I also intend publishing, as an accompaniment to the above lessons, "A Manual," giving a detailed account of the manner of using them, with general rules for the establishment and management of Sunday and other schools, as practised at the Lancasterian school in this town.

Northampton; Jan. 2. S. HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. V.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, THE POET-LAUREATE.

FEW authors have more assiduously endeavoured to cultivate literature as a profession than Mr. Robert Southey; and it may be said, generally speaking, that he has done so successfully. In science, he has no pretensions; but, in all the other various departments of the art, he has evinced the possession of very considerable talent. He has certainly published nothing entitled to the epithet of excellent; several of his compositions, however, are not without the merit of erudition; and there are touches of sentiment and description, scattered through his works, that approximate to the strokes of real genius.

Mr. Southey is, without question, one of those men who mistake the desire of distinction for the promptings of conscious ability. Accordingly, in all his productions, he seems rather to aim at surprising his readers by the novelty of his manner, than delighting them with the beauty or wisdom of his ideas. In argument, he is paradoxical; as a poet, he is pre-eminent for the variety of his experiments on the visible structure of verse; and in the choice of matter, even for his compilations, his peculiar taste is manifested by the selection of things, only curious because they are either obsolete or fantastical. We are not aware that he has added any book to the list of sound or useful publications, so much is his knowledge distorted and discoloured by the reflections of his own notions. Perhaps we should except his Life of Lord Nelson from this general censure, as it is undoubtedly written with less affectation than any other of his avowed productions.

Although Mr. Southey exhibits with his pen antics before the public, that can scarcely be considered as better than mountebank, he has sense enough to refrain from the expedients of quackery as the means of gathering a character. His eccentricities, however, would be pardonable, as the ridiculous aspirations of a weak man, bustling and elbowing himself forward in the world, had he not rendered himself obnoxious to every fair and ingenuous mind by his political apostacy. We do not say that this *abominable* dereliction of principle was in consequence of any explicit bargain, nor do we think that the harlotry of his pen may be obtained at all times and on all occasions, for any definite sum of money; but he has incurred the ignominy of making profit by changing his opinions.

It has been contended, in his behalf,—he has indeed himself the front to maintain,—that his former principles were false and criminal; but he ought not to instigate persecution against those who think as he once did himself; and it is because he does so, that he has been justly branded as a *renegado*, and that we

we turn from his conduct in connexion with the Quarterly Review, as from something rotten and detestable. This is said with the more emphasis, as the writer of these animadversions has been uniformly the advocate of the sentiments which Mr. Southey now affects to inculcate, and which he champions to the uttermost for hire. The fanatic of reformation, and the bigot of abuse, are criminals of the same species; and the poet-laureate has distinguished himself in both capacities.

It would be a heavy task to form a separate estimate of all the writings of Mr. Southey, and it would trouble even a bookseller to furnish a catalogue of their titles; but, as his chief notoriety is in the character of a poet, and as he declaredly claims in that capacity the largest share of the approbation to which he is entitled, we intend, in this sketch, to confine our observations to his poetry.

Mr. Southey has probably written more verses than either Homer, Virgil, or Milton, and as many epic poems as the whole three together: but we doubt if it can be said that he is superior to any of them. This, however, is not his fault; we, therefore, sincerely say with Lord Byron:—

"God help thee, Southey, and thy epics too:"—

for no human endeavour can supply what is wanting to make thee surpass Milton, and Virgil, and Homer, whatever may be thine own opinion on the subject.

But to condemn with severity is more easy than to criticise justly; and we regret that, with the most perfect conviction of the respectability of Mr. Southey's mediocrity, we should for a moment have thought with himself, that he might be mentioned, in the freedom of allusion, with those illustrious men. We shall, therefore, as much as possible abstain from any comparative estimate of his genius, comparisons being, according to the proverb, odious. But, in order that we may not be misunderstood, we intend, in the first place, to state what Mr. Southey is deficient in as a poet; and, in the second, to discriminate the merits which he undoubtedly possesses as a writer of verse. By the former, his proper rank as a man of genius will be ascertained; and, by the latter, perhaps we shall be able to throw some light on that wonder, so inexplicable to himself—the unpopularity of his poems.

Mr. Southey, as a poet, is deficient in good sense; he has all the fancy requisite, and more, indeed, than some of the most eminent; but there is so much real frenzy in his flights, that his readers are left sometimes to doubt whether he is actually a person of a sound mind.—He is deficient in that faculty by which the great masters of the art were enabled to give an air of nature and probability to their wildest fictions.—He has roused no new trains of association; elucidated no undescribed shade of feeling, nor developed any one of those mysterious sentiments which have the force of passions in the mind; and yet he has twice chosen subjects that afforded him ample scope to do so. He is deficient in the philosophy of poetry, in that metaphysical knowledge which enables the genuine bard to endow his imagery with sentiment, and to render his descriptions of scenes and things not only faithful, as pictures to the imagination, but powerful as spells over the heart. He is deficient in taste, and, therefore, constantly offending by his extravagance when he intends to be sublime. He is deficient in simplicity, the first and great essential of all the elements of the poetical mind, and yet his Muse is so great a natural that she is often a mere simpleton. In one sentence, Mr. Southey is deficient in the power of exercising his fancy, judgment, and taste, simultaneously; and, therefore, although his productions may afford respectable specimens of the influence of either of these faculties, severally exercised, they are all, in their combination, so many monuments of extravagant fancy, weak judgment, and bad taste.

How then, it may be justly asked, has it happened that such productions have acquired so much celebrity. Instead, however, of answering the question, we would deny the fact; and would assert, that they have no actual celebrity on account of any alleged merit, but merely a notoriety, arising principally from their defects, and not a little from the literary connexions of the author; partly, also, from the democratic impudence of his youth, but still more from the flagitious apostacy of his riper years. They are but little read,—only occasionally looked into as literary curiosities,—things which a sort of duty obliges the general reader to be able to speak of.

But they afford several passages which may not only be read with delight, but even remembered as fine; and there is

a glow of piety diffused over them which, like the halo round the head of an aged saint, or a converted sinner, sheds grace and dignity on all their natural infirmities and imperfections.

As a versifier, Mr. Southey is entitled to considerable praise; there is an ease and fluency in his general manner which is always pleasant; and, although deficient in the knowledge of musical pauses, he is often melodious. He would, however, be much more respectable in the capacity of a versifier, were he not constantly aiming to appear different from every other author. Had he attempted to please, as much as he has endeavoured to be singular, we are disposed to think, mediocre as we consider him as a poet, that his facility in the art of writing verses might have obtained for him a much larger and more unqualified share of approbation than can possibly be expected from experiments on the rhythmus of language, that have seldom proved fortunate. The greatest poets have commonly adopted the prevalent verse of their age, and exerted their talents to produce effect, rather by the energy of thought than by the arrangement of words. It is the invariable sign of an inferior mind to regard forms as essentials. Mr. Southey has laboured more to make the shape of his verses extraordinary, than his poetry excellent.

Nothing is, perhaps, more indicative of genius than the choice of subject. The most illustrious poets, of all ages, are exactly those who have selected the noblest topics. The fact is so obvious that it requires no illustration. Mr. Southey has distinguished himself by far other means; and he has fallen into the error of thinking, that the invention of the poet consists in *making* his subject. He has, accordingly, made choice of fables that have exhausted his powers, in describing scenes and emotions which have no place in Nature or man. His oriental fictions, merely as fictions, are greatly inferior to many in the Arabian Tales. His *Joan d'Arc* and *Don Roderic* have certainly some foundation in history, but they are without historical truth; the characters are personages that never existed under any circumstances, and the sentiments ascribed to them were never experienced by human beings. Were we called to state briefly the reasons which have led us thus unequivocally to express our dissent from the opinion of Mr. Southey's friends, as to the degree of his merits as an author, and his rank as a poet, we should refer to the inutility of his publications in general, the intolerance of his political doctrines in particular, and, repeating the names of his epic poems, would give a short analysis of each; and then ask if the author, who could make choice of subjects so little interesting to mankind, and treat them in a manner so fantastical, could, by any possibility, be considered as adding to the stock of knowledge or of pleasure; or be at all entitled to the epithet of a great author, however numerous his works; or an immortal poet, however numberless the multitude and variety of his verses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of your classical readers may probably have noticed the peculiarity of the word *principissæ*, used for *princess*, in the inscription put upon the coffin-plate of our late much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The same word is also adopted in the title of the Greek ode proposed at Cambridge, for one of Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year:—*In obitum illustrissimæ principissæ*, &c. It cannot be supposed that such a word has been adopted without some kind of reason and authority; at the same time, we may be permitted to offer some remarks on the peculiarity of the term.

The word *princeps* is given in the Latin grammars and dictionaries as a noun of the common gender, equally applicable to *prince* and *princess*. When the arrival of the Princess Catharine of Portugal, who became the queen of Charles II. was proposed as the subject of Latin poems at Oxford, the word *princeps* was adopted in the title:—*Gratulatio ob auspicatissimum Serenissimæ Principis Catharinæ Lusitanæ Regi Carolo II. Desponsatæ, in Angliam appulsum.* Dr. Bathurst, in his poem on that occasion, inserted in *Musæ Anglicanæ*, uses the word as feminine:—

Tu vero ante alias superis *charissima* nymphas,
Unius ætatis *princeps*, per sæcula mille
Nunc ævo *sacranda* veni.

If the use of Roman authors seem to confine the word generally to the masculine, passages may be pointed out in which it is feminine; thus in Ovid,—

Fœmina seu *princeps*, omnes tibi culta per annos,
Te docet exemplum conjugis esse bonæ.
De Trist, lib. 1, *eleg.* vi.

ALBINOSANUS,

Albinosanus, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid, and honoured by him with the title of divine, in one of his elegies, *Ad Liviam*, uses the word as feminine:—

An melius per te virtutum exempla petemus,
Quam si *Romanæ principis* edis opus.

It is remarkable, that both these passages refer to the same empress,—Livia, the wife of Augustus. That eminent grammarian, Richard Johnson, in his "Grammatical Commentaries," cites the latter passage as demonstrative of the word being feminine, as well as masculine. Junius and Tremellius, in their Latin version of the Bible, adopt the words *princeps* and *principes*, in passages which are rendered, in our English translation, *princess*, *princesses*, and *queens*. At any rate, it may be enquired, whether *principissa* is any Latin word at all.

If these remarks should induce any of your numerous readers to favour the public with farther information on this subject, it might be acceptable.

Basingstoke. J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of the* CENA UPANISHAD, *one of the* CHAPTERS *of the* SAMA VEDA: *according to the* GLOSS *of the* CELEBRATED SHANCARACHARYA: *establishing the* UNITY *and the* SOLE OMNIPOTENCE *of the* SUPREME BEING: *and that* HE ALONE *is the* OBJECT *of* WORSHIP; *by* RAMMOHUN ROY, *of* CALCUTTA.

1st. WHO is he (asks a pupil of his Spiritual Father) under whose sole will, the intellectual power makes its approach to different objects? Who is he, under whose authority, breath, the primitive power in the body, makes its operation? Who is he, by whose direction, language is regularly pronounced? And who is that immaterial Being, that applies vision and hearing to their respective objects?

2nd. He, (answers the spiritual parent,) who is the sense of the sense of hearing, the intellect of the intellect, the essential cause of language, the breath of breath, the sense of the sense of vision. This is the being, concerning whom you would enquire. Learned men, having relinquished the notion of self-independence and self-consideration, from knowing the supreme understanding to be the sole source of sense, enjoy everlasting beatitude, after their departure from this world.

2nd. Hence no vision can approach him, no language can describe him, no intellectual power can compass or determine him. We know nothing of how the Supreme Being should be explained: He is beyond all that is within the reach of comprehension, and also beyond nature, which is above conception. Our ancient spiritual parents have thus explained him to us.

4th. He alone, who has never been described by language, and who directs language to its meaning, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

5th. He alone, whom understanding cannot comprehend, and who, as said by learned men, knows the real nature of understanding, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

6th. He alone, whom no one can conceive by vision, and by whose superintendance every one perceives the objects of vision, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

7th. He alone, whom no one can hear through the sense of hearing, and who knows the real nature of the sense of hearing, is the Supreme Being; and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

8th. He alone, whom no one can perceive through the sense of smelling, and who applies the sense of smelling to its objects, is the Supreme Being, and not any specified thing which men worship: know thou this.

9th. If you, (continues the Spiritual Parent,) from what I have stated, suppose and say that "I know the Supreme Being thoroughly;" you, in truth, know very little of the Omnipresent Being; and any conception of that Being, which you limit to your powers of sense, is not only deficient, but also his description, which you extend to the bodies of the celestial gods, is also imperfect*; you, consequently, should enquire into the true knowledge of the Supreme Being. To this the pupil replies: "I perceive that at this moment I begin to know God."

* The sum of the notion concerning the Supreme Being given in the Védant, is, that He is the soul of the universe, and bears the same relation to all material extension, that a human soul does to the individual body with which it is connected.

10th. "Not that I suppose, continues he, that I know God thoroughly, nor do I suppose that I do not know him at all; as, among us, he who knows the meaning of the above stated assertion is possessed of the knowledge respecting God;" viz. "that I neither know him thoroughly, nor am entirely ignorant of him."

11th. [The spiritual father again resumes:] He, who believes that he cannot comprehend God, does know him; and he who believes that he can comprehend God, does not know him: as men of perfect understanding acknowledge him to be beyond comprehension; and men of imperfect understanding suppose him to be within the reach of their simplest perception.

12th. The notion of the sensibility of bodily organs, which are composed of insensible particles, leads to the notion of God; which notion alone is accurate, and tends to everlasting happiness; man gains, by self-exertion, the power of acquiring knowledge respecting God, and, through the same acquisition, he acquires eternal beatitude.

13th. Whatever person has, according to the above-stated doctrine, known God, is really happy, and whoever has not known him is subjected to great misery. Learned men, having reflected on the Spirit of God extending over all moveable as well as immoveable creatures, after their departure from this world, are absorbed into the Supreme Being.

In a battle between the celestial* gods and the demons, God obtained victory over the latter in favour of the former (or, properly speaking, God enabled the former to defeat the latter); but, upon this victory being gained, the celestial gods acquired their respective dignities, and supposed that this victory and glory were entirely owing to themselves. The Omnipresent Being, having known their boast, appeared to them with an appearance beyond description.

They could not know what adorable appearance it was: they, consequently, said to Fire, or, properly speaking, the god of Fire, "Discover thou, O god of Fire, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Fire, and I am the origin of the Véd," that is, I am a well known personage. The Supreme Omnipotence, upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can burn to ashes all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then, having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou burn this straw?" The god of Fire approached the straw, but could not burn it, though he exerted all his power: he then unsuccessfully retired, and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to Wind (or properly to the god of Wind), "Discover thou, O god of Wind, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which asked him, "Who art thou?" He then answered, "I am Wind, and I pervade unlimited space," that is, I am a well-known personage. The Supreme Being, upon being thus replied to, asked him again, "What power is in so celebrated a person as thou art?" He replied, "I can uphold all that exists in the world." The Supreme Being then, having laid a straw before him, said to him, "Canst thou uphold this straw?" The god of Wind approached the straw, but could not hold it up, though he exerted all his power. He then unsuccessfully retired, and told the others, "I have been unable to discover what adorable appearance this is." Now they all said to the god of Atmosphere, "Discover thou, O revered god of Atmosphere, what adorable appearance this is." His reply was, "I shall." He proceeded fast to that adorable appearance, which vanished from his view. He met at the same spot a woman, the goddess of Instruction, arrayed in golden robes, in the shape of the most beautiful Uma.* He asked her, "What was that adorable appearance?" She replied, "It was the Supreme Being, owing to whose victory you are all advanced to exaltation." The god of Atmosphere, from her instruction, knew that it was the Supreme Being that had appeared to them. He at first communicated that information to the gods of Fire and of Wind. As the

gods

* In the Ukhaika it is said that those powers of the Divinity, which produce agreeable effects and conduce to moral order and happiness, are represented under the figure of celestial gods; and those attributes, from which pain and misery flow, are called demons and step-brothers of the former, with whom they are in a state of perpetual hostility.

* The wife of Siva.

gods of Fire, Wind, and Atmosphere, had approached to the adorable appearance, and had perceived it, and also as they had known, prior to the others, that it was indeed God that appeared to them, they seemed to be superior to the other gods. As the god of Atmosphere had approached to the adorable appearance, and perceived it, and also as he knew, prior to every one of them, that it was God that appeared to them, he seemed not only superior to every other god, but also for that reason exalted above the gods of Fire and Wind.

The foregoing is a divine figurative representation of the Supreme Being; meaning that in one instance he shines at once over all the universe, like the illumination of lightning; and, in another, that he disappears as quick as the twinkling of an eye. Again, it is represented of the Supreme Being, that pure mind conceives, that it approaches to him as nearly as possible: through the same pure mind, the pious man thinks of him, and consequently application of the mind to him is repeatedly used. That God, who alone in reality has no resemblance, and to whom the mind cannot approach, is adorable by all living creatures; he is therefore called "adorable." He should, accordingly to the prescribed manner, be worshipped. All creatures revere the person who knows God in the manner thus described. The pupil now says, "Tell me, O Spiritual Father, the Upanishad, or the principal part of the Véd." The Spiritual Father makes this answer, "I have told you the principal part of the Véd, which relates to God alone, and, indeed, told you the Upanishad; of which, austere devotion, control over the senses, performance of religious rites, and the remaining parts of the Véd, as well as those sciences that are derived from the Véds, are only the feet, and whose altar and support is truth." He who understands it as thus described, having relieved himself from sin, acquires eternal and unchangeable beatitude.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY happened to see some large bunches of the berry of the mountain-ash,—which, so far as I could judge, had every resemblance to barilla, when calcined. This hint may lead to more correct experiments.

The mountain-ash grows in great abundance in many parts of Britain and Ireland, and its fruit has hitherto been of no utility, except in some parts of Wales,—where, with a mixture of honey, it is made into a wholesome beverage, of which I read an account in a late publication.

SENEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for December, a correspondent, who signs himself B. H. B. wishes to be informed by what means originated the intermixture of one county with another. With regard to the southern division of the island, I cannot explain the reason, but think it probable, that it originated in the same cause as in Scotland; viz. formerly, when each county was a hereditary sheriffdom, in the families of certain of the nobility and chiefs, it was customary for the whole of the property belonging to them, in whatever part of the kingdom situated, to be included in the county or sheriffdom where they resided. Thus, for example, part of the county of Nairn (Ferntosh) is quite insulated by Ross-shire, and another small part by Inverness-shire. In like manner, part of the county of Cromarty is on the west coast, surrounded by Ross-shire. The castle of Banff is in Aberdeenshire, and the barracks of Aberdeen are in Banffshire. W. T. L. M.

Nairn, N. B.; Feb. 4, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a prevalent, but most erroneous idea, that wearing flannel* next the skin improves the health; instead of which, it is decidedly debilitating, and renders

* Much is said of the injurious effects of the present fashion of female dress,—the truth of which is greatly to be called in question. It certainly would be more conducive to health to produce warmth by clothing, rather than by heated rooms. The exemption of the Dutch from pulmonary complaints is a striking proof of it. But, while rooms are heated to a West-India temperature,—by company, fires, lights, &c.—much clothing is not necessary; and, when ladies encounter the external air in winter, their dress is sufficient to guard them against the cold. The feelings with regard to clothing are entirely governed by habit: the girl who has never had her arms and neck covered, no more feels the want of it than the bare-legged Scotch-woman—stockings, or a bald-headed man a wig! A Highlander would be miserable, clad as a Dutchman; and a Neapolitan as a Turk.

renders the tender and delicate (who all perspire too readily,) still more so. Flannel being a bad conductor of heat, the body is kept, in warm weather, in a constant vapour-bath of its own transpiration, and the salutary access of the air prevented. The ultimate consequences of the excessive excitement of the cutaneous functions are atony and relaxation; perspiration is rendered doubly liable to suppression, and the stomach and digestive organs suffer from direct sympathy. Flannel next the skin is an effectual means of reducing the flesh, as is well known to persons in training, jockeys, &c. Doubtless it is highly useful in many diseases (in determining to the surface), and in old age, to excite the diminished perspiration. Flannel is also proper for those who are much exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; and to soldiers and sailors, in the damps and dews of unwholesome climates. The robust and strong may wear it with impunity; but let the young and delicate beware of putting on flannel, lest they become tender exotics, instead of hardy plants,—like alcohol and spices, it is difficult to lay aside, when once the habit is established.

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

IN the reply of A. B. in your number for August, to the explanation I had attempted to give in that of June, to his proposition regarding the power of horses drawing up inclined planes; he repeats that, "a horse did overcome the *vis inertiæ*, and that he did of course possess the power of drawing five tons up an inclined plane rising $\frac{5}{10}$ of an inch in a yard, and three tons up a like plain rising $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in a yard, and without any mechanical assistance whatever." Surely A. B. does not mean to insist, that a horse can drag any material whatever, weighing five tons, or three tons, upon a plane, even perfectly level, without the intervention of some mechanical contrivance. Mr. Wilkes, in relating the experiment, says, it was upon a rail-road, which would seem to infer, that the weight was placed upon a waggon.

A. B. further says, "it would be setting at nought all view of the sciences, to imply that the wheels possess any mechanical power." This seems to be an admission, that A. B. understands that wheels were employed. A. B., I presume, will not deny, that the wheel and axis are generally numbered as one of the six mechanical powers: to this it may perhaps be answered, that it is so denominated, only when the moving force is applied at the circumference of the wheel, and the weight to be moved at the axis; but, in a carriage, the circumference runs along the ground, and the moving force is applied at the axis, which is not a mechanical power, but merely a means of reducing friction: this would seem to be disputing about terms; for it will be found, that a carriage wheel and its axle diminish friction precisely in the same ratio, the proportions being the same, as the axis *in peritrochio* augments power.

If A. B. will be satisfied with modern authority, I would refer him to the book of the late ingenious Mr. Edgeworth, on roads and carriages: where, in page seventy-one and seventy-two, he calculates the advantage given, by a well-constructed carriage, to the progressive motion of a weight on a level plane. In this calculation he allows one-fifth of the weight for absolute pressure on the box of the wheel, and then, dividing that one-fifth by the difference of diameter between the wheel and axis, which was as fifty-two to two, he finds that such a carriage and its load will be drawn along a smooth and level plane by a force equal to the one hundred and thirtieth part of its weight. Here he seems to attribute the whole advantage to a diminution of friction; but, in his appendix, p. 191, he refers to what he calls, "the accurate definition of Mr. Davies Giddy." Now, Mr. Gilbert, in a communication to one of the committees of the House of Commons, viz. "that they (carriage-wheels) transfer the friction that would take place between a sliding-body and the rough-surface over which it slides, to the smooth periphery of the axis and box, assisted by a *leverage* in proportion of the diameter of the wheel to the box," &c. Here a mechanical power is plainly referred to, as part of the advantage gained by the wheel; and, I believe, there are few more scientific mechanics than the author of this definition.

In my former computation, I allowed a fourth for the pressure of the load, and then the assumed proportion of the waggon-wheels and their axes to be as ten to one; which would reduce the friction of the vehicle to one-fortieth part of its weight.

On this principle I formed my calculation, that, in drawing five tons up an inclined

inclined plane rising one in 115, the horse would have to exert a force equal to something more than 377lb; and to draw three tons up a plane rising one in twenty, would require a force exceeding 500lb: and this, so far from being at variance with the well known doctrine of the power of inclined planes, perfectly accords with it, the resistance by the friction of the vehicle being added.

A. B. is further informed, that the elevation of the hill before alluded to, has since been pretty accurately measured; when the steepest part was found to rise 3¾ inches in four feet, and in two other places, 3½ inches in the same length, making, on an average, a rise of something more than one in 13½. And, with respect to the fact of stage coaches driving up it at a trot, A. B. may receive it without any caution, and if required, might have many eye-witnesses several times a day.

I fear you may think this discussion tedious; the subject, however, is of some importance, and I would request a place for it in your next, if it is in time, and will not interfere with matters more generally interesting. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a little extraordinary, that the mining districts of Spanish America should be so different to that of Brazil: in the former they have regular *loads, veins* of silver, copper, tin, &c. which are worked at a considerable depth; also gold mines,—but we are not told of veins of gold; it is probable that gold is disseminated in other substances, which we know little of: but there are subterraneous excavations following metals, and resembling the mines in this country; whereas, in Brazil, the gold mines (for there are no other, except diamond mines,) are merely washing the surface down to the solid rock. This surface is of various depths; even the beds of rivers are frequently several feet thick of alluvial soil,—all of which goes through the hands by washing; but nearest to the rock lie rounded stones: it is here where gold is found in the largest grains, and in rounded pieces. But no trace of it appears in the mountains adjacent, though, after the rainy months, the valley, or bottom of the rivulets, are again washed successively. A very large portion of the mining territories are covered with immense woods and impenetrable thorny coppice; the country is mountainous, abounding in streams and rivers. The Aborigines reside here; they have been driven out of the present mining districts, which now is considerably inhabited; and the Portuguese are daily making inroads further; but they often pay dearly for their temerity. The hopes of a new discovery, hasty riches, and the enjoyment of them, frequently carry them within the reach of the Indian's (*Boticoodys*) arrow, and they fall victims to the savage. Every inducement to settle, and to civilise this tribe, has hitherto proved useless. The mild government of the prince, now King of Brazil, towards these *anthropophagi*, is well known; and it is to be regretted, that it has not met with better success.

Thus new discoveries are daily making, as the inhabitants penetrate into the country; and, surely, no inducement is so powerful for bringing adventurers, as the hopes of finding speedy riches. These territories enjoy a benignant climate, rich above ground in the finest productions of the fruits of the earth, and rich below in the most precious of metals. These blessings have given to the excellent *Mineros*, hospitality, enterprise, liberality, and a fidelity to their sovereign in degrees superior to those of other nations. JOHN MAWE.

Strand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE will attempt to deny, that Blair was a plagiarist,—if plagiarism consists in taking from obscure authors certain passages, moulding them anew, and giving them to the world in a more rich and beautiful dress: this he has certainly done. With respect to those produced by Mr. Webb, and none other, I conceive, inserted in the Monthly Magazine, can be rightly called plagiarisms. It is well known, to every person at all acquainted with literature, that two writers, whose thoughts are turned upon the same subject, will often express themselves in nearly the same manner, and often in the same words. But Blair, in those passages where plagiarism is evident, has collected rough stones, and presented them to the world as brilliants. Besides, it is well known that Blair was a very modest man; and, though his Grave was written in the meridian of his day, yet it never appeared during his life-time. Were we to collect all those passages which bear the least resemblance to plagiarism, we should still leave a most charming original

nal poem,—which would ever lay the strongest hold upon the affections, and make the deepest impressions on the heart. That Blair improved what he took from others, I think the following extracts from a writer, in the year 1696, of the name of Norris, will sufficiently justify:—

Some courteous ghost, tell this great secresy,
What 'tis you are, and we must be.
Norris.

Tell us, ye dead! will none of you, in pity
To those you left behind, disclose the *secret?*
O that *some courteous ghost* would blab it out,
What 'tis ye are, and we must shortly be!
Blair.

But 'twas a gross mistake;
Honour, that too-officious ill,
Won't even his breathless corpse forsake,
But haunts and waits about him still.
Strange persecution! when the grave
Can't the distressed martyr save.
Norris.

Honour, that meddlesome *officious ill*,
Pursues thee e'en to death, nor stops there short.
Strange persecution! when the grave itself
Is no protection from rude sufferance.
Blair.

There are other passages which might be selected, but not so striking as the above; yet more so than those quoted from Dr. Watts, by your correspondent at Greenwich,—who has, notwithstanding the remarks of W. H. played off his part with a degree of good humour much to be recommended.

I lately met with some verses, intended as a vehicle for music, which bore the name of a very respectable writer, taken nearly line for line from a poem in Cowley's Mistress, — which certainly topped every species of plagiarism that I had seen before.

Now that I am upon the subject of poetics, I would beg leave to observe, that there are many respectable poetical writers in our day that seem almost to be forgotten and unknown. The blaze which our first-rate bards make in the poetical hemisphere, seem almost to eclipse every other star that is not of equal magnitude. I could name many whose works deserve well of the public, but I shall content myself with one,—the author of the "Peasant's Fate," a little rural poem, which ran through two editions on its first appearance, and has been many years out of print; a single copy of which cannot now be obtained of any of the booksellers. Had this author written nothing but the poem which accompanied the "Scenes of Youth," entitled, "Edward and Jocelin,"—which can only be equalled by Bloomfield's "Walter and Jane,"—his name would have deserved preservation.
WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 12, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of* OBJECTIONS *to the* THEORY *which* ASCRIBES *the* PHENOMENA *of* FALLING BODIES *on the* SURFACE *of the* EARTH, *to the* MOTIONS *of the* EARTH *as a* PLANET; *by* CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

XXXVII.

AS to the eighth, it *begs the question:* it *assumes* that gravitation is a mechanical effect. Were that granted, it would be unphilosophical not to endeavour, by experimental analysis, to resolve it into its *elementary* principles. But it appears to be a *principle itself*,—not mechanically caused, on which *all the system of mechanics* depends. All attempts to discover an ulterior principle have not only failed, but have given farther reasons for being persuaded that *there is no such principle* among *secondary* causes; but that, of *these* causes, *gravitation* itself stands at the *head*. Were *ethereal*, or other fluid elastic media, even admitted, these must be *gravitating* media, and *not* in absolute contact with each other. If they did *not* gravitate, they could not impel; and, if they did, the principle of gravitation is only extended to *another* order of bodies. And, if *absolute* contact were universal, there *could* be no motion; if not universal, and gravitation were performed by contact, it would have intervals and intermissions, which, in the greater and *remoter* planets, *Jupiter, Saturn*, and the *Herschelian*,—where the *divergence* of any central emanation must be exceedingly great,—would be vast indeed, and inconsistent with uniformity of acceleration and retardation, according to the distances from the centre. So far from its appearing to be the *law of motion*, that bodies move each other by a continued *chain* of intermediate *bodily* impulse, *this* cause of motion seems to be not *rigorously* true in any instance: for the *condensing* experiments do not favor the supposition, that *any two* particles are, or *can* be, brought into absolute *contact*. But even apparent certainty is confined to the subordinate organizations of moving bodies. In the *great* masses, *detachment* and *insulation* appear strikingly the

the principle. Even the *Moon* is separated, by about 120 of her *diameters*, from the Earth; the *Earth* by about 12,000 of her diameters from the *Sun*.* And the *planetary* masses appear all to be surrounded, more or less, by *atmospheres*, which are *attracted*† (this term is not always discarded from modern theories,) to their respective solid *spheroids*. And the utmost extent of sensible resistance of these *atmospheres*, would be much over-estimated, in almost all principal instances, by considering it as a 50,000th, or even 500,000th, part of their distance, when nearest to each other,—as in the case of the Earth and Venus, or in the case of the *Earth* and *Moon*, near a 5000th,‡ with respect to their distance from the *Sun*. Thus all atmospherical proportion to the intervals clear of it becomes *evanescent*; except as between the *Sun* and *Mercury*. And even to him the *solar* atmosphere does not extend.

XXXVIII.

The point where the centrifugal force exactly *balances* the force of gravity,§ being the limit to which the atmosphere of a planet can extend, any atmosphere beyond would be *dissipated*, and assume a tendency to *some other* part of the planetary system. And thus the *vast* spaces *between* the *planets* appear to be *kept free* from *any* resistance to the motion of the *comets*, or the *passage* of *light*.

The immense distance of the *fixed stars* excludes all *sensible* influence of *their* atmospheres. It appears, therefore, to be the *plan of Nature*, instead of moving the celestial bodies by the *contact* of their respective *atmospheres*, perfectly to *insulate* those atmospheres from each other; and to keep the spaces in which they move perfectly clear from those *irregular* disturbances, and *loss* of moving power, which a *continued* action of *the many* atmospheric orbs on each other, would otherwise produce. And this confirms, that *gravitation*, or *correspondent* movements between the celestial bodies, notwithstanding their distance, and more perfectly on account of their distance, is the *true* law of *Nature*: a kind of *divine telegraphy*, if the expression may be allowed, or adjustment of *distant* movements; not for astrological chimeras, but for the maintenance of the *beauty*, *harmony*, and infinitely-diversified *unity*, of the *universe*.

XXXIX.

When the *rotatory** motion is very great, the extent of the atmospheric limits must be proportionally the less. This celerity of rotation taking place in the great planets *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, confines their atmosphere so much nearer to their surface.

XL.

The *term gravitation* is used by Newton as an *appropriate* name, according to its *etymology*,—for the tendency of *ponderable* masses, (*corpora gravia*,) a quality of all bodies toward each other, according to the ratio of their gravity and distances.

* La Place, chap. ii. 9.

† Walk to Kew, p. 182.

‡ Even if our atmosphere extend fifty miles; but its sensible resistance can hardly be estimated one-eighth of this.

§ Vide La Place.

* La Place, syst. ii. 148.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter from which the following extracts are selected, is addressed to a very respectable farmer and land-proprietor in Devonshire; who, like many others, is bending his thoughts towards the western world, as a country affording much better prospects of providing for a family than any in Europe, and offering civil privileges and advantages, not, alas, to be enjoyed here.

There are perhaps many amongst your readers to whom the information may be useful, which these extracts contain. I therefore offer them for insertion in your valuable Magazine; and, should you think them worthy a place there, I may be able hereafter to furnish you with additional communications of the same original nature, respecting that interesting country.

J. B TOULMIN.

Birmingham; Feb. 11, 1818.

Northumberland, Pennsylvania; June 4, 1817.

SIR,—I received your letter, dated 30th March, by Mrs. M——, who had a short and very favourable passage to Philadelphia I take the earliest opportunity that offers to answer your enquiries relative to this country. First, as to the most eligible part of the United States, my opinion is, that the state of Pennsylvania is the bes for an Englis man; not but that the state of Ohio, and some other states, have as good a climate, and are perhaps superior as to the general quality

quality of lands; yet, considering their great distance from the sea-coast, and the low price of the farmers' produce, I am induced to give the preference to Pennsylvania, especially for a person who can afford to give a good price for a farm. I live 140 miles north-west of Philadelphia, among the mountains, in a fertile and pleasant valley, the land being of a good quality, abounding in limestone, and well watered. The price of land (such as would suit you,) is from forty to one hundred dollars per acre, according to its quality, situation, and improvements.

* * * * * *

We have a ready market, and can get cash for whatever we have to sell.

The River Susquehannah is but a few miles from where I live; the north branch being about nine, and the west branch five. Their confluence is at the town of Northumberland, also five miles distant, where the river is nearly a mile wide, over which an elegant bridge has lately been built, at an expence of ninety thousand dollars. From this place to Philadelphia is a good turnpike road. There are in this vicinity several towns, one of which, named Milton, situate on the west branch of Susquehannah, is remarkable for the extent of its trade in grain, not less than one hundred thousand bushels of wheat being sent down from it yearly in boats. In this, or any other of our towns, we can readily buy all our necessaries. As to poor-rates, we are so well off as to have them very small. Our counties are sub-divided into townships, which are similar to your parishes. In some of those townships where small towns are situated, they have a few poor to maintain. The township of Chillisquaque, in which I live, pays at present no poor-rates, nor do I believe that I have paid more than three or four dollars for that account since I have resided here, which is upwards of fourteen years. We have no established clergy, and pay no tithes. If we engage a seat in a church or meeting-house, we pay something to the minister,—I pay two dollars per annum. To our government we pay no taxes whatever at this time. During the war, it cost me altogether about eleven dollars taxes on my property (100 acres of land); but the Act of Congress laying those taxes expired last year by its own limitation, and has not been renewed. We every year pay county-rates under a well-regulated system; mine amounts to about five dollars per year. When called upon to attend court as a juror, each man is paid, out of the money thus raised, one dollar per day; the remainder is applied to various purposes, such as building and repairing bridges, salaries to county officers, expences incidental to the holding of courts, &c.

If you come to this country, I would recommend the state of Pennsylvania to you, greatly in preference to where your brother resides,* as that climate is as hot as the West Indies, and by no means so healthy as this. Here the winters are colder, and the summers warmer, than in England; and, upon the whole, I think the climate much better, particularly as we have almost always very good harvest weather. We have a very cheap and expeditious way of manuring our land. From about 150 miles above this, on the north branch of the Susquehannah, there is annually sent down a great quantity of gypsum. It is brought down in arks, which carry about forty tons each, and is sold at from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton. It is a stone softer than limestone, and we break it with hammers, and get it ground at the mills. The grinding costs two dollars, and a ton produces twenty six or twenty-eight bushels. It is sown on the ground by the hand in calm weather, and one bushel per acre will have more effect than forty waggon-loads of dung. Its operation is quick, and perfectly surprising to those who see it for the first time. We also get our salt brought down the same river; its quality is exceedingly good, and we pay from six to seven dollars per barrel, containing 280lbs. An opinion has long prevailed in this country, that turnips will not grow on any land but such as has been recently cleared of woods; but last year I had, on part of a field that has been cleared at least forty years, as fine a crop of turnips as ever I saw in England. We have more trouble in wintering sheep than you have, but they are not subject to any of the disorders incident to that animal with you. Our surplus wool we sell at half a dollar per lb. Out of the remainder we make cloth, flannel coverlids, blankets, &c. I have never purchased any of those articles since I kept sheep.

* * * * * *

I am, &c. CHARLES GALE.

To Mr. William Strong,
near Crediton, Devon.

* The Alabama territory.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON EDUCATION.

LETTER VII.

Dear Sir,

IN my last letter I stated some of the means by which a sound understanding was to be obtained; I shall now notice another part of education,—the forming and establishing religious and moral habits. The vastness of this subject claims your utmost attention; all that is great, or dignified, or excellent in man, begins and terminates here,—it is the sum of his existence; for no other pursuit is assigned him by his Maker than to merge his whole life in the elevation of his moral character. To toil for subsistence is a punishment, and the fruit of his toil is not properly his own; he divides with the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field the produce of the soil; they are joint proprietors with him: but religion carries him onward and gives him a possession that is emphatically his own, one which gives to prosperity its richest pleasures, and takes from adversity all its sorrow; it is of a better world, and of a kindred nature with the breath that God breathed into man. Should you substitute for this pure principle, party spirit, or bigotry, or zeal for forms of worship, you mistake the subject; and, when you look for the evidences of religion, you will find the fruits of prejudice and the consequence of ignorance in the want of piety; but your path is plain before you,—teach your pupils to practise the precepts, and believe the testimony, of God; in this, piety begins and ends.

I might now close my letter, but a subordinate subject claims some attention. It is said, that the English are deficient in manners, and that at our seminaries this subject is not sufficiently regarded: politeness, taught as an art, is certainly not congenial to our character. Lord Chesterfield attempted to teach it and failed; he aimed at refinement and taught depravity, and those who have followed his example have shared in his disgrace. The manners of a genuine Englishman are formed in a better school, and are as much superior to the utmost efforts of art, as frankness is more congenial with our character than duplicity. An Englishman's manners are an index of his mind; good sense and sound principles make him dignified, but easy,—free of access, yet not familiar; influence is a tribute paid to his moral and intellectual worth, not to his acquired politeness. The British character, unsophisticated, manly, sincere, and energetic, stands in no need of foreign blandishments or refined sensibility; it has in itself the best principle of politeness: cultivate this principle, that your pupils may come into the world with British habits and British characters, and their countrymen will recognise and respect them. But I scarcely know how to designate some youths of the present day,—they are any thing but British; vain, ignorant, assuming, wanting in reverence to the aged; and, in respect to the virtuous, such cannot be polite, if politeness means the expression of sentiment, for they have none to express; fitted only for the ball-room, they can never grow into that fine character which so much elevates and adorns our country, and lifts it in all the majesty of worth above surrounding nations! Where can you find good sense, piety, and benevolence, so united as here? This character of true British growth cannot want politeness; even if rude in its expression, it has a natural accent, which is felt and understood. This character, which ought so much to be prized and cultivated, goes with a Briton to his fire-side, and gladdens his domestic circle, and no-where shines more conspicuously than there. The Frenchified man, when at home, lays aside his airs and his attentions; and what is he more than a spoiled child, overbearing, oppressive proud! Some Englishmen are weak enough to admire French politeness, and prefer the imitation of benevolence to its natural expression; the acting of a player to reality. What, if the French have more ease at the first interview, and seek to promote your comfort with the familiar attention of established friendship, it is but the cringing of a lap-dog expecting to be fed; charge your pupils to avoid and despise a character so full of design, so destitute of all that is British. Guile, deceit, and treachery, need a covering, and this is found in French politeness; but a Briton's coarsest manners have the heart with them, and, therefore, excite respect and confidence. But, though I thus speak with disgust and loathing of the fop and the *petit maitre*, I am a most strenuous advocate for good breeding: a youth should enter a room with deference and respect, he should acquit himself at table with a modest and retired demeanour, conscious of the advantage to be derived from those whose knowledge has been

continued

confirmed by experience; in short, the whole of a youth's deportment should be an expression of humility and respect; in this, good breeding may be said to consist. Rudeness, presumption, and selfishness, which forms the basis of French politeness, and of the English imitation of it, is the very opposite to good breeding: mark the progress of each;—a well-bred youth honors his parents, and is honored by them; he invariably gains many friends, and as he advances in years his character developes and his worth is felt. His sentiments, formed on mature deliberation, are firm, decisive, and manly; they are British. The polite, dashing youth, has many associates, but no friends; he is weary of the authority of his parents, and he very rarely becomes a benevolent or useful character; he is always full of himself.

In my next, I shall notice the objections to a liberal education for men of business. T. JARROLD, M.D.

Manchester; Feb. 3. 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking into a part of Rees' New Cyclopædia, I observed the definition of fistula to be as follows:—"*Fistula*, in the ancient music, an instrument of the wind kind, resembling our flute or flageolet." Now, as from the tenor of my classical readings, I had always considered this definition to apply more especially to the tibia, and the fistula and syrinx to be identical, I must own I was rather staggered in my belief, till I had confirmed it by subsequent researches. In a distinct article, and with the *specific term* "Pans," attached to it, it is called the Pans pipe, and a reference made to the article Syrinx; but Pans appears here evidently to be added as a distinctive denomination from the "Fistula," according to the above description. Upon referring to the article Syrinx of the work above-mentioned, we find an observation, taken from the Supplement to the first folio edition of the Encyclopædia, signifying that Bartholinus has related his having seen at Rome, on a monument in the Farnese palace, a syrinx with eleven pipes; that the five first were of equal length, and consequently produced the same tone, with six others of equal diameter, but of different lengths, from the first five. This article of sculpture cannot, however, be depended upon,—as what purpose could it answer to have so many notes similar to each other;* and, besides, the syrinx is handed down as having been composed of reeds unequal in length.

Atque ita disparibus calamis compagine ceræ
Inter se junctis, nomen tenuisse puellæ.
Ovid.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care;
They still retain the name of his ungrateful
fair. *Dryden.*

When this instrument is mentioned by the ancient Latin poets, the term fistula is always applied to it:—

———Quærit quoque namque reperta
Fistula nuper erat; quâ sit ratione reperta.
Idem.

And ask'd the stranger who did reeds invent,
And whence began so rare an instrument.
Idem.

Although originally composed of seven reeds, the number appears to have been subject to variation:—

———Dispar septenis fistula cannis.
Ovid.

On sev'n compacted reeds he us'd to play.
Addison.

Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
Fistula, Damætas dono mihi quam dedit olim.
Virgil.

This Mr. Dryden has translated erroneously,—as will be seen by the following passage:—

Of seven *smooth joints*, a *mellow pipe* I have,
Which with his dying breath Damætas gave.

Theocritus, in his 8th Idyl, mentions that they were also made with nine reeds;† and Ovid paints Polyphemus as having a syrinx composed of one hundred:—

Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula
centum. *Ovid.*

---

* The calibre of the reeds might certainly have been different, and thus various notes be produced,—as must have been the case with the syrinx of Theocritus. *Vide infra.*

† The syrinx of Theocritus would appear to have been of a rather unique construction, from the description of Daphnis (*loco citato*).

Ημὰν τοι κ'ηγὼ σύριγγ' εχω ἐννεάφωνον,
Λευκὸν καρὸν ἔχοισαν, ἴσονκάτω, ἶσονἄνωθεν,
Πρώαν νιν συνεπαξ'. *Theocritus, Idyl.* 8.

"And I have a syrinx with nine different notes, joined together with white wax,—equal beneath, and equal above; I have lately made it." The tubes must here of necessity have been of different calibres, otherwise the notes would have been the same.

A hundred

A hundred reeds, of a prodigious growth,
Scarce made a pipe proportion'd to his mouth.
Dryden.

But Mr. Dryden again here renders fistula into a pipe or whistle; and, as we conceive, very incorrectly.

The term syrinx is never mentioned by Horace or Virgil, but fistula is frequently; and we are of course left to consider it as formed in the manner before-mentioned, and not as the flute or hautboy,—which some translators affirm it, but erroneously, to have been. Thus, Francis converts it into hautboy, in his translation of Horace, after the French; because, as his commentator observes, we have no instrument composed of seven reeds (although the Pans pipes of the present day are the same instrument, but with the addition of many more reeds); at the same time acknowledging his being aware that the fistula of the ancients consisted of seven unequal ones.

———Cur Berecynthiæ
Cessant flamina tibiæ?
Cur pendit tacita fistula cum lyrâ?
Horace.

Why breathes not the flute then with joy to inspire us?
Why hangs on the wall in silence dolorous
The soft swelling pipe and the hautboy sonorous? *Francis.*

If the word syrinx were here substituted for hautboy, the sense of the author would be preserved.

The tibia, it would appear, was at first shaped almost like a trumpet, and afterwards, by the addition of holes, &c. converted to the shape of the common flute; and, as such, it is rendered by translators.

Quem virum, aut heroa lyrâ vel acri
Tibia sumes celebrare, Clio? *Horat.*

What man, what hero, on the tuneful lyre,
Or sharp-ton'd flute, will Clio choose to raise. *Francis.*

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque
Æmula: sed tenuis, simplexque foramine pauco
Aspirare, et adesse choris erat utilis
Horat. de Art. Poet.

Nor was the flute at first with silver bound,
Nor rivall'd emulous the trumpet's sound;
Few were its notes, its form was simply plain,
Yet not unuseful was its feeble strain,
To aid their chorus, and their songs to raise,
&c. *Francis.*

From the figures of ancient instruments, many of which are added to vol. i. of Dr. Burney's History of Music, we have the distinction between the fistulæ and tibiæ very satisfactorily placed. Pan is represented as playing upon the syrinx or fistula; and no other instrument under the latter name is described: whilst the tibiæ are drawn as instruments of a tubal form, and blown into like common flutes.

London; Sept. 1817. PHILOS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS *of the late* THOMAS COGAN, M.D. *one of the* FOUNDERS *of the* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, *&c.*

———————Ducimus autem
Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ,
Nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra.
Juvenal.

A TASTE for biography seems to encrease daily in England, and must necessarily be attended with many singular, as well as beneficial, advantages. The lives of extraordinary men engender a love for the wonderful; and the perusal of Robinson Crusoe has, perhaps, produced more general readers than even the Spectator. The narrative of the struggles and difficulties of a good man, who contends with, and at length overcomes, all the injuries of fortune, exhibits many new and practical examples in ethics, and thus operates not a little to the advancement of morality. But curiosity and gratitude equally inspire a wish to become acquainted with the birth, parentage, education, habits, and adventures, of those who have dedicated their lives to the promotion of the welfare of their fellow-creatures. And it would be exceedingly unjust, to suffer a man, who has so largely and so zealously contributed to institute a society for the express purpose of rescuing multitudes from a premature death,—who first pointed out a plain and easy mode of resuscitation and reanimation,—and who lived to see many hundreds snatched from instant destruction;—to drop into the silent tomb, without paying a tribute of respect to his own memory.

Thomas Cogan, of whom we are now about to treat, was descended from a respectable family of Dissenters, who had been settled for a considerable time in Northamptonshire. He was born in that county in the year 1736; and his father was a respectable apothecary in one

one of the many towns with which this extensive district is so profusely studded. To the latter circumstance, perhaps, he was indebted for the second choice made by him of a profession in life; as it is not improbable that, while a boy, he might have been accustomed to compound medicines, and become acquainted with their nature and application. Be this as it may, he appears to have left the paternal mansion at a period when instruction of a superior kind than what is usually to be found at a country school, became necessary; and it was his peculiar good luck to be sent to Kibworth, in Leicestershire, where he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Aikin, who then kept a reputable academy there. That he improved greatly beneath the eye of this worthy and respectable man, there can be but little doubt; indeed, he was ever duly impressed with a high sense of his merits, his services, and his attention; and he was always accustomed, throughout the whole course of his life, to lament that he was not suffered to remain a few years longer under his roof.

On his return home, as he proved a prudent and considerate young man, it was determined by his father that he should become a minister of that respectable sect, in the principles of which he had been brought up from his infancy: Mr. Thomas Cogan accordingly embraced this mode of life, as a profession in which he could not only obtain a respectable livelihood for himself, but, at the same time, might prove highly serviceable, by his labours, to the instruction and edification of those of his own persuasion. He accordingly engaged in the usual initiatory studies; and at length became what the Scotch Presbyterians term a *probationer*,—that is, after being duly approved of, he was to preach the Gospel in any meeting to which he might receive a call by the voice of the congregation; for, as the minister is maintained by a common subscription, it is deemed but fair that those who pay for, should choose, their own pastor.

He was not, however, altogether so fortunate as might have been expected, in this point of view; for either now, or after his return from abroad, he exhibited his powers in various chapels in the west of England, but failed completely in the object of his mission, and this merely, perhaps, from want of perseverance. He possessed sufficient gravity and decorum indeed, but he was deficient in what was then termed *unction*: he preached up morals and good works, but he did not dwell sufficiently on grace, faith, and the mysteries.

It is not here meant to decide between the young candidate and his audience; certain it is, that he was accustomed, at a latter period of his life, familiarly to detail all the particulars of his rejection; and to relate the dilemma in which he was now placed, by not attending to the good advice he had received from the leading men of his own sect.

As no employment was likely to be found in England, Mr. Cogan, who was of an adventurous turn, determined to go abroad. He accordingly sailed for Holland; and, finding that one of the officiating ministers of the English church at Amsterdam wished to return to Great Britain, he was nominated his assistant, and supplied his place, in a very respectable manner, during an absence of considerable duration. But, as he was not admitted on the Dutch establishment, and a provision was still to be sought, he determined, from this, and a variety of other considerations, to change his profession. Mr. Cogan accordingly turned the current of his studies from theology towards medicine; and, after a short visit to England,—during which he appears to have preached several times, and with encreased reputation and effect,—he set out for Leyden. This celebrated university was then the school of physic for all Europe, and thither students repaired, from every quarter of the world. For these advantages it was entirely indebted to the genius and character of one man,—the illustrious Herman Boerhaave, born at Voorhout in 1688; who commenced his career, like the subject of the present memoir, as a divine; but, in consequence of some ill-founded accusations relative to *spinosism*, he abandoned the church, and became the first medical practitioner of his day.

It was in the same edifice, where this celebrated professor once delivered his lectures to a crowded audience, that Mr. Cogan studied under the auspices of his successors. After remaining in that city for some time, he pronounced, and afterwards published, his *inaugural dissertation*; the subject of which serves to prove, that thus early the vital powers of the human body, together with their mode of action, and the possibility of restoring them when suspended, had engaged his most earnest attention,

tion. This, at a future period of his life, led, as we shall soon see, to a great, humane, and noble object.

After taking the degree of M.D. the subject of this memoir determined to marry, and settle in life. Miss Green, the daughter of a respectable merchant at Amsterdam, had long been the object of his choice; and with this lady he obtained a very considerable fortune: she also appears to have been a very amiable and a very accomplished woman.

Dr. Cogan resided, during his long stay in Holland, in various cities of that *republic*,—as it was then called; particularly Amsterdam, Leyden, and Rotterdam. He, indeed, was accustomed to practice generally as a physician; but he seems to have addicted himself chiefly to the *obstetric art*. He accordingly obtained considerable repute; and was frequently called in to assist in the families of many wealthy and distinguished personages.

He appears at one period to have resided, for a considerable time, at Zuylestein, in the parish of Leersum, not far from Wyk, a place connected with English history, and still appertaining to an English nobleman.* This was at a time, we believe, when he had abandoned all his professional avocations, and was enabled to live like a private gentleman. He himself, at a latter epoch of his life, describes his place of abode, in a letter to a friend,—of which the following is an extract:—"This mansion was, in former days, the occasional residence of William the Third; and, for about three years, the constant habitation of your humble servant. It is one of the four hunting seats belonging to that prince,—which are situated in these quarters, at such convenient distances from each other, that, let the hare and the hounds, the fox, the partridge, the boar, and the wolf,—that, in extreme winters, visit these regions,—lead him where they please, they could not lead him far from home. The others are the palaces of Loo and Soesdyke, also in the province of Utrecht; and Dieren, in the province of Guilderland.

"Zuylestein is now the property of the Earl of Rochford, who is descended from the *Nassau* family. The late earl, during a visit he paid some years ago, was so charmed with the rural situation of this palace, that he proposed to himself the pleasure of paying it frequent visits. The design was not put in execution, and the reputed salubrity of the soil was, at that period, a powerful inducement to make it my abode.

"As I (afterwards) passed by its venerable turret, rising above the lofty trees, that had so frequently and affectionately beckoned me home, from every rural excursion, I felt an agreeable—a disagreeable—compound sensation, at being at once an intimate acquaintance and an inadmissible stranger.

"It is the general opinion that kings never sleep! It is reported, that they lie on beds of thorns, and that their brows are encircled with pungent cares which keep them constantly awake. If this be the case, they must bring their thorns and their nightcaps with them, for I never slept more comfortably in my life than in the very bed where it is supposed his* majesty tossed and tumbled about, like (with all due respect to majesty,) a porpoise portending a storm. The only thing that kept me awake the first night, was the splendour of the furniture. I thought it was a pity to close my eyes upon rich tapestry, silk damask curtains, chairs and settees of crimson velvet, fringed with gold. Morpheus, however, finally subdued Plutus; and familiarity, with all this grandeur, bred neglect, but not contempt."

About the year 1772, Dr. Cogan, now accompanied by his wife, appears to have returned to London. They immediately took a house in one of the most crowded streets of the city, where, instead of enjoying the fine air and refreshing prospects of Zuylestein, in the province of Utrecht, they seemed to have resumed their old quarters in Amsterdam. Here, however, he either became acquainted for the first time, or at least renewed his former communications with the Drs. Lettsome, Goldsmith, and Mr. Hawes, the last of whom (then a respectable medical practitioner,) soon after obtained the degree of M.D. and was elected physician to the Surry Dispensary.

About this epoch, was first conceived the idea of an Institution, that afterwards obtained the appellation of the Humane Society: and of which here follows a brief history. Many celebrated writers, both at home and abroad, had been long aware of the fallacy of the received

* The Earl of Rochford.

* William III.

criteria

criteria of dissolution; and a paper was read several years ago before the Royal Society, pointing out the probabilities of a multitude of persons being buried, while *animation was suspended only*, and not destroyed.* No proper plan, however, was formed, or even thought of, until Dr. Cogan, in 1773, profiting by what he had seen accomplished with great ease in Holland, conceived the propriety, as well as practicability, of establishing a similar institution in England. He accordingly, in the course of that year, translated and published, "Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam, for the Recovery of Persons apparently Drowned." To this was appended the rules, regulations, and premiums of this very laudable association.

On perusing the work, Dr. Hawes, who had long turned the bent of his mind to the same subject, immediately embraced the project with ardor. In 1774, these two physicians exerted themselves, and that too with no ordinary degree of zeal and success, to attract the public attention to a subject, the obvious purport of which, was to save the lives of their fellow creatures, by means equally simple and efficacious. Many respectable individuals came,—or rather *rushed* forward,—upon this occasion; and, such, in a short time, was the number and wealth of the subscribers, that a considerable sum was obtained, and a benevolent institution formed, in 1774, with a promptitude and alacrity, which could not have been surpassed, and perhaps not equalled, in any other country in the known world. At a General Court of Directors of "the Humane Society," in 1776, Dr. Towers, who presided as chairman, acknowledged the merits of its two founders, in a speech, of which we shall only here transcribe two or three paragraphs.

"To the well-known humanity of Dr. Hawes, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this society, in a great degree, owes its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an institution of this kind had been very early seen by him; and, therefore, he had laboured to promote it with a diligence and an ardour that would ever do him honour.

"Indeed," adds he, "before the establishment of this society, Dr. Hawes had publicly established rewards, for notice to be brought him of any persons in such situations, within a reasonable distance from his habitation, as those who are now the objects of this institution. That circumstance affords the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and, since that period, by joining his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present society, he has performed a real service to his country!"

No sooner were the first difficulties, incident to new plans, surmounted, than poets, painters, physicians, philosophers, and divines, seemed to unite in the praise and support of the present undertaking. All objections were now silenced; and all prejudices triumphed over: while the benefits conferred were not confined to England alone, but imitated by, and diffused throughout, the neighbouring states. In 1778, His Majesty accepted the gold medal of the society; and, in 1784, became its avowed* patron. On this occasion, he was pleased to grant a plot of ground, near the Serpentine River, for the erection of a receiving house; and this was soon after furnished with an apparatus of unrivalled excellence, for the restoration of such unhappy persons as had recourse to self-destruction by way of putting a period to their miseries. It was justly observed, on this occasion, "That the philanthropist might here survey the improved, and ingenious contrivance, of human art, not to destroy, but to save and preserve, life."

It appears, from recurring to the transactions of the society, during a course of ten years only, (from 1774, to 1784,) that about 3000 persons had been rescued from premature death within that period. What contributed not a little to the popularity of the plan, was an annual procession at the London Tavern, of persons restored to life, by the means here alluded to; and it was then that the Doctors Cogan and Hawes must have enjoyed the most rapturous pleasure:—

To see the vital spark return,
 Reanimate the faded cheek;
Life's feeble spark rekindled burn,
 And give what language cannot speak.

A few years after this, Dr. Cogan returned to Holland, and soon after undertook a journey into Germany. On this occasion, in company with a friend, he proceeded along the banks of the Rhine, as far as Frankfort. He afterwards descended that noble river, and

* From this moment, it assumed the appellation of the "Royal Humane Society."

enjoyed

enjoyed all its luxuriant, romantic, and beautiful prospects. On his coming back to England, he arranged his notes; and, in 1791, published two very entertaining and interesting volumes, in the form of letters.

In 1794, appeared a volume by him in quarto, entitled, "The Works of the late Professor Camper, on the connexion between the Science of Anatomy, and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary," &c. This was a translation.—In 1800, he published, a "Philosophical Treatise on the Passions;" and, in 1807, an "Ethical Treatise on the Passions." In 1812, he appears to have again recurred to the studies of his earlier days; for, in the course of that year, appeared, "Disquisitions on the Characteristic Excellencies of Christianity."—To conclude the literary portion of his life, it can be here asserted, from undoubted authority, for the first time, that he was the author of "John Buncle, jun."

It remains now to be mentioned, that Dr. Cogan always entertained a taste for agriculture. To indulge this, he obtained a considerable spot of land at South Wraxall, near Bath, on which he resided for some years. While there, he displayed no common degree of talent in the management of his corn, and grass and cattle; and is said to have farmed to considerable advantage. Indeed, if we are to judge by the premiums obtained by him, he must have excelled most of his neighbours, in several branches of rural economy.

Meanwhile, time slipped silently away, and Dr. Cogan, who had lost his wife many years before, had now become a very old man. Yet he appears to have been still exempt from that debility, and those arthritic pains, which generally accompany extreme age. His death occurred at the house of his younger brother, the Rev. E. Cogan, a respectable dissenting minister, who resides at Higham Hill, Walthamstow. The immediate cause of his demise appeared to be a cold, which was accompanied by an asthma, to the latter of which he had been liable, almost every winter, for many years past. The vigour of his mind, however, remained unimpaired to the last. Conscious of his approaching end, he conversed with his usual vivacity, and looked forward to death with a serenity and composure, that excited the admiration of all who beheld him. His departure was perfectly easy, for he expired without a struggle or a groan, after having participated in a slight refreshment, in which he seemed to find satisfaction.

Thus died, on February 2, 1818, when he had nearly completed the 82d year of his age, Dr. Thomas Cogan, a man every way respectable and estimable. He chiefly dedicated his studies to theology and morals; and his active exertions to the advancement of agriculture. He delighted in travelling into foreign countries, with a view of attaining information for himself, and instruction for others; and it was owing to this laudable species of curiosity, that he was enabled to become one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

The Earl of Oxford to Dean Swift.
July 27, 1714.

IF I tell my dear friend the value I put upon his undeserved friendship, it will look like suspecting you or myself. Though I have had no power since 25th July, 1713. I believe now, as a private man, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence conditionally; you will be present with me, for tomorrow morning I shall be *private person*. When I have settled my domestic affairs here, I go to Wimple; thence, alone, to Herefordshire. If I have not tired you, *tête à tête*, fling away so much time upon me, who love you: and I believe, in the mass of souls, our's were placed near each other. I send you an imitation of Dryden, as I went to Kensington:—

To serve with love,
And shed your blood,
Approved is above,
But here below,
Th' examples shew,
'Tis fatal to be good.

Birch's MSS. 4291.

Notes delivered to her Majesty, by Ralph Rabbards.

Speciall brief remembrances of such moste pleasante serviceable and rare inventions as I have by longe studdie and chardgeable practice founde out, the which I holde, myselfe bounde in dutie to offer with this lerned worke unto

unto your ma^tie, as the firste fruits of my labor, the w^ch, or any parts thereof, I shall be reddy to perform and put in execution at as small chardge, and to a greate part, as any other ingeniors or practitioners of Christendome, when it shall please your sacred majestie to commaunde me, not hitherto performed by any before myself, &c.

Waters of purest substance from odors, flowers, fruites, and herbes, wholesomest and fitest, and of greatest virtue, and first distild by descensory, depured, and rectified, clere as christall, w^th his owne onlie prop vertue, taste and odor contynuinge many yeres. One spoonefull is better than a gallon of other for any prynce or noble person, or any that love their healthe for medicyne, inward or outward, where other doe much more hurte then good, beinge unaptly distilled and invenomed by the evill quallitie of the mettalyne stilles and other defectes.

Water for odors moste sweete and delicate, of many severall kyndes, both simple and compounde.

Water of violetts, jilly flowers, and pinckes, and contynue not, nor retayne their not their owne prop. odors and vertues, excepte they be distilled very cunningly and fitly, by descnsory, or their odours beinge helpen by other meanes: they are not medicinable.

A most precious and excellent water to purifie, preserve, and fasten the teeth, and with good order to keep them, that they shall never decay nor corrupte; moste wholesome, pleasant, and comfortable.

A water that taketh awaye inflammations, rumes, swellings, colde griefes, colde gowtes, aches, and other paynes, and healeth dangerous woundes, ulcers, sores, and the hardest diseases with greate effecte and wonderfull speede; and, in myne opinyon, farre exceedeth the farre fetched balmes.

Waters for the eyes prooved of many, as well for preserving and comforting the sight, as to restore that which is lost.

Waters to clense and keepe brighte the skynne and fleshe, and preserve it in its pirfitt state.

Speciall Observations concerninge the Preparations for Fireworks.

Saltpeter might be refyned, that the powder made thereof mighte be of double the force; so that one pound may serve as many shots, and as stronge, as two poundes of that that is comonly used, and less chardge in carriage; and, many other wayes, is apter and better for service.

That saltpeter, mineral, sulphur, pitch, asphaltum, liequidium and drye, and manye other like drugs, might be founde in the dominions of your Ma^tie, w^ch we wante and paye moste extreamely for. And God knoweth what gayne and glorye might redounde to your Ma^tie and country, if skilful and honest men were employed therein.

Oyles, both simple and composed, to be distilled for fire-works, there is none to be bought or had: he that will have them, must make them.

A flying fire, w^ch shall, without ordynance, and farre of, wonderfully annoye any battayle, towne, or campe, and disperse even as if it did rayne fire; and the devydinge fires beinge coted, and made flyinge, maye touche many places, and leave them all burninge, very terrible bothe to men and horse.

A trident or mace, for many notable effectes, both for shotte, and to sette any thinge on fire: a very apt instrument, and most soldier-like, bothe for horsemen and footmen.

Balles of mettle to throwe into shippes, to enter in campes in the night; likewise in streights or breaches,—especially in battayles: and to have the said balles of all heightes, diameters, and quantities, of a righte composition to divide in as many partes, and of such thicknes, as it should; and to delyver a thousand at once among the enemyes, with small chardge of ordynance, or other instrumentes; and to powre as much fire as your Ma^tie will upon any place.

A shotte for great ordynance, to pierce deeper than any other shotte, and sett on fire whatsoever it strike through, or striketh in. A moste noble ingen,—specially for sea service.

A firy chariott with horses, such as never was known or hearde of for any prynce, or man of greate valor or virtue, to be in the fielde or battayle.

A firy chariott without horses, to runne upon the battaile, and disorder it; that no man shall be able to abide or come nigh the same; and will be directed even as men will, to tourne, to staye, or come directly backe, upon any presente danger, or ells to followe and chase the enemye in their flight.

Mynes of fire and fire-works, both for sea and lande, to overthrowe or make havocke of all whatsoever a man will destroye.

To

To make that small shotte shall doe greater execution then the shotte that hath hitherto binne known; yet where 1000 are now shotte, and not ten men fall, it will appear, by good demonstration and experience, that ten shotte of 1000 shall hardly misse, goode order being observed.

A target of proofe, with his rest and loope-hole, whereby men are notably defended, and encouraged to the attempting of manye greate matters in service. Tenne of theise targetts are sufficiente to defende an hundred shotte, as if they were behinde a wall.

A musket or calyver, w^th^ dyvers strange and forcible shotte, which no armour will hold out at three quarters of a mile or more; and will also become a most forcible weapon in the hande, as good as a Pollux; and, in a trice, become a p fill shotte agayne.

An arme pike, which a weak man maye use or handle very reddily, with such force as a man will not thinke, and the same pike will also become a very good shotte at all tymes. But, when they come to the very pushe, they be moste terrible, both the shotte and the weapon.

A carriage, in manner of a wall or curteyne, to defende men from shotte, in approchinge any sconse or other force; and will be transformed into as many different shapes of fortification as men will; and also be as tents or lodginges, drye above heade and from the grounde; and also very offensive, and of greate fury,—whereof I wishe your excellente Ma^tie^ were furnished, but as secrette as I could keepe them in myne owne harte, for some greate daye of service.

A meanes whereby our plowe horses, carte jades, and hackneys, maye be made to doe greater service in our own countrey, then the launces or argulators, or any horsemen of other nations, can possibly be able to doe in their ordinary services.

A vessel, in manner of a gally or galliotte, to passe upon the seas and ryvers without oars or sayle, against wynde and tyde, swifter then any that ever hath bynne scene, of wonderful effect,—both for intelligence, and many other admirable exployetes, as most beyond the expectation of man.

Matters to be prepared, and had in reddynes.

Calibashes, cases, hollow trunckes, and other instruments of small chardge, and greate effecte, for the services of your Ma^tie^ and country many wayes; which have bynne more chardgeable to me than they would be to your Ma^tie^, if good order might be taken therein; for some workmen have taken my money, and have spoiled my modells and devices; and I could never gette my money, the ingions, nor yet my modells agayne; and the devises in some sort made publique, w^ch^ I woulde have kepte secrette. But, if it pleased God to put into your royall harte, both for his owne glorie, the glorie of your excellent Ma^tie^, and your valiant nation and subjectes, to erecte some academy, or place of study and practice, of ingenious, pollitique, and learned men, and apt artificers,—as in a corporation or body pollitique; maintayned p̄tly by your Ma^tie^, and p̄tly by your nobilitie, your clergie, and your comons, for theis most noble effectes. And, whereas many corporations, societies of artes, faculties, and misteries, have bynne erected, founded, and franchised, with many honorable guiftes, liberties, and freedoms, by your Majestie's most worthy progenitors; but never any comparable to this in glorie to your Ma^tie^, and the safetie and comforte of your country and people,—w^ch^ every virtuous and good-mynded man would willingly further and maintayne for their owne good and safetie, and to the p̄petuall glorie of your Ma^tie^ and your people and valiante nation; that ingenious pollicies might throughly joyne with strength and valiant hartes of men. The which I referre to your Ma^tie's^ moste deepe consideration for the service of my country,—holdinge myself thereby fully every waye dischardged in dutie, bothe towards your Ma^tie^ and my countrie.

Your Ma^tie's^ most loyal subjecte
and faithfull servant,
RAPHE RABBARDS.

At your honor's pleasure and leisure, I shall so satisfie your lordship, that you shall not doubt of the p̄formance of them, w^ch^ none shall knowe but her Ma^tie^ and your honor.

Lansdown MSS. 121.

Letter to Secretary Walsingham against Stage Plays.

The daily abuse of stage plays is such an offence to the godly, and so great a hinderance to the Gospel, as the Papists do exceedingly rejoice at the blemish thereof; and not without cause: for every day in the week the players' bills are set up in sundry places of the city, —some in the name of her Majesty's men,

men, some the Earl of Leicester's, some the Earl of Oxford's, the Lord Admiral's, and divers others; so that, when the bells toll to the lecturers, the trumpets sound to the stagers. The play-houses are pestered, when the churches are naked: at the one it is not possible to get a place, at the other void seats are plenty. It is a woeful sight to see 200 proud players jet in their silks, when 500 poor people starve in the streets. But, if this mischief must be tolerated, let every stage in London pay a weekly pension to the poor, that *ex hoc malo preveniat aliquod bonum.* But it were rather to be wished, that players might be used as Apollo did his laughing *semel in anno.* *Harl. MSS.* 286.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NAPOLEON's SOLILOQUY,
ON ARRIVING AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

LIFE is a dream! and is it come to this?
Is this the dismal end of all my greatness;
To be chain'd down, like felon, to this rock,
This naked rock, wash'd by the eternal sea;
Myself the sport of all my enemies?
Where are my crowns, my sceptres, and my robes,
My golden palaces, and men of state?
Where are those shouts of glorious victory,
Which burst upon my ear like thunder-claps,
And shook the air up to the welkin's face?
How many dauntless spirits, braving death,
Burning for plumes of glory, have I led
Up to the thundering cannon's dreadful mouth!
How oft has smiling Fortune crown'd my head,
And lov'd me as her own—her darling son!
I have seen kings and emperors at my feet,
Begging for mercy,—which I gave to them.
Once as a god, I sat with Victory
On the same throne, which proudly then o'er-look'd
The fairest part of Europe's spacious fields!
Now am I fallen indeed! yes—fallen indeed!
Yet I shall rise again, on Eagle's wings.—
Avaunt Despair!
Still I will live, 'tis cowardice to die,—
I've conquer'd others,—I'll subdue myself,—
Which is far nobler: never shall Despair
Reign over me, or crush me to the ground.
I'll arm myself against Adversity,
And, like this fearless rock whereon I stand,
I'll dash her roaring billows back again;
Or rush to meet the tide,—then mount the waves,
And tread them under-foot. I am prepar'd,—
Let the worst come that can,—I am prepar'd,—
My spirit is wrapt up in triple brass,
And I'll sit down in sweet tranquillity.

Dec. 17, 1817. G. G. F.

THE POLITICAL MILLENNIUM,
OR UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

By W. Monro.

[*From an unpublished Poem in MS.*]

PERSIA was won, Hella the triumph rued,
Great Carthage fell, but Rome became subdued,—
And these have pass'd away, their glory never;
That lives to shine through time and space forever.
The spirit which was their's hath never slept,
Each age hath felt it, but in chains it wept;
And it is our's,—our children must inherit
The undying impulse of that deathless spirit!
But is it doomed to struggle in the chain,
Oh must our children feel its fire in vain?
Entombed, tho' living, in the heart, its tears
In drops of blood will fall upon the years
That ling'ring pass, discolour'd o'er its prison,
Till free and fleet, to light and life arisen.
Welcome the thunder! rather let it drive,
'Twill cleave its fetters, or its dungeon rive;
'Twill give man freedom,—freedom or a grave;
Better to die, than live to be a slave.

Sweet are the fields where Freedom's steps hath been,—
They breathe in balm, and smile in freshest green:
But, oh! how fair, where Freedom's blood hath flowed,
When in her glory she hath proudly glowed;
And, tho' her lion-heart was rent in twain,
And life was writhing in its mortal pain,
She hung upon the foe, and breath'd a sigh,—
That man for Liberty but once can die!
Yes, Spartan, yes! and mighty Hampden too!
Where rolled your life-blood purpling with its hue,—
A holiness so sacred there will dwell,
The soul will feel it like a heavenly spell;
And pilgrims, as the hallow'd plains they pass,
And silent tread upon the tender grass,
Will feel as if a spirit breathed around,
Pure, glorious on the heart to sink and 'sound
Through every feeling: yea, like Music sweet,
Where all of harmony and rapture meet.
And every blade of grass on which they tread,
And every breeze that blows above their head,
Will seem as filled with consciousness and feeling,
With thoughts and words, through all the bosom stealing.

Persia was won, Hella the triumph rued,
Great Carthage fell, but Rome became subdued,
And there are conquests where the conqueror sins,
That blight his glory, when his shame begins;
And that will turn to woe, and in the end
The might that conquer'd overthrow and rend.
And such has been our strife, where man with man
Hath fought like fiend, to end where he began:
A jar of pride and mad insatiate lust,
Crushing all good and Liberty to dust;

And

And in the jar men's spirits too are worn,
Beneath their broken hopes and glory shorn:
Like madmen have they fought, and then the pains,
When rousing from the dream, they wake in chains.
Despots have leagued, and darkness hath arisen,
Join'd in their fatal work, and Freedom's prison
Is darken'd in the gloom; and man doth seem
As if he walked in a despairing dream.
He is becalmed upon a stagnant sea,
That spreads around him still and loathsomely,
Engendering vice and every human ill,
Staying the energies of thought and will;
When life all idly stands, nor ebbs, nor flows,
But into rankness and stagnation grows.
And must this be? No,—thanks be to that soul,*
That lived in endless circles still to roll,
Creating still, and beaming round its light,
It stamp'd on man its majesty and might.

Liberty, Liberty! with thee to sleep
Is glorious, reft of thee we can but weep,
Again thy voice will speak in thunder peals,—
The heavens now blacken, as the storm reveals;
The winds are forth, and on their rapid wheels
They bear it scowling onward, redly charged
With wrath indignant, swelling and enlarged:
Let tyrants tremble, for that gathering cloud
Will fall upon them—a sepulchral shroud.

Clouds grow around the earth so dark and dun,
Yet from behind them gleams the setting sun;
And through the mournful veil his pillar'd beams,
In golden columns, waving in their streams,
Fell o'er the chequer'd landscape softly sleeping;
And still they glisten there, though Earth is weeping:
The storm is nigh, and yet those lovely rays
So fondly linger, and so sweetly blaze;
And every ray the kindest there is felt,
Like sympathy on hearts that thrill and melt;
Yea, rest embosom'd warm those loving tints,
As love on kindred hearts its image prints.
But see! an envious cloud of fiercest hue,
The blackest of the black, steals o'er the view;
And through it shoots one red and bloody ray,
Ere it hath closed on the portentous day:
"That fiery ray did seem his last farewell—
Hush, hear ye not the whirlwind's wrathful swell!
Away with fear! the Sun hath left the skies,
More joyously upon the morn to rise;
Yon is the golden portal of his shrine,
Its diamond columns now have ceas'd to shine.
When Cæsar fell, with blood the marble gush'd,
As through his wounds his mighty spirit rush'd:
The Sun's last ray on tyranny is blood,
And that must flow from it an ample flood;
It is the signal:" Freedom rouses then,
Burning with all her wrongs in high-born men,—

* Napoleon Bonaparte.

Such as that mighty Greek, when Greece was glorious,
And Liberty around her shone victorious;
Such as that Roman, who the waves among
Stood singly battling with the hostile throng;
Or he who reckless spurred amid the foe,
E'er Rome should fall beneath their victor blow.

The storm is up,—it lifts its fearful voice,
Or death or victory is now the choice:
The souls of millions in that cry are speaking,
The tears and groans of ages past are breaking
In a hot stream of blood, like the Red Sea,
To close for ever over tyranny.
Those dungeon'd spirits, by its hate consumed,
In rayless, tongueless, darkness deep entombed;
Those throngs of martyrs, who have proudly dar'd,
Burning with mighty hope and high award,
And there too Persecution's fated train,
Who lived in peril, and who died in pain,—
Forth in that long dread cry their spirits burst,
Embodied in wrath, through ages nurst;
The spirit of their spirit there is sent,
Charged with the thunder, with the lightning blent;
And, as from land to land transverse it wheels,
It breathes through all, and all its impulse feels.

And Gallia hears it in her blood and tears,
And in her giant strength once more she rears;
Her Genius o'er her heroes' dust is weeping,
Amid the remnants of her glory sleeping:
There's not a fragment then the earth that strews,
Mingled in ruin's melancholy hues,
But speaks a heart that firmly burst and died,
Stemming the course of tyranny and pride:
Each broken column still with blood is reeking,
And every drop upon the marble's speaking;
Yes, in that blood, the souls that there have bled,
Embodied in its dark undying red,
Cry out for retribution! 'tis a cry,
Return'd by crackling thunders from on high.
From every side it rolls, and still the voice,
"Or death or liberty is now the choice!"
Goes blended forth upon the whirlwind fleet,
And oceans bend beneath its flying feet:
Yes! for there moves the soul of Liberty,
At whose approaches fled the yielding sea.
What can resist it? 'Tis the lava sweeping,
The quivering earthquake, or the thunder leaping;
Its voice is the volcano, and its eye
The volumed lightning of an angry sky;
Its wrath the roaring tempest, and its breath
Blows in the hurricane the blast of Death.
"Or death or liberty," it sounds afar!
The joyous Andes, dim mid clouds of war,
Return the note; along yon eastern clime
It echoes o'er the wreck of slumb'ring time;
And through those ruins it will break anew,
Array'd in glory, brighten'd in each hue
Of growing light and greatness; there 'twill dwell
In every sun-beam, quickening like a spell,
Springing within the heart, and then returning,
Warm as those sun-beams in the bosom burning;

And

And this through earth will be its dwelling, never
From that dear fountain of its life to sever.

TO B. R. HAYDON, THE PAINTER:

On the Anonymous Attacks that have been made upon him, his Style of Art, his Pupils, and his Works.

BY JAS. ELMES, ARCHITECT.

"Men that make envy and crooked malice nourishment, dare bite the best." —— *Shakspeare.*

HEED not, my friend, the hateful taunts and jeers
That rival-hating envy 'gainst thy fame
Ejects, to blacken thy transcendant name,
And toil thy bold attent—which sneers
At all it cannot ape, and keenly fears
That mighty scheme of art, which dignifies
Thy youthful brows with Honour's glorious prize,
And crowns thee greatest of thy bold compeers.
Thy fame, I first foretold, was first to raise
To thy renown an humble verse, and still
Will unappall'd assert thy worthiness.
But still proceed,—claim your dear country's praise
For raising thus in finer arts her skill,
And be the *British Raffaelle* for thy gloriousness.

Feb. 2, 1818.

*** *The lines on the unfortunate Partie are inadmissible.—The Traveller's Dog is not sufficiently finished.—We doubt the British spirit of two or three score of Elegies which have been sent us on a lamented female.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT, *seen on the* COAST *of* NORTH AMERICA.

A COMMITTEE of the Linnæan Society of New England have published a pamphlet relative to a large marine serpent, seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August 1817. It is stated, in a preliminary advertisement, that, in the month of August 1817, it being currently reported, on various authorities, that an animal of very singular appearance had been recently and repeatedly seen in the harbour of Gloucester, Cape Ann, thirty miles from Boston, the Linnæan Society of New England, in a meeting holden at Boston on the 18th of August, appointed the Hon. John Davis, Jacob Bigelow, M.D. and Francis C. Gray, esq. a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of such animal.

The following report was in consequence made by that intelligent and active committee.

On the 19th of August they wrote to the Hon. Lonson Nash, of Gloucester, requesting him to examine upon oath some of the inhabitants of that town with regard to the appearance of this animal.

In answer to it, they received from Mr. Nash a letter, dated 28th August, enclosing eight depositions, duly certified. They also wrote to Mr. Samuel Davis, of Plymouth, on the 1st September, requesting him to examine upon oath some respectable man of that place, with regard to the appearance of an animal, said to have been seen there in the year 1815, and to resemble the one lately seen near Gloucester.

Letter from Mr. Nash to the Committee.

Gloucester, Aug. 28, 1817.

Gentlemen,

I have most cheerfully complied with your request, and I send you, herewith, the testimony that I have taken. The deponents were interrogated separately, no one knowing what the others had testified; and, though they differ in some few particulars, still, for the most part, they agree.

I am confident, from my own observation, that Mr. Allen is mistaken, as to the motion of the animal. His motion is vertical. I saw him, on the 14th instant, for nearly half an hour. I should judge he was two hundred and fifty yards from me, when the nearest. I saw him twice with the glass for a short time, and at other times with the naked eye. At that distance, I could not take in the two extremes of the animal that were visible, *at one view*, with a glass. His manner of turning is well described in Messrs. Pearson's and Goffney's depositions. The persons who have deposed before me, are men of fair and unblemished characters. The interrogatories that you sent to me were all put to the witnesses; but, generally, I have omitted inserting them in the depositions, when the witnesses declared their inability to answer them.

I think Mr. Allen is likewise mistaken, as to the distinct portions of the animal that were visible, at one time. I saw, at no time, more than eight distinct portions; though more may have been visible; still, I cannot believe that *fifty* distinct portions were seen, at one time. I believe the animal to be straight, and that the apparent

parent bunches were caused by his vertical motion.

FIRST DEPOSITION.

I, AMOS STORY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, mariner, depose and say: That on the tenth day of August, A.D. 1817, I saw a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, at the southward and eastward of Ten-Pound Island, in the harbour in said Gloucester. It was between the hours of twelve and one o'clock when I first saw him, and he continued in sight for an hour and half. I was sitting on the shore, and was about twenty rods from him when he was the nearest to me. His head appeared shaped much like the head of the sea turtle, and he carried his head from ten to twelve inches above the surface of the water. His head at that distance appeared larger than the head of any dog that I ever saw. From the back part of his head to the next part of him that was visible, I should judge to be three or four feet. He moved very rapidly through the water, I should say a mile in two, or at most in three, minutes. I saw no bunches on his back. On this day, I did not see more than ten or twelve feet of his body. I likewise saw, what I believe to be the same animal this day, viz. the twenty-third of August, A.D. 1817. This was in the morning, about seven o'clock. He then lay perfectly still, extended on the water, and I should judge that I saw fifty feet of him at least.

I should judge that I was forty rods from him this day. I had a good spy-glass both days when I saw him. I continued looking at him about half an hour, and he remained still and in the same position, until I was called away. Neither his head nor tail were visible. His colour appeared to be a dark brown, and, when the sun shone upon him, the reflection was very bright. I thought his body was about the size of a man's body.

SECOND DEPOSITION.

I, SOLOMON ALLEN 3d, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship-master, depose and say: That I have seen a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. I should judge him to be between eighty and ninety feet in length, and about the size of a half barrel, apparently having joints from his head to his tail. I was about one hundred and fifty yards from him, when I judged him to be of the size of a half barrel. His head formed something like the head of the rattle snake, but nearly as large as the head of a horse. When he moved on the surface of the water, his motion was slow, at times playing about in circles, and sometimes moving nearly straight forward. When he disappeared, he sunk apparently directly down, and would next appear at two hundred yards from where he disappeared, in two minutes. His colour was a dark brown, and I did not discover any spots upon him.

Question. When did you first see this animal?

Answer. I saw him on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of August, A.D. 1817.

Q. How often, and how long at a time?

A. I was in a boat on the twelfth inst. and was around him several times, within one hundred and fifty yards of him. On the thirteenth inst. I saw him nearly all the day, from the shore. I was on the beech, nearly on a level with him, and most of the time he was from one hundred and fifty to three hundred yards from me. On the fourteenth, I saw him but once, and had not so good a view of him.

Q. What parts of it were above the surface of the water, and how high?

A. Its joints, or bunches, appeared about eight or ten inches above the surface of the water.

Q. Did it bend its body up and down in moving, or to the right and left?

A. He moved to the right and left.

Q. How many distinct portions of it were out of water, at one time?

A. I should say fifty distinct portions.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. It appeared rough and scaly.

Q. Had it ears, horns, or any other appendages?

A. I perceived none.

Q. How did its tail terminate?

A. He seemed to taper towards (what I thought) his tail, though I had no distinct view of his tail.

Q. Did it utter any sound.

A. Not in my hearing.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice any thing?

A. It appeared to me to avoid the boat where I was, though afterwards I saw him make towards a boat, in which was Mr. Goffney and others.

Q. Did you see more than one?

A. I did not.

Q. How many persons saw it?

A. Twenty or thirty persons were in view of me.

Q. Did he open his mouth when you saw him, and, if so, how wide.

A. Yes, when I looked at him from the shore with a glass, at about two hundred yards distance, his mouth appeared to be open about ten inches. I had no glass, when I saw him from the boat.

Q. Did he carry his head above the surface of the water?

A. Yes, at times, about two feet, then again he would carry the top of his head just on the surface of the water.

Q. Did he turn short and quick, and what was the form of the curve that he made, when he turned?

A. He turned short and quick, and the

first

first part of the curve that he made in turning resembled the link of a chain; but when his head came parallel with his tail, his head and tail appeared near together.

THIRD DEPOSITION.

I, EPPS ELLERY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship master, depose and say: That, on the 15th day of August 1817, I saw a sea animal that I thought to be a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester.

I was on an eminence, near low-water mark, and about thirty feet above the level of the sea, when I saw him. I should judge that he was about one hundred and fifty fathoms from me. I saw the upper part of his head, and I should say about forty feet of the animal. He appeared to me to have joints, about the size of a two-gallon keg. I was looking at him with a spy-glass, when I saw him open his mouth, and his mouth appeared like that of the serpent; the top of his head appeared flat. His motion when he turned was quick, but I will not express an opinion of his velocity. The first part of the curve that he made in turning was of the form of a staple, and, as he approached towards his tail, he came near his body with his head, and then ran parallel with his tail, and his head and tail then appeared together.

Q. At what time of the day did you see him?

A. It was a little after sun-set.

Q. What parts of it were above the surface of the water, and how high?

A. I did not count the number of bunches, but they appeared about six inches above the surface of the water.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice any thing?

A. It did not appear to avoid any thing. He appeared to be amusing himself, though there were several boats not far from him.

Q. Did you see more than one?

A. I did not.

Q. How many persons saw it?

A. There were fifteen or twenty persons, near where I was.

FOURTH DEPOSITION.

I, WILLIAM H. FOSTER, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That, on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1817, I first saw an uncommon sea animal, that I believe to have been a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. When I first discovered him, his head was above the surface of the water, perhaps ten inches, and he made but little progress through the water. He was apparently shaded with light colours. He afterwards went in different directions, leaving on the surface of the water, marks like those made by skaiting on the ice. Then he would move in a straight line west, and would almost in an instant change his course to east, bringing his head, as near as I could judge, to where his tail was; or, in fact, to the extreme hinder part visible, raising himself, as he turned, six or eight inches out of water, and shewing a body at least forty-feet in length. On the seventeenth of August instant, I again saw him. He came into the harbour, occasionally exhibiting parts of his body, which appeared like rings or bunches. As he drew near, and when opposite to me, there rose from his head or the most forward part of him, a prong or spear about twelve inches in height, and six inches in circumference at the bottom, and running to a small point.

Q. Might not the prong or spear that you saw, have been the tongue of the serpent?

A. I thought not, as I saw the prong before I saw the head; but it might have been.

Q. At what distance was you when you saw the spear of the serpent?

A. I should judge forty rods; I had a spy-glass when I saw the prong or spear.

Q. Did the animal appear round?

A. He did.

Q. Did he appear jointed, or only serpentine?

A. He appeared jointed.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical, or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. What was its colour?

A. It appeared brown.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. It appeared smooth.

Q. What was the size and shape of his head?

A. At the distance where I was, his head appeared as large as a man's head; but I cannot describe its shape.

Q. Did it appear to pursue, avoid, or notice objects?

A. I thought it appeared to notice objects.

Q. How fast did it move?

A. At the rate of a mile in a minute, at times, I have no doubt.

FIFTH DEPOSITION.

I, MATTHEW GAFFNEY, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, ship carpenter, depose and say: That on the fourteenth day of August, A.D. 1817, between the hours of four and five o'clock in the afternoon, I saw a strange marine animal, resembling a serpent, in the harbour in said Gloucester. I was in a boat, and was within thirty feet of him. His head appeared full as large as a four-gallon keg; his body as large as a barrel, and his length that I saw, I should judge forty feet, at least. The top of his head was of a dark colour, and the under part of his head appeared nearly white, as did also several feet of his belly, that I saw. I supposed

supposed and do believe that the whole of his belly was nearly white. I fired at him, when he was the nearest to me. I had a good gun, and took good aim. I aimed at his head, and think I must have hit him. He turned towards us immediately after I had fired; and I thought he was coming at us; but he sunk down and went directly under our boat, and made his appearance at about one hundred yards from where he sunk. He did not turn down like a fish, but appeared to settle directly down, like a rock. My gun carries a ball of eighteen to the pound; and I suppose there is no person in town more accustomed to shooting than I am. I have seen the same animal at several other times, but never had so good a view of him as on this day. His motion was vertical, like the caterpillar.

Q. How fast did it move?

A. I should say he moved at the rate of a mile in two, or at most three, minutes.

Q. Did it appear smooth or rough?

A. I thought it smooth, though I was endeavouring to take aim at him, and will not say positively that he was smooth, though that is still my belief.

Q. Does he turn quick and short, and, if so, what is the form of path that he makes in turning?

A. He turns quick and short, and the first part of the curve that he makes in turning is in the form of the staple; but his head seems to approach rapidly towards his body, his head and tail moving in opposite directions, and, when his head and tail come parallel, they appear almost to touch each other.

Q. Did he appear more shy, after you had fired at him?

A. He did not; but continued playing as before.

Q. Who was in the boat with you, when you fired at the serpent?

A. My brother Daniel, and Augustin M. Webber.

SIXTH DEPOSITION.

I, JAMES MANSFIELD, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That I saw a strange creature, of enormous length, resembling a serpent. I think this was on the fifteenth of August, A.D. 1817. I should say, he was from forty to sixty feet in length, extended on the surface of the water, with his head above the water about a foot. He remained in this position but a short time, and he started off very quick, with much greater velocity than I have seen him move with at any other time. I saw bunches on his back about a foot in height, when he lay extended on the water. His colour appeared to me black, or very dark. It was a little before six o'clock P.M. when I saw him. I should say, he moved a mile in five or six minutes.

Q. How near the shore was the serpent?

A. About one hundred and eighty yards from the shore, where I stood.

Q. Were its sinuosities vertical, or horizontal?

A. Vertical.

Q. What were the size and shape of its head; and had it ears, horns, or any other appendages?

A. His head appeared to be about the size of the crown of a hat, at the distance from whence I saw him. The shape of his head I cannot describe, and I saw no ears, horns, or other appendages. I had no spy-glass, and cannot describe him so minutely as I otherwise could. I have seen him at other times, but my view of him was not so good as on this day.

SEVENTH DEPOSITION.

I, JOHN JOHNSTON, jun. of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, of the age of seventeen years, depose and say: That, on the evening of the seventeenth day of August, A.D. 1817, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, while passing from the shore in a boat, to a vessel lying in the harbour in said Gloucester, I saw a strange marine animal, that I believe to be a serpent, lying extended on the surface of the water. His length appeared to be fifty feet at least, and he appeared straight, exhibiting no protuberances. Capt. John Corliss and George Marble were in the boat with me. We were within two oars' length of him, when we first discovered him, and were rowing directly for him. We immediately rowed from him, and at first concluded to pass by his tail; but, fearing we might strike it with the boat, concluded to pass around his head, which we did, by altering our course. He remained in the same position, till we lost sight of him. We approached so near to him that I believe I could have reached him with my oar. There was not sufficient light to enable me to describe the animal.

EIGHTH DEPOSITION.

I, WILLIAM B. PEARSON, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex, merchant, depose and say: That I have several times seen a strange marine animal that I believe to be a serpent of great size. I have had a good view of him only once, and this was on the 18th of August, A.D. 1817. I was in a sail boat, and, when off Webber's cove (so called), in the harbour of said Gloucester, I saw something coming out of the cove: we hove to,—not doubting but that it was the same creature that had been seen several times in the harbour, and had excited much interest among the inhabitants of Gloucester. James P. Collins was the only person with me. The serpent passed out under the stern of our

our boat, towards *Ten Pound Island*; then he stood in towards us again, and crossed our bow. We immediately exclaimed, 'here is the snake!' From what I saw of him, I should say that he was nothing shor of seventy feet in length. I distinctly saw bunches on his back, and once he raised his head out of water. The top of his head appeared flat, and was raised seven or eight inches above the surface of the water. He passed by the bow of the boat, at about thirty yards distance. His colour was a dark brown. I saw him at this time about two minutes. His motion was vertical. His velocity at this time was not great; though, at times, I have seen him move with great velocity,—I should say at the rate of a mile in three minutes, and perhaps faster. His size I judged to be about the size of a half barrel. I saw Mr. Gaffney fire at him, at about the distance of thirty yards. I thought he hit him, and afterwards he appeared more shy. He turned very short, and appeared as limber and active as the eel, when compared to his size. The form of the curve, when he turned in the water, resembled a staple; his head seemed to approach towards his body for some feet; then his head and tail appeared moving rapidly, in opposite directions, and, when his head and tail were on parallel lines, they appeared not more than two or three yards apart.

Q. At what time of the day was this?

A. Between the hours of five and six, in the afternoon.

Q. How many distinct portions of it were out of water at one time?

A. Ten or twelve distinct portions.

Q. Can you describe his eyes and mouth?

A. I thought, and believe, that I saw his eye at one time, and it was dark and sharp.

Q. How did its tail terminate?

A. I had not a distinct view of his tail; I saw no bunches towards, what I thought, the end of his tail, and I believe there were none. From where I judged his navel might be, to the end of his tail, there were no bunches visible.

NINTH DEPOSITION.

SEWELL TOPPAN, master of the schooner Laura, declares: That on Thursday morning, the 28th day of August, at about nine o'clock A.M. at about two miles, or two and a half miles, east of the eastern point of Cape Ann, being becalmed, I heard one of my men call to the man at helm, "What is this towards us?" Being engaged forward, I took no further notice till they called out again,—I then got on the top of the deck load, at which time I saw a singular kind of animal or fish, which I had never before seen, passing by our quarter, at distance of about forty feet, standing along shore. I saw a part of the animal or fish ten or fifteen feet from the head downwards, including the head; the head appeared to be the size of a ten-gallon keg, and six inches above the surface of the water. It was of a dark colour. I saw no tongue, but heard William Somerby and Robert Bragg, my two men, who were with me, call out, "look at his tongue." The motion of his head was sideways and quite moderate; the motion of the body, up and down. I have seen whales very often; his motion was much more rapid than whales, or any other fish I have ever seen; he left a very long wake behind him; he did not appear to alter his course in consequence of being so near the vessel. I saw him much less time than either of the others, and not in so favourable a position to notice his head.

I have been to sea many years, and never saw any fish that had the least resemblance to this animal. Judging from what I saw out of water, I should suppose the body was about the size of a half barrel in circumference.

TENTH DEPOSITION.

ROBERT BRAGG, of Newburyport, mariner, of the schooner Laura of Newburyport, (Sewell Toppan, master,) testifies: That on Thursday last, about ten o'clock, A M. coming in said schooner, bound from Newburyport to Boston, off Eastern point (Cape Ann), about a mile and a half from the shore, I being on deck, the vessel being becalmed, looking at the windward, I saw something break the water, and coming very fast towards us. I mentioned it to the man at the helm, William Somerby: the animal came about 28 or 30 feet from us, between the vessel and the shore, and passed very swiftly by us; he left a very long wake behind him. About six inches in height of his body and head were out of water, and, as I should judge, about fourteen or fifteen feet in length. He had a head like a serpent, rather larger than his body, and rather blunt; did not see his eyes; when astern of the vessel about thirty feet, he threw out his tongue, about two feet in length; the end of it appeared to me to resemble a fisherman's harpoon; he raised his tongue several times perpendicularly, or nearly so, and let it fall again. He was in sight about ten minutes. I think he moved at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour; he was of a dark chocolate colour, and, from what appeared out of water, I should suppose he was about two and a half feet in circumference; he made no noise; his back and body appeared smooth; a small bunch on each side of his head, just above his eyes; he did not appear to be at all disturbed by the vessel; his course was in the direction for the Salt Islands; his motion was much swifter than any whale that I have ever seen, and I have seen many; did not observe any teeth; his motion was very steady, a little up and down.

ELEVENTH

ELEVENTH DEPOSITION.

I, William Somerby, of the schooner Laura, testify and say: That on Thursday last, about ten o'clock A. M. as I was coming in said schooner from Newburyport, bound to Boston, off Brace's cove, a little eastward of Eastern point (Cape Ann), about two miles from land, the sea calm, I was at the helm, Robert Bragg, one of the crew, asked me if that was not the snake coming, pointing out a break in the water, south of us: a strange animal of the serpent form passed swiftly by us—the nearest distance I should judge to be between 30 and 40 feet; the upper part of his back and head was above water; the length that appeared was about 12 or 15 feet; his head was like a serpent's, tapering off to a point. He threw out his tongue a number of times, extending about two feet from his jaws, the end of it resembled a harpoon: he threw his tongue backwards several times over his head, and let it fall again. I saw one of his eyes as he passed; it appeared very bright, and about the size of the eye of an ox. The colour of all that appeared was very dark, almost black. He did not appear to take any notice of the vessel, and made no noise. There appeared a bunch above the eye; should judge him to be about two and a half feet in circumference. Have often seen whales at sea. The motion of this animal was much swifter than that of any whale. The motion of the body was rising and falling as he advanced, the head moderately vibrating from side to side. The colour of his tongue was a light brown.

Deposition, proving that the same Serpent, or one of the same species, was seen in 1815.

I, Elkanah Finney, of Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth, mariner, testify and say: That, about the twentieth of June, A. D. 1815, being at work near my house, which is situated near the sea shore in Plymouth, at a place called Warren's Cove, where the beach joins the main land; my son, a boy, came from the shore and informed me of an unusual appearance on the surface of the sea in the cove. I paid little attention to his story at first; but, as he persisted in saying that he had seen something very remarkable, I looked towards the cove, where I saw something which appeared to the naked eye to be drift sea weed. I then viewed it through a perspective glass, and was in a moment satisfied that it was some aquatic animal, with the form, motion, and appearance of which I had been hitherto unacquainted. It was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and was moving with great rapidity to the northward. It then appeared to be about thirty feet in length; the animal went about half a mile to the northward, then turned about, and, while turning, displayed a greater length than I had before seen; I supposed at least an hundred feet. It then came towards me, in a southerly direction, very rapidly, until he was in a line with me, when he stopped, and lay entirely still on the surface of the water. I then had a good view of him through my glass, at the distance of a quarter of a mile: his appearance in this situation was like a string of buoys. I saw perhaps thirty or forty of these protuberances or bunches, which were about the size of a barrel. The head appeared to be about six or eight feet long; and, where it was connected with the body, was a little larger than the body. His head tapered off to the size of a horse's head. I could not discern any mouth. But what I supposed to be his under jaw, had a white stripe extending the whole length of the head, just above the water. While he lay in this situation, he appeared to be about a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet long. The body appeared to be of an uniform size. I saw no part of the animal which I supposed to be a tail: I therefore thought he did not discover to me his whole length. His colour was a deep brown or black. I could not discover any eyes, mane, gills, or breathing holes. I did not see any fins or legs. The animal did not utter any sound, and it did not appear to notice any thing. It remained still and motionless for five minutes or more. The wind was light, with a clear sky, and the water quite smooth. He then moved to the southward; but not with so rapid a motion as I had observed before: he was soon out of my sight. The next morning I rose very early to discover him. There was a fresh breeze from the south, which subsided about eight o'clock. It then became quite calm, when I again saw the animal about a mile to the northward of my house, down the beach. He did not display so great a length as the night before, perhaps not more than twenty or thirty feet. He often disappeared, and was gone five or ten minutes under water. I thought he was diving or fishing for his food. He remained in nearly the same situation, and thus employed, for two hours. I then saw him moving off, in a north-east direction, towards the light-house. I could not determine whether its motion was up and down, or to the right and left. His quickest motion was very rapid; I should suppose, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Mackarel, manhaden, herring, and other bait fish, abound in the cove where the animal was seen.

Letter to Judge Davis, President of the Linnæan Society, stating former appearances of the same Serpents.

Dear Sir, *Bath, September* 17, 1817.

I make no apology for communicating

to you the following statements, in reference to the sea serpent of our coasts.

They consist of extracts from some MS. Notes on the District of Maine, which I have been in the habit of making ever since I have resided in the country, and I shall transcribe literally, in order to communicate with greater accuracy.

"June 28th, 1809.—The Rev. Mr. Abraham Cummings," who has been much employed in missions in the district of Maine, and navigated his own boat among the islands, &c. in the discharge of his duty, "informs me," in conversation, which was immediately written from his lips, "that in Penobscot bay, has been occasionally seen, within these thirty years, a sea serpent, supposed to be about sixty feet in length, and of the size of a sloop's mast. Rev. Mr. Cummings saw him, in company with his wife and daughter, and a young lady of Belfast, Martha Spring; and judged he was about three times the length of his boat, which is twenty-three feet. When he was seen this time, he appeared not to notice the boat, though he was distant, as nearly as could be ascertained, but about fifteen rods. Mr. Cummings observes, that the British saw him in their expedition to Bagaduse, that the inhabitants of Fox and Long Islands have seen such an animal; and that a Mr. Crocket saw two of them together, about twenty-two years since. When he was seen by the inhabitants of Fox Island, two persons were together at both times. People also of Mount Desert have seen the monster. One of those which were seen by Mr. Crocket, was smaller than that seen by Mr. Cummings; and their motion in the sea appeared to be a perpendicular winding, and not horizontal. The British supposed the length of that which they saw, to be three hundred feet, but this Mr. Cummings imagines to be an exaggeration. A gentleman of intelligence (Rev. Alden Bradford of Wiscasset, now secretary of the Commonwealth,) inquired of Mr. Cummings, whether the appearance might not be produced by a number of porpoises following each other in a train; but Mr. Cummings asserts, that the animal held his head out of water about five feet, till he got out to sea; for, when seen, he was going out of the bay, and Mr. Cummings was ascending it. The colour was a bluish green about the head and neck, but the water rippled so much over his body that it was not possible to determine its tint. The shape of the head was like that of a common snake, flattened, and about the size of a pail. He was seen approaching, passing, and departing. Till this, Mr. Cummings was as incredulous in respect to its existence, as many of his neighbours. The weather was calm, and it was the month of August; in which month, Mr. Cummings remarks, that, as far as he has heard, the serpent makes his appearance on the coast."

I am inclined to suppose that Mr. Cummings' account is that which in one of the public papers was lately alluded to, as having been communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, but mislaid.

"August 23, 1809.—Mr. Charles Shaw, (then of Bath, now an attorney at Boston) informed me, that a Captain Lillis, with whom he had sailed, observed cursorily in conversation, that he had seen off the coast a very singular fish; it appeared, said he, more like a snake than a fish, and was about forty feet long. It held its head erect, had no mane, and looked like an ordinary serpent. He asked Mr. Shaw if he had ever seen, or read, or heard of such an animal."

About two years after hearing this, while on a journey to Indian Old Town, as one of the Massachusets' Commissioners to induce the Indians to cultivate their lands, I had opportunity to make further inquiry, and find in my journal the following entry:

"September 10, 1811.—Have heard today further testimony respecting the sea serpent of the Penobscot. A Mr. Staples of Prospect, of whom I inquired as I passed, was told by a Mr. Miller, of one of the islands of the bay, that he had seen it; and 'it was as big as a sloop's boom, and about sixty or seventy feet long.' He told me also, that, about 1780, as a schooner was lying at the mouth of the river, or in the bay, one of these enormous creatures leaped over it between the masts; that the men ran into the hold for fright, and that the weight of the serpent sunk the vessel 'one streak,' or plank. The schooner was about eighteen tons."

About four weeks after the foregoing depositions had been received, a serpent of remarkable appearance was brought from Gloucester to Boston, and exhibited as the progeny of the great serpent. It had been killed upon the sea shore by some labouring people of Cape Ann. Captain Beach, jun. the possessor, very liberally submitted it to examination, and permitted an opening to be made in the side for the inspection of its internal structure.

From this young serpent, the plate has been engraved; but, having filled so many pages with the subject, we must refer for the description to the pamphlet of the Boston Linnæan Society, which is on sale at our Publisher's, and has been reprinted in London, at 4s.

Explanation of the Plate.

The *Scoliophis Atlanticus*, copied from the young specimen in possession of Captain Beach. The number, size, and proportion of the protuberances, are accurately

rately preserved. The body is bent vertically to shew its flexibility in that direction.

a. a. Portions of the head and throat, so far destroyed that their structure could not be ascertained.

Fig. 1. Section of the body.

Fig. 2. Dissection of the same on the opposite side. A. A. A. Muscles of the back. B. Lateral muscles. C. Intercostal muscles.

Fig. 3. Inside view of the cavity of the ribs and spine, with the internal muscles crossing the ribs.

Fig. 4. Side view of a vertebra.

Fig. 5. Front view of the same.

Fig. 6. Portion of the spine, shewing the varieties of the vertebræ, and the direction of the ribs.

Fig. 7. Portions of viscera of the first section. A. The lungs, their inequalities corresponding to the cavities in the spine. B. The mesentery, which is attached on each side to the ribs. C. The great vein. D. The œsophagus.

Fig. 8. Represents an opening in the throat. A. The trachea. B. The œsophagus, with a blowpipe inserted into its cavity. C. Elastic retractile filaments of the tongue. D. D. Extremities of the ribs.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN PARNALL, *of St. Austell, Cornwall, brazier; for an Improvement of Tinning, or covering with Tin, Sheets or Plates of Copper, Brass, or Zink.*—June 10, 1817.

MR. PARNALL's process is this:—the sheet of copper, brass, or zink must be bent for the purpose of placing it upon the edge, and then put into a trough, in which there is a preparation of two pints of spirits of salts or marine acid, to three gallons of water, (more or less,) according to the quantity of the copper, brass, or zink; he then puts them into an air-furnace heated with coal or other fuel, to raise a scale; the sheets are then taken out of the furnace, and several of them put together and taken up with tongs, and struck upon an iron plate until the scale is beaten off. The whole of this process must be repeated until the original surface is taken off, and the sheet appears clean; the sheet must then be passed through a pair of case-hardened iron rolls, turned very correctly, to harden the metal and give it a flat and smooth surface; from thence the sheet or sheets must be taken and placed in troughs of lees of fermented bran, which may be produced by placing the said bran and water over flues through which the fire or heat from a stove passes, to bring the said bran, mixed with water, into a proper state of fermentation: this process requires at least the space of four days' time previous to the lees being used. The sheet of copper, brass, or zink, must remain in the troughs of lees twenty-four hours, and then be put into a trough in which there is a preparation of two pints of vitriolic acid to two gallons of water, or such a quantity as the quality of the metal may require, where the sheet must lie four hours, and must be washed until it is cleansed; it then must be put into a trough of clean water, and rubbed with water and sand until perfectly clean,—then placed again into troughs of clear water, from whence it is to be taken and dipped into a pot of melted tin with tallow-grease, or any other more fit fat material, on the top, through which the sheet of copper, brass, or zink passes to the tin; or otherwise, without tallow-grease or any other more fit material on the top of the tin, when the quality of the copper, brass, or zink, makes it unnecessary: after this, the sheet of copper is dipped, if required, into a second tin or wash-pot filled with melted tin, and then into a pot of grease, to take off any knob of tin that may have collected, and make the covering of tin of a smooth surface; the sheet is then taken and rubbed clean with bran, and after this it is passed through a pair of case-hardened, high-polished iron rolls, when it becomes fit for use.

To EDMUND RICHARD BALL, *of Albury Mills, in the Parish of Albury, in the County of Surrey, Paper-manufacturer; for a Method of manufacturing Paper of superior Strength and Durability, for Bills or Notes, or other Uses requiring Strength.*—August 9, 1817.

Mr. BALL's invention consists in the use of new floss silk, new flax, hemp, or tow, Russia duck, and Irish linens, in the composition of paper, in the proportions following; that is to say, four pounds of new floss silk, forty pounds of new flax, hemp, or tow, twenty-eight pounds of Russia duck, twenty-eight pounds of Irish linens,—which quantities will be sufficient to make one engine of pulp or stuff; and the manner in which

which these materials are converted into paper, is as follows:—First, he thoroughly cleanses the several materials aforesaid, then cuts them very short for the engine, and which is the common engine now in use for the manufacturing of paper; then places the Russia duck and Irish linens therein and thereby, and, by laying down on plate the roll of the engine (washing at the same time), reduces these materials, in the space of three hours, into long half stuff or pulp; then he puts the flax, hemp, or tow in the engine, laying the roll of the engine down on plate somewhat harder than is required for the Russia duck and Irish linen, and continues washing and cutting these materials for half an hour; then eases the roll from the plate of the engine, and puts therein the floss silk, and continues washing for half an hour longer; then taps up the engine, and sets it a beating (putting in smalts, or any other material necessary to produce the required colour) till the said several materials are reduced into pulp for use, and which will take sixteen or eighteen hours to do, according to the thickness or thinness of the paper required,—the longer period, the thinner the paper.

The several materials aforesaid being thus compounded and prepared, he empties the same from the engine into a chest, for the purpose of serving the common vat now used in the manufacturing of paper, and from thence the paper is made from the materials aforesaid, by means of wire moulds, in the same manner as is done with common paper of the usual materials.

The several materials, herein before specified, being thus manufactured into paper, the same is then laid on felts, or flannel, by the coucher; after which it is pressed, and then taken from the felts, and laid in quantities, by sheets, on each other. It is then pressed a second time, and each sheet separated. The pressure is then repeated till a proper surface is obtained upon the paper; after which it is pressed again, and hung up to dry. When dry, it is taken off the lines, and sized, in size or glue, prepared from parchment cuttings for that purpose, which prevents the ink sinking when written or printed on. The paper is then dried and brought into the finishing room, where the knots are taken out, and the good sheets are separated from the bad. The paper is then pressed again, and told out into quires and reams, in order to receive the mark of the excise, for the payment of the duty: which done, it is fit for use.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favor us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

S. Hall, of Basford, Nottingham, cotton-spinner; for a certain method of improving every kind of lace or net, or any description of manufactured goods whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices made from thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatsoever.—Nov. 3.

J. C. Niepee, of Frith-street, Soho-square; for an invention, communicated to him by his brother, Jos. Niepee, a foreigner resident abroad, with certain additions of his own, of certain improvements in the means of propelling boats and other vessels; and which improvements are also applicable to machinery of various descriptions.—Nov. 25.

F. Baisler, of Oxford street; for certain improvements on machinery used for cutting paper, which he intends to denominate, *Baisler's Patent Plough.*—Nov. 26.

J. Hague, of Pearl-street, Spital-fields; for certain improvements in the method of expelling molasses or syrup from sugars, and also in refining of sugars.—Nov. 28.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. I. of a Selection of favourite Airs, &c. from Mozart's celebrated Opera, "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged for two performers on the Piano-forte, and inscribed to the Right Hon. the Countess of March; by J. Mazzinghi. 4s.

THIS work, we understand, is to be completed in four numbers. The number before us consists of the airs, "Nottre giorno fatica," "Giovinetti che fate all'amore," and, "La ci darem la mano." Mr. Mazzinghi, independently of his known talents and science, has had the advantage of so much exercise and experience in the business or art of adaptation, that we cannot be surprised at his success in the present instance. The four *real parts*, in which he has given the above melodies, are disposed in a manner which displays them to great advantage; and which produces a conjoint effect, highly favourable to the originals.

As exercises for the instrument for which

which they are here prepared, or new modelled, they cannot but be found very useful; while, as chamber pieces, they will not fail to afford considerable gratification.

Mr. Braham's edition of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallac bled," sung by him at Covent Garden Theatre, in the Opera of "Guy Mannering." 1s. 6d.

This celebrated Scottish air, the favourable reception of which has been marked by its being heard three times on each evening, is now presented to the public, with a symphony and piano-forte accompaniment, by Mr. Braham.

Of the air itself, the best praise is its simplicity. The notes are few, but effective. The close upon the *dominant* of the key is curious, but not unpleasing to ignorant ears, nor wholly inadmissible with the more cultivated. The melody is *Caledonian*, and we are prepared to expect, and to pardon, some little barbarisms. Mr. Braham's symphony and accompaniment are acceptable additions. The general effect of the song is improved by the first, and piano-forte practitioners will experience the advantage of the latter.

"I have set God always before me," a favourite Anthem from the sixteenth Psalm, as performed at the Funeral of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, and used in the several Cathedrals and Choirs in England and Ireland; composed by the late Rev. Dr. Blake. 4s.

This edition of Dr. Blake's is by Mr. Whitaker, of St. Paul's Church-yard, who, for the use of non-professors, has transposed the counter-tenor and tenor parts in the treble cliff, and added to the whole a separate accompaniment for the piano-forte. Of the anthem itself, we confess we never entertained any very exalted opinion: the *points* for imitation are common-place; and their answers not very artificial. The important occasion, however, for which it has been lately selected, has given it a temporary interest, and the public are obliged to Mr. W. not barely for bringing it forward, but for the advantageous shape in which he presents it. But for him, it could have been obtained only by the purchase of voluminous and expensive collections; and without his labours, would have remained involved in unknown cliffs, been destitute of instrumental accompaniment, and every way less valuable to the modern amateur.

Kilcaldrum, a favourite Reel; arranged as a Divertimento for the Piano forte; by T. H. Butler. 2s.

Kilcaldrum is very justly a favourite reel: the subject is attractive, and the whole strain is too suitable to it not to be qualified to please the lovers of light and fanciful melody. As a kind of make-weight, Mr. Butler has amalgamated, with the subject-matter of the reel, the popular air of "O Dolce Concento." They blend very kindly; and the whole movement, thus eked out and enriched, forms a *divertimento* of as agreeable a cast as any one that has come before us for a long time.

Mr. Butler evidently possesses a talent fitted to the task of catering in this way for piano-forte practitioners; and the candour and justice of those who are improved and gratified by his labours, will, no doubt, encourage him to proceed.

"The Mother's Lullaby," a popular Air for the Voice, Harp, or Piano forte: the symphonies and accompaniment by F. Panormo. 1s. 6d.

This is an interesting, nay, we will say, an impressive and affecting, little ballad. In setting it to music, the principal requisites were, a sentimental feeling, and a command of simplicity to convey it. These Mr. Panormo has displayed; and we can, with justice, recommend the "Mother's Lullaby" to the attention of those who are partial to pathos and nature.

"Almighty God:" collect for Christmas Day; with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte; composed by J. Hook, esq. 1s 6d.

We have repeatedly, and always with pleasure, commended Mr. Hook's productions. We cannot name a composer to whom the lovers of slight, but pleasing vocal compositions, have been oftener obliged, than to this gentleman: but, on the present occasion, we cannot use our wonted language of eulogium. In the *collect* now under review, we cannot discover either that originality of idea, or force and propriety of expression, which have generally characterized the effusions of his very fertile mind. We do not, by any means, intend to say, that the article of which we are speaking, is absolutely bad; we only would observe, that it is not worthy its ingenious author. If it is not of the most humble description, neither is it excellent. Perhaps its true character is, that it is decent; but that is not enough, from Mr. Hook.

Favourite Airs, selected from Mozart's celebrated Opera, "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged as a Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum; by John Purkis. 3s.

The airs here selected are, "Gio la mensa é preparata," "La ci darem la mano," and, "Giovinette che fate all' amore." The task Mr. Purkis imposed upon his judgment in this publication (for genius is out of the question) has been ably executed. He no-where loses sight of the properties and powers of the instrument which forms the object of his adaptation, nor does he appear to have been lax in the construction of his flute accompaniment, which largely partakes of the style and spirit of his original.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY;
With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

THE most original, and also the most interesting and elegant, publication of the month, is CAPTAIN BASIL HALL's *Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo-Choo Island.* As it will afford materials for our next Supplement, we shall now briefly observe, that this is the first published account of the groupes of islands in the Yellow Sea, west of Corea; of which the book contains many entertaining particulars. The Loo-choo Island is in the Japanese Seas, in latitude 26° 28′ N. and longitude 127° 56′ E. and is sixty miles long by twelve broad, inhabited by a friendly race, of Japanese character, under an independent paternal sovereign.

DR. THORPE's *View of the Present Increase of the Slave Trade, with the cause of that Increase, suggesting a Mode for* EFFECTING ITS TOTAL ANNIHILATION, is a work, which, from its importance, must claim a considerable portion of public attention. We lament that, although our laws have restrained the natives of Great Britain and our colonies from mixing in that iniquitous traffic, foreign nations seem to have entered into the trade with redoubled energy; and that, in point of fact, more slaves are now annually transported to the West Indies, and to different parts of the American Continent, from Africa, than were carried when the British slave trade was in the greatest vigour.

The unfinished state of Mr. GODWIN's gloomy History of Mandeville, has led some ingenious writer to compose a sequel in a fourth volume, which concludes with the comico-tragical incident of Mandeville and Clifford running each other through the body, and expiring on the grave of Henrietta. Mr. Godwin's style is poorly imitated; but his gloomy tone of feeling is well caricatured.

O'HARA's *History of New South Wales,* is the most succinct account which we have seen of that interesting colony; and, at the same time, the most amusing volume which has been lately published. The series of extracts from the *Sydney Gazette* bring us into contact with the concerns of the place, with a degree of local interest; and many of the details afford original features in the history of man. The style of the volume is unexceptionable, and the opinions are temperate and just.

The first part of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* has made its appearance; and, whatever may have been the expectations which were excited by its prospectus, they will not be frustrated by a critical examination of the contents. It would be a difficult task to decide on the relative merits of the several Cyclopedias, which, within these few years, have laid claim to public favour; but, of the work before us, we can assert that it appears to be executed throughout with anxious care, and, in some of its departments, with great ability, accompanied by features of originality not often to be met with in this species of publication.

Of "*Psyche the Soul, a poem, in seven cantos, by* JOHN BROWN, Esq." we feel very much disposed to speak favourably, from the good sense diffused over it; but, although we cannot adopt the author's own promptings of the critic's opinion, that—

> "Throughout the *corpus poetarum*,
> There's nothing half so harum-scarum;"

yet we regret exceedingly, that so much good sense and rhyming wit have not been employed in a more striking and connected poem. Could the author infuse, by some magic, into *Psyche*, a concatenation of events, which would keep the attention awake, there is sufficient in the poem to recommend it; and, as the *Hudibrastic* style has not been much used of late, this is, of course, a variety which has its good qualities to plead

plead in its favour; as it is, there are occasional scintillations with which we have been amused, and which will serve to fill up an idle hour, when not engaged in more serious occupations. There are, however, too many lines such as this,

"*Semper ego auditor tantum*,"

to please the mere English reader. Young says, we should

"Draw our wit as seldom as our sword."

The *twenty-first* number of the "*Pamphleteer*" contains, as usual, a variety of papers of very different merits. *A Dissertation on the State of the Nation, respecting its Agriculture*, is pursued on right principles, but not far enough. *The Essay, &c.—the* PRACTICE *of the* BRITISH GOVERNMENT, *distinguished from the abstract theory on which it is supposed to be founded, by* GOULD FRANCIS LECKIE, is written in such a way, as to call for a considerable share of our animadversion, did we not recollect, that writers of this description have no landmark but expedience, and no beacon but the powers that are: if the *practices* of the British Government are to be resorted to as proofs of what our constitution, as by law established, is, we fear, indeed, that we have nothing left us for which it is worth our while to contend. The following passage is, we conceive, an insult to all the people of England. "It results from these reflections, that, with all the advantages of the present form of government, a certain portion of corruption is necessary to keep it together, and be, as it were, the cement to the building; that without it there would be no consistency, and the whole would threaten to crumble to pieces." The paper of Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, in favour of the practicability of relieving the able-bodied poor, by finding employment for them, does not contain that fund of good sense, which we were willing to believe that Sir Egerton had the merit of possessing; whilst the *causes* of the present distresses are studiously kept in the background; and, as long as they are so, all expedients of the kind, here proposed, must fail: your committees above stairs, and your committees below, may labour, as at the stone of Sisyphus; it will roll down the hill again. There is one paper, however, in this collection, which we have read with interest—*Observations on the Effects of the Manufacturing System, by* Mr. OWEN; and the *Address to the Guardian Society*, deserves serious consideration.

From such trash as that of *Leckie*, we turn with pleasure to the pamphlet called, "*Remarks on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, in which the alteration of the Laws of Settlement, and Pauperism, its causes, consequences, and remedies, are distinctly considered by a Monmouthshire Magistrate, by* JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE, ESQ. Our want of room prevents us from giving a few extracts from this performance, which abounds in sound sense and just views of the present state of the poor, and of the remedies necessary for removing the mass of evils by which the lower classes are at present overwhelmed. Mr. Moggridge looks abroad with the eye of a patriot, and a sincere well-wisher to the whole family of man. He deals in no exclusive creed, nor does he advocate the detestable doctrine,—that the *labourer* should be the first person who is to be denied admittance at nature's table!

"*An Enquiry into the State of the French Finances, by* COUNT LANGUINAIS," proves that something can yet be told in France, which it may be desirable for the French nation to know. Those who are in this country desirous of knowing the shallowness of our neighbours' pockets, will find a translation of it entitled to their attention.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR has recently added another proof of his unabated zeal, in a pamphlet, called "*On the approaching Crisis, or on the Impracticability and Injustice of resuming Cash Payments at the Bank, in July* 1818. With every feeling of respect for the pure intention of the author, we cannot help lamenting his bias in favour of a paper currency, which has induced him to put forth, what he terms, "a public protest against any attempt, in these inauspicious times, to restore a currency in coin." The conclusion to which he desires to bring his reader, will probably raise a smile; for he is so sanguine in his views of the advantages of a national paper currency, that the only question to settle, in his mind, is the means of disposing of the profits. He makes the probable gain of a continued suspension of cash payments at the Bank to amount to 640,000*l.* per annum, and this sum he proposes to divide between the Bank and the public; and he has taken the pains to point out seven distinct species of public improvements, to which the money may be devoted!

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT has published his *Bill for Parliamentary Reform*; and its prolixity and complicated causes fully

fully justify Sir Francis Burdett in not introducing it to parliament. We see in it little attention to those first principles of legislation, which reason and philosophy have developed within these few years, and none of the plainness which ought to characterize a document calling for unanimity among the friends of reform.

"*The Report of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital of the City of Cork, containing Observations on the occasional Causes and Prevention of the present Epidemic Fever*, by JOHN MILNER BARRY, presents us with deplorable results arising from want of employment, sufficient food, suitable clothing, fuel, cleanliness, free ventilation, and from other various privations to which the poor are liable. The observations contained in this tract, merit the most serious attention of all medical as well as other persons: the necessity of cleanliness and ventilation is particularly enforced; and the use of quick lime, as a wash for the walls of infected apartments, has been proved to be decidedly advantageous, after an experience of fifteen years: but, besides lime, oxy-muriatic gas (chlorine) has been used, and produced the most decided effects in destroying contagion. It should be resorted to before white-washing. It is prepared by placing three parts of common salt, and one of black oxyde of manganese, in a Florence-flask, or saucer, pouring upon the ingredients two parts of sulphuric acid, and then laying the flask in a vessel of hot sand, or on red coals, in a chafing dish. The room should be closed up for a considerable time, and the agency of the gas confined: care, however, must be taken to avoid the inhalation of it, as it is, in any quantity, extremely noxious.

"*The Revolt of Islam, a Poem in* 12 *cantos, by* PERCY BYSSHE SHELLY," proves that the age of simplicity has returned again; but we fear that the experiment, or affectation of an almost total neglect of harmonious modulation and poetic quantity is carried to a very blameable excess. The following stanzas will convey some idea of the author's style.

There is a people, mighty in its youth,
A land beyond the oceans of the west,
Where, though with rudest rites, Freedom and Truth
Are worshipped; from a glorious mother's breast,
Who, since high Athens fell, among the rest,
Sate like the Queen of Nations, but in woe,
By inbred monsters outraged and oppressed,
Turns to her chainless child for succour now,
It draws the milk of Power in Wisdom's fullest flow.

That land is like an eagle, whose young gaze
Feeds on the noontide beam, whose golden plume
Floats moveless on the storm, and in the blaze
Of sun-rise gleams, when earth is wrapt in gloom;
An epitaph of glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe;—may thy fame be made,
Great people: as the sands shalt thou become;
Thy growth is swift as morn, when night must fade;
The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade.

The "*Substance of a Speech on the best means of counteracting the existing Monopoly, in the supplying of Beer, by* J. T. B. BEAUMONT, ESQ." should be read by every one who is desirous of destroying monopoly, and of drinking wholesome liquor at a fair and moderate price.

Mr. BRITTON'S *Catalogue Raisonne* exhibits the labours of this indefatigable writer in an interesting point of view, and we heartily wish him success in his multifarious undertakings.

The *first part* of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH'S *Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils*, with reference to the geological collection deposited in the British Museum, shewing their use in identifying the British strata, has just made its appearance, and merits attention.

Mr. ABERNETHY has just published his *Third Course of Lectures at the London College of Surgeons, on Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life, and on his Museum.* It appears, that many of the most important discoveries assumed by recent physiologists, have been borrowed from that celebrated surgeon.

ANTIQUITIES.

CATHEDRAL Antiquities of England; or, an Historical, Architectural, and Graphical Illustration of the English Cathedral Churches, No. XIV. and No. XV. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 12s.—imperial 4to. 1l. each.

The unedited Antiquities of Attica; from drawings by the artists of a Mission sent into Greece and Asia Minor; published at the expense of the Society of Dilletanti. 84 engravings. 10l. 10s.

Pompeiana:

Pompeiana: or the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii. Nos. I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; by Sir William Gell and John P. Gandy. 8s. each part.

ASTRONOMY.

Nautical Astronomy by Night; intended chiefly for the use of the Navy; by Lieut. W. E. Parry, R. N. 4to. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence, and other unpublished Writings, of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Author of Letters on Education, Agrippina, &c.; by Miss Benger. 2 vols. Crown 8vo.

Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte; by J. Williams. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Boosey's Catalogue of German Books, for 1818; including many of the latest and principal standard publications. 1s.

Hayes' Catalogue of Books, 1818, on Sale at No. 29, King-street, Covent-garden. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Books in early Literature, now on Sale by J. Fiske. Part I. 2s.

BOTANY.

Muscologia Britannica; containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically arranged and described; with Plates illustrative of the Characters of the Genera and Species; by William Jackson Hooker, F.R.S A.S. L.S. &c. and Thomas Taylor, M.D. M.R.I.A. F.L.S. &c. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Key to Mair's Introduction to the Latin Syntax; wherein the principal Sentences extracted from Original Authors are carefully compared, and Reference is made to the Book and Chapter from which they are taken; by John Black, late Teacher of the Academy at Fortrose. 3s.

Scenes in Europe; for the amusement of Youth; by the Rev. J. Taylor. 12mo. plain 4s. coloured 6s.

A Table of all the French Parts of Speech; exhibiting in one view an Epitome of French Grammar; by L. S. de la Serre. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

An Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales; comprising Observations on the History and Antiquities of the Britons, the Romans in Britain, the Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Danes, and the Anglo-Normans; by James Norris Brewer. One large volume, 8vo. 1l. 4s. and 1l. 11s. 6d. royal.

Part IX. Aspin's Universal History.

LAW.

Practical Hints for abstracting Title Deeds: arranged under heads; by Sam. Harper, Law Stationer. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A Collection of the several points of Sessions Law: alphabetically arranged; by the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Trial of Andrew M'Kinley before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 18th July, 1817, for administering unlawful oaths. 2s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term 58 G. 3. 1817; by W. Selwyn and R. V. Barnewell. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Observations on some Important Points in the Practice of Military Surgery, and in the Arrangement and Polices of Hospitals; illustrated by Cases and Dissections; by John Hennen, Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals. 8vo. 12s.

The Influence of the Atmosphere, more especially of the Atmosphere of the British Isles, on the Health and Functions of the Human Frame; by James Johnson, M.D. 8vo. 10s.

MISCELLANIES.

A Key to Moore's Almanack for 1818; containing comments on the universal propensity of mankind to respect astronomical forewarnings; with an interpretation of the chief mysteries belonging to Astrology; by a Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and a resident Member of the University of Oxford. 1s.

An Investigation of the cause of Easter 1818 being appointed on a Wrong Day; plainly shewing that, unless the present system of Computation shall be abolished, greater errors must ensue; containing also Proposals for a Universal Calendar; by a Member of the University of Oxford. 1s.

Quarterly Review, No. XXXV. 6s.

A complete Collection of Scottish Proverbs explained and made easy to the English reader; by James Kelly, M.A. 12mo. 7s.

Submission Exemplified, or the Amiable Stranger; a Narrative. 12mo. 6s.

An Essay on the Mysteries of Eleusis; by M. Ouvaroff, Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, &c. &c. Translated from the French by J. D. Price; with Observations by J. Christie. Illustrated with plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Essay on some Subjects connected with Taste; by Sir G. Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 8s.

The American Register; or, Summary Review of History, Politics, and Literature. 2 vols. 1l. 12s.

The Fortunate Youth; or, Chippenham Crœsus: containing the commencement, action, and denouement of the Newmarket hoax. With original observations, and various mysterious anecdotes and midnight adventures, connected with love and politics, during his two months' extraordinary career; hitherto unpublished. 8vo. 2s.

An Enquiry into the Abuses of the chartered Schools of Ireland; with Remarks

upon the Education of the Lower Classes in that Country. 8vo. 6s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, with a full-length Portrait, and Life of the Author, Quotations, &c.; by A. Holmes. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Pamphleteer, No. XXI. 6s. 6d.

The Substance of a Speech on the Monopoly of the Means of supplying Beer, and of its Cause, arbitrary Licensing; by J. T. Barker Beaumont, esq. 1s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Part VII. of Green's Universal Herbal.

NOVELS.

Correction, a Novel; by a Lady, Author of Geography, le Boquet, Elegant Repository, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Unknown of the Pyrenees, a Tale; 12mo. 6s.

Delusion; in 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

Mandeville; or the last Words of a Maniac. 7s.

ORNITHOLOGY.

British Ornithology, Vol. 1.; by John Hunt, of Norwich. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

POETRY.

De Vaux, or the Heir of Gilsland, a Poem; by Robert Carlyle. 8vo. 5s.

To-Day; a Satire. 8vo.

Agnes; a poem, in four parts; by Thomas Brown, M.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 7s.

The Mother and Child, a poem; by Miss Stockdale, Author of the Widow and her Orphan Family. 2s.

A Wreath for the Urn; an Elegy on the Princess Charlotte; by the same. 1s. 6d.

The Mirror of the Mind; poems, by the same. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Thoughts on Happiness, a poem; by the Rev. Francis Humfray, A.M. 8vo. 8s.

Tobias; a dramatic poem: with other Pieces; by James Jacobson, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

Rhododaphne, or the Thessalanian Spell. 8vo. 7s.

Beltshazzar's Feast; a Seatonian Prize Poem; by the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 3s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A View of the Present Increase of the Slave Trade, the Cause of that Increase, and suggesting a Mode for effecting its total Annihilation; with Observations on the African Institution and Edinburgh Review; and upon the Speeches of Messrs. Wilberforce and Brougham, delivered in the House of Commons, July 9, 1817 — Also, a Plan submitted for civilizing Africa and introducing Free Labourers into our Colonies in the West Indies; by Robert Thorpe, Esq. L.L.D. Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in that Colony. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Anticipation the Second; or, a Statement of the Finances of Great Britain, 1818; by the Author of Anticipation. 1s. 6d.

The Questions—What is a Libel? and What is the Province of a Jury in Cases of Libel? considered, with Reference to the Prosecution of Wm. Hone; by A. H. Esq. of the Inner Temple. 6d.

Reponse au Discours de Mi Lord Stanhope sur l'Occupation de la France par l'Armee Etrangere. 2s.

An Enquiry into the State of the French Finances and that of Public Credit; with Observations on the Budget of 1818; by Count Lanjuinais, Peer of France, &c.; translated by G. Hurdis, Esq. 8vo. 1s.

Remarks on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, in which the proposed alteration of the Laws of Settlement and Pauperism, its causes, consequences, and remedies, are distinctly considered; by a Monmouthshire Magistrate. 8vo. 2s.

An Inquiry into the Question, "Whether the Freeholders of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland; by John Trotter Brocket. 8vo. 2s.

A Letter to Lord Erskine on such parts of his Armata as relate to Corn and Wool; by Philopatria. 1s. 6d.

The Rights of Property vindicated against the Claims of Universal Suffrage. 8vo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

A Sketch of my Friend's Family; intended to suggest some practical Hints on Religion and Domestic Manners; by Mrs. Marshall. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Catholic Manual; an Exposition of the controverted Doctrine of the Catholic Church; with preliminary Observations and Notes; by the Rev. John Fletcher. 4s. 6d.

Popery the Religion of Heathenism; the Letters of Ignotus, published in the Times, with additions, proving the Conformity subsisting between the Romish Religion and the Religion of the Ancient Heathens. 3s.

A Letter to the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A. in reply to his Defence of the Church Missionary Society; by the Rev. B. S. Carwithen.

Sermons on the Commandments; by Robert Jones, D.D. late Senior Chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope. 8vo. 6s.

The Church her own Apologist; proving her Moderation from her Constitution, Appointments, and Practice, and the Mean she preserves between the two Extremes of Popery and Enthusiasm. Altered from Puller; by the Rev. D. Campbell, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. 8s.

Remarks on the Design of the Gospel: intended to illustrate the Christian Character, and to refute some of the practical Errors which have been attached to the Faith. 3s.

A Sermon delivered at St. Enoch's Church, Glasgow, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817;

1817, the Day of the Funeral of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte Augusta of Wales; by the Rev. William Taylor, Jun. D.D. Minister of St. Enoch's Parish, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. 1s. 6d.

Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions; by Francis Skurray, B.D. Fellow of Lin. Col. Oxford. 12mo. 5s.

The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem, as connected with the Scripture Prophecies; by the Rev. George Wilkins, A.M. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull; and Vicar of Lowdham and Lexington, Nottinghamshire. roy. 8vo. 20s.

A Caution against the prevalence of a Novel Custom in Dessenting Congregations. 8vo. 2d.

Sermons; by D. Wilson. 8vo. 12s.

The Reformation from Popery the Work of God. A Sermon preached at Bushey Chapel, Herts, Dec. 28, 1817: by the Rev. T. Gilbart. 2d edition. 1s.

Christianity and Present Politics, how far reconcileable; in a Letter to Mr. Wilberforce; by the Rev. H. Bathurst, L.L.B. Archdeacon of Norwich. 3s.

Banks for Saving; a Sermon; by the Rev. Samuel Slocock. 8vo.

The Liturgy of the Church and State, accommodated throughout to the Precepts and Practices of the Son of God and his Apostles. 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Magna Britannia,—Derbyshire; by J. Lysons. 4to. 3l. 10s.—royal 4to. 6l. 6s. With views, 7l.

Britannia Depicta; by the same. 4l.—large paper, 6l 6s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the western Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island; by Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. F.RS. 1 vol. 4to. With 15 plates, 2l. 2s.

Billets in the Low Countries, 1814 to 1817, in Letters; with 4 coloured plates. 12mo. 7s.

AMERICAN BOOKS,

Just Imported by John Souter, 73, St. Paul's.

Memoirs of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

The Age of Revelation, or the Age of Reason, shewn to be an Age of Infidelity; by Elias Boudinot, L.L.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Medical Sketches; by James Mann, M.D. A.A.S. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Memoirs of Stephen Burroughs. 7s.

A Sermon preached at Haverhill (Mass.), in remembrance of Mrs. Harriett Newell, Wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell: to which are added, Memoirs of her Life; by Leonora Woods, D.D. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Regulations for Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and Conduct of the Infantry of the United States; by Col. Alexander Smyth. 8vo. 18s.

The American Reader, containing elegant selections in prose and poetry; by Asa. Lyman, A.M. 3s. 6d.

Beauties of the Bible, being a Selection from the Old and New Testaments; by Ezra Sampson. 4s.

The Letters of the British Spy. 4s.

Bible News or Sacred Truths, relating to the Living God, his only Son and Holy Spirit, by Noah Worcester, A.M. 5s.

Evangelical History, or a Narrative of the Life, Doctrines, and Miracles of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour, and of his Holy Apostles; by Alden Bradford. 7s. 6d.

The Elements of War; by Isaac Maltby. 10s.

Essay on Sheep; by Robert R. Livingston, L.L.D. 8s.

MODERN FRENCH BOOKS,

Just Imported by the Same.

Tableau de la Campagne D'Automne de 1813, en Allemagne; par un officier Russe. 8vo. 6s.

Campagne du Prince Eugene en Italie, pendant les Années 1813 et 1814. 4s. 6d.

Description des Tombeaux qui ont été decouvertes à Pompeï dans l'Année 1812; par A. L. Millin. 8vo. avec gravures 9s.

The Complete Works of Xenophon, translated into French, with the Greek Text, and a Latin Version, the different readings of the manuscripts in the Royal Library; with a classical Atlas, Plans of Battles, &c. and fac-similes of 35 original manuscripts. 10 vols. 4to.

Thucydides, Greek, Latin, and French; the readings of 13 manuscripts of the Royal Library, &c. 8 vols. 4to.

Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Evénemens de la Fin du Dix Huitième Siècle; par M. Georgel. 2 tome. 8vo. 11s.

Histoire Complete du Procès relatif à l'Assassinat du Sr. Fualdès; avec notes sur les principaux personnages quit ont figuré dans cette cause célebré. Seconde edition. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE feel it proper to record a great change which is pending in one of the chief arts of social life, the generation, diffusion, and economy of Heat. Within the last two or three years, STEAM has been applied to this purpose in many manufactories in London and in the provinces. The system has so far succeeded, and has been so variously improved, that there are at this moment

ment in London several candidates who address different means of generating and diffusing it to public preference. In consequence, this method of creating heat, for all domestic purposes, is beginning to be much adopted. It is found, that all the rooms of a moderate-sized house may be kept at a temperate or at a higher degree of heat, night and day, by the steam generated from a single boiler of thirty or forty gallons, worked by one bushel of refuse coals. We have seen some manufactories in which the steam is carried through iron pipes around the skirting of the room, and the purpose of heating very well effected. Others convey the steam into the hollow sides of a copper cylinder within the apartment, which cylinder can have any ornamental form given to it. The heat, in this case, is generated by the circulation of the cold air through the centre of the hollow sided cylinder, and in due time the ascending heated air displaces all the cold air of the apartment. There is, on either plan, neither smell nor effluvia; and no possible danger exists, because the boiler may be worked in any out-building at a low pressure, regulated by a valve; and because the steam is conveyed in feeble pipes from the place of its generation to its ultimate destination. Mr. PONTIFEX, the copper-smith, of Shoe-lane, has constructed an apparatus on the latter plan, at 40 or 50*l.* cost; but the most magnificent application that we have seen of the principle is in *Whitbread's Brewery.* The public-spirited proprietors of that great establishment, under the direction of Mr. BRUNTON, an engineer, have erected five great boilers, and by means of steam conveyed in pipes through the liquids, like the worm of a still, they boil five or six hundred barrels of wort, or liquor, in half the usual time; and, in the business of the house, save two chaldrons of coals per day. The example is likely to be followed by other brewers; and the success of the same principle in offices, banking-houses, manufactories, and in many private houses, bids fair speedily to diminish the consumption of fuel in London by one-fourth, to lessen the nuisance of coal-smoke, to remove the structure of cumberous chimneys, to render accidents from culinary fires impossible, and, what will gratify every philanthropist, to destroy the disgraceful and inhuman employment of climbing-boys. The principle and its application are so simple, that no further illustration is necessary to enable workmen, in every part of the kingdom, to construct the apparatus; but, as we deem it of great social importance, we will, in an early number, introduce graphic representations of the best contrivances which have been adopted in the metropolis.

A full and authentic Life of the late Mr. CURRAN, by his son W. H. Curran, esq. of the Irish bar, is in preparation.

The Rev. C. J. LATROBE will shortly publish a Narrative of his late Tour in South Africa; together with some account of the state of the missions of the United Brethren in that interesting country. The work will make a quarto volume, and be embellished with engravings.

Memoirs of JOHN EVELYN, esq. author of the Sylva, &c. edited by W. BRAY, esq. author of the History of Surry, &c. from original manuscripts in the library at Wotton, are preparing for publication, in two vols. 4to.

G. ARNOLD, esq. is preparing a History of the Civil Wars of England, illustrated by 200 engravings, from original paintings.

An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, and of the most remarkable places in the neighbourhood; by Sir THOS. CLIFFORD, bart. and ARTHUR CLIFFORD, esq. will appear in a few days. It will be embellished with five engravings, of which three are portraits from original paintings: one of Judge Littleton, another of Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1682; and the third of Walter first Lord Alston.

At the same time will appear, Collectanea Cliffordiana, in three parts; containing anecdotes of illustrious persons of the name of Clifford; historical and genealogical notices respecting the origin and antiquity of the Clifford family; and Clifford, a tragedy; by ARTHUR CLIFFORD, esq. These two works have been printed at Paris, and, besides their intrinsic merit, afford a favorable specimen of the arts of printing and engraving.

Letters of a Prussian Traveller, interspersed with numerous anecdotes descriptive of a tour through Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Istria, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, the Morea, Greece, Calabria, Italy, the Tyrol, &c. &c.; by JOHN BRAMSEN, esq. will soon appear.

The Rev. E. W. GRENFIELD, of Bath,

Bath, has in the press, a work on the Connexion of Natural and Revealed Theology.

The Rev. T. T. HAVERFIELD is preparing a volume of Lectures on the Church Catechism.

THOMAS BOWDLER, esq. is preparing a new edition of what he calls, the Family Shakspeare; containing all Shakspeare's Plays, with the omission of some expressions not proper to be read aloud in a family.

It is announced that Dr. REES' New Cyclopædia will be completed within the present year.

Captain MAITLAND, of the Bellerophon, has, in a manly Letter, published a refutation of the slanders against Napoleon, introduced into a time-serving work, called the Edinburgh Annual Register; the historical part of which is a disgrace to the free press of Britain.

Dr. A. BROWN, professor of Rhetoric, in the University of Edinburgh, who was some time resident in America, and became possessed of numerous valuable documents in regard to the history of North America, has, for many years, devoted his leisure hours almost exclusively to the composition of a great work on the physical, moral, and political history of America, which, it is understood, is nearly ready for the press.

Mr. JOSEPH GWILT, author of a Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches, has put to press a work entitled, "Notitia Architectonica Italiana, or Concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy;" arranged as a book of reference, as well for the traveller as for the study. It is expected to appear in April. The same gentleman has just completed a translation of Vitruvius, which will shortly appear.

Dr. MACCULLOCH, president of the Geological Society, has prepared for the press a work on the Geognosy of the Hebrides, particularly the outer range of these interesting islands.

A summary view is in preparation, by Captain M'KONOCHIE, R.N. of the Statistics and existing Commerce of the principal Shores of the Pacific Ocean; with a detail of the most prominent advantages which seem to be connected with the establishment of a central colony within its limits.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Friday, March 20.

An Abridgment of Dr. JAMIESON'S Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, by the author, will shortly appear.

Mr. COBBETT announces a design to publish a popular *English Grammar;* and also to re-publish, *Le Maitre Anglois*, a French Grammar, of which, at an early period of his life, he was the author.

A Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal in 1816, undertaken by order of the French government; comprising an account of the shipwreck of the Medusa frigate, the sufferings of the crew, and the various occurrences on board the raft, in the desert of Quasa, at St. Louis, and at the Camp of Daccard, &c.; by J. B. H. SAVIGNY and ALEXANDER CORREARD, is in great forwardness.

A work is printing called, the English and French, and French and English Cambist, or Tables of Exchange, from one farthing to a million pounds sterling; and from one denier to a million livres; by JOHN HENRY BREHIER; to be comprised in a portable volume.

Mr. ROBERT MACWILLIAM, architect, has in the press, an Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry Rot, in quarto, with plates.

A new journal, in the form of a quarto newspaper, is preparing, entitled, the *Medico Chirurgical Reporter.* It will be divested of all extraneous matter, and will contain the spirit of every thing new or useful in the medical and philosophical publications of the day.

The second part of the second volume of the Wernerian Natural History Society, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. BOOG, of Paisley, has communicated to the Edinburgh Royal Society, Letters from his son, giving an account of recent discoveries respecting the Sphinx and the principal pyramid of Egypt, which have been made by Captain Campbell and Mr. Salt. By very laborious excavations, which were made in vain by the French savans, these gentlemen have discovered that the sphinx is cut out of the solid rock on which it was supposed merely to rest. They found that the short descending passage at the entrance to the pyramid, which afterwards ascends to the two chambers, was continued in a straight line through the base of the pyramid into the rock upon which the pyramid stands. This new passage, after joining what was formerly called the well, is continued forward in a orizontal

horizontal line, and terminates in a well ten feet deep, exactly beneath the apex of the pyramid, and at the depth of one hundred feet below its base. Captain Campbell has likewise discovered an apartment immediately above that called the King's chamber, and exactly of the same size, and of the same fine workmanship, but only four feet in height.

Early in March will be published, the first volume of a complete translation of Ovid's Epistles; by EDWARD D. BAYNES, esq. A faithful version of these elegant and impassioned Epistles has long been a desideratum in the literary world.

A new Picture of Rome is in the press; containing a general description of the monuments and most distinguished works in painting, sculpture, and architecture, both ancient and modern, of that celebrated city and its environs; by M. VASI; and embellished with numerous views of public buildings, and a large map of Rome.

A very promising society has recently been instituted in London by some young men, following the profession of civil engineers, for the purpose of mutual communication on the many important topics immediately or more remotely connected with their professional pursuits. The principle of their association is the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst all the members; on which account the society is restricted to practical engineers, and to such students of general science as have especially directed their attention to those subjects which particularly concern the civil engineer.

A Poem, in two parts, entitled, Harvest, illustrated by an engraving, to which will be added a few other poetical pieces, by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON, will be published in March.

Mr. DONALD MACKAY has in the press, and will shortly publish in one volume, 12mo. the Ladies' Encyclopædia; being an introduction to those branches of science essential in the education of females.

Antonia, a tale, with other poems, will shortly be published, chiefly written in Malta during the interesting period of the Plague in that Island. To singularity of circumstance and character, the work will, it is said, add variety of composition.

Dr. THOMSON, editor of the Annals of Philosophy, having been appointed to the chemical chair of the University of Glasgow; and, being in consequence obliged to fix his future residence in that city, has engaged Mr. Arthur Aikin and Dr. Bostock, to superintend the publication of that periodical work.

Mr. DYER is printing an account of the Privileges of the University of Cambridge.

Natural History has now become a general study. At this moment there are pupils exploring southern Africa; others have begun their examination of the vast regions of our great Indian empire. Some are in South America, others in the British settlements in North America, and even on the confines the Russian and Chinese empire. We have no doubt that their extraordinary zeal and activity will afford us, in due time, a rich harvest of facts, in regard to the meteorology, hydrography, botany, zoology, and mineralogy of these remote regions.

Mr. S. P. THOMPSON, of Liverpool, is printing a descriptive Poem, entitled, Birkenhead Priory, a beautiful ruin on the shore opposite to that town.

The Rev. C. PHILPOT is preparing a History of the French Protestants and of the Reformed Church of France, from the introduction of protestantism to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Mr. WM. PHILLIPS will shortly publish the third edition of his work, entitled, Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology, with some additions. From this edition, however, will be excluded the few pages annexed to the last, as an outline of the geology of England and Wales; which, together with the maps accompanying it, will shortly be published separately, with large additions, under the title of a Selection of Facts from the best Authorities, arranged so as to form an outline of the geology of England and Wales; with a map and sections of the strata; designed for the use of the student.

The Rev. W. HETT, of Lincoln, has in the press two volumes of Discourses, which will appear in the course of the spring.

Astarte, a Tale, with other poems; by the author of Melancholy Hours; is in the press.

On the first of May will be published, on fine paper, to be continued monthly till completed, the first number of an Ecclesiastical Biography; containing the lives of Christ, the apostles, the fathers, martyrs, founders of sects, &c.; arranged chronologically, to form a connected

connected history of the Christian church.

M. SEMONIN, teacher of the French language at Worcester, will shortly commence a quarterly French publication, to be entitled, *Le Portefeuille François, ou Melange Anecdotique, Dramatique, et Litteraire.* The number printed will be limited to that subscribed for.

Early in March will be published, the Report of a Committee of the Humane Society of New England, relative to a large Marine Serpent seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August, 1817.

Mr. BERNARD O'REILLY, who, in the summer of 1817, undertook a voyage to Davis's Straits, as surgeon on board a whale-ship, for the express purpose of scientific pursuits, is about to publish, in a quarto volume, Observations on Greenland, the adjacent Seas, and the north-west Passage to the Pacific Ocean; illustrated by numerous drawings from his own continued observations.

Ghlan Chuin, or the Exile of Scotland, a Tale; and the Adventures of Edward Wortley, by WILLIAM WORTLEY; are nearly ready for publication.

Observations on the History of the Punishment of Flagellation, particularly its use in Schools; shewing the dangerous tendency of this indecent practice, and exposing the real cause why it has been so long a favorite mode of correction amongst those who have the care of youth; with references to BOILEAU's History of the Flagellants, &c. have been announced for publication.

A Voyage to Locuta, a Fragment, with etchings, will shortly appear.

Four vessels are equipping by government for the purpose of exploring the Greenland seas, which are now believed to be more than usually free from ice. Two of these vessels, under the command of Capt. BUCHAN, will endeavour to penetrate to the north pole, while the other two, under Capt. ROSS, will proceed up Davis's Straits, the extent or termination of which is still utterly unknown. The ships are to be ready for sea by the beginning of next month.

Those who feel interested in the progress of the arts, will be gratified to know that paper-hangings are now manufactured capable of being washed with soap and water, and by this peculiar quality alone are they to be distinguished from those in common use. Where they have been used, we understand that they have been highly approved of. The public are indebted to Messrs. CREESE and Co. of Great Newport-street, Long Acre, for this valuable and useful discovery; and we have no doubt they will receive that patronage which, in our opinion, they so justly deserve.

Mr. CURTIS has in the press, an Introductory Lecture to his course on the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the ear, as delivered at the Royal Dispensary.

Such is the rapid progress of *the Interrogative System*, in the principal schools of the Empire, that the inventor, Sir Richard Phillips, now sells above one hundred thousand copies per annum of the Grammars and Elementary Books adapted to that system. Most of these works have been translated and republished in France, Germany, and America,—where this system of teaching by mixed questions, without answers, begins also to be generally adopted. The English system serves as the basis of that of Pestalozzi; and, in regard to the mechanical systems of Bell and Lancaster, it may emphatically be called, THE INTELLECTUAL OR THINKING SYSTEM.

The method of making French varnish, for cabinet work, as published by Mr. GILL, is to take shell lac, three parts; gum mastich, one part; gum sandarach, one part; alcohol (rectified spirits of wine), forty parts. The mastich and sandarach must first be dissolved in the alcohol, and then the shell lac: this may be done either by putting them into a bottle loosely corked, and placing it in a vessel of water, heated below the boiling point of alcohol, until the solution is effected; or by putting the ingredients into a clean Florence oil-flask, the neck of which is partially closed by a cork, having a narrow slit along it, and heating it over a spirit-lamp. The alcohol which escapes during the process must be replaced by an equal weight of it, after the operation is over,—as it is desirable that the varnish should consist of the proportions given, in order to be good. The solution may be poured off for use from the impurities which remain, but it must not be filtered, as that operation would deprive the lac of some of its qualities. In cases where a greater degree of hardness in the varnish is desirable, and its colour is but a secondary consideration, one part of shell lac, with eight parts of alcohol, is to be preferred.

Miss CROKER'S Novel, intitled "the Question,—Who is Anna?" is in the press, and will very soon appear.

An edition of Sallust, edited by Mr. VALPY, will shortly appear.

The Comedies of Terence, by the same, are also in a state of forwardness.

Mrs. SHERWOOD has in the press a new work, entitled, History of the Fair Child's Family, or the Child's Manual; being a collection of stories, calculated to shew the importance and effects of a religious education.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, of Islington, has in the press, new editions of his Juvenile Tourist and Juvenile Pieces, with considerable augmentations and improvements.

Dr. SPIER will shortly publish, in a small volume, General Views relating to the Stomach, its fabric, functions, &c.

Shortly will appear, a new poem, entitled, the Recluse of the Pyrennees, inscribed to his Serene Highness Prince Leopold.

Dr. JONES, of Landybie, and of Chingford, has in the press a New Translation of the Gospels from the Greek into Welsh. He states, that the received version was rendered from the Latin and English texts by men who were but little acquainted with Greek, and not at all with the Syriac; and he submits his intended publication to the serious perusal of the ancient Britons on these pretensions,—that it is the only honest version of the Gospels ever prepared by an individual hand, and the only instance in which the Scriptures have met with the fair and liberal translation commonly given to other writings.

An essay will be speedily published on the best Means of spreading Divine Truth in the numerous unenlightened Villages of Great Britain, including Itinerant Preaching, Sunday Schools, and Bible and Tract Societies.

To prevent the dry-rot in oak timber, MR. JOHN SHILLIBEER, of Walkhampton, near Plymouth, proposes, instead of felling oak immediately after the tree has recommenced its growing—when the pores are open and extended to receive the great quantity of sap which is thrown up into the trunk and branches of the tree from the roots, and when also it is soft and easy to be cut, and the bark separates from the trunk with great facility, the sap, which should have returned to the roots, being dried by the sun, the pores remain open, and soon become infected with this pernicious disease—to let the tree stand until the vegetation has entirely ceased (say till Christmas); the sap will have returned into the roots; the pores which had been opened in the spring to receive it, will be naturally closed; the bark, which would have separated with ease, will be found inseparable; and the trees, when cut and seasoned, (for a comparatively short time,) will be so hard and impenetrable, as to prevent the disease from ever affecting it. The bark, under such circumstances, becomes a solid mass, and secures the tree from injury, and consequently prevents the introduction of the dry-rot. Comparison of trees, felled at different periods, has enabled him to arrive at this conclusion.

The following are the height, in feet, of the principal hills in the north-west of England, above the level of the sea: Brown Willy, Cornwall, 1,368; Butterton Hill, Devon, 1,203; Breadlumy Beacon, Glocester, 1,203; Cader Brown, Cornwall, 1,011; Carraton Hill, Cornwall, 1,208; Cawsand Beacon, Devon, 1,792; Cleane Down, Glocester, 1,184; Dundry Beacon, Somerset, 1,638; Hensbarrow Beacon, Cornwall, 1,034; Inkpin Beacon, Hants, 1,011; Kit Hill, Cornwall, 1,067; Malvern Hill, Worcester, 1,444; Rippon Tor, Dartmouth, Devon, 1,549.

GERMANY.

The best German poem produced this year, is printed in the *Urania*, an almanac for 1818. The title of this piece, which is in three cantos, is *Die Bezauberte Rose*—the Enchanted Rose. Brockhaus, the publisher, in 1816, offered three poetical prizes, for a romantic tale, a poetical epistle, and an idyl. The above-mentioned piece, by Ernest Schürtze, obtained the prize of 50 ducats in the first class. It is written in the manner of Wieland's Oberon, except that the stanzas are more regular; the whole is more delicate, and, as it were, of pure etherial texture: it combines all the magic tone of melody. The young poet died at Celle, in the Hanoverian dominions, in his 28th year, after receiving the intelligence of the success of his piece, and just as he was preparing to set out for Italy. He contracted the disease which proved fatal, during the siege of Hamburgh, in 1813, when he served as a volunteer in the Jägers. We are promised his posthumous works, together with a memoir of his life, by Professor Bouteswick of Gottingen.

Mr. C. K. Barth, of Baireuth, is printing the *Ancient History of Germany*, down to the time of Arminius, in

in two 8vo. volumes, the second of which will be devoted to the geography of the country, and the manners, religion, &c. of the inhabitants.

DR. OLBERS, of Bremen, the celebrated astronomer, discovered a new comet, on the first of November, in the west shoulder of the Serpent, between the Stork and the Star, 104 of Bode's Catalogue. It is small, but brilliant; particularly towards the centre, and cannot be seen without a powerful telescope. At fourteen minutes past seven, its ascension was 253° 6′; its north declination, 9° 14′; its rotatory motion in the direction of east and west.

The following view of the Germanic population, has been published by authority:—

	Population.
Austria,	16,600,000
Prussia,	16,600,000
Bavaria,	3,400,000
Hanover,	1,300,000
Wurtemberg,	1,300,000
Saxony,	1,200,000
Baden,	1,000,000
Hesse,	510,000
Lippe Detmold,	80,000
Lippe Schauenberg,	30,000
Waldeck,	50,000
Weimar,	180,000
Gotha,	180,000
The Houses of Anhalt,	120,000
House of Schwartzenburg	116,000
Grand Dukedom of Hesse,	560,000
Hesse Homberg,	25,000
Meinungen, Coburg, and Hilburg,	160,000
Houses of Reuss,	84,000
Hohenzollern,	55,000
Holstein,	360,000
Oldenburg,	220,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	320,000
Brunswick,	220,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	70,000
Luxemburg,	240,000
Nassau,	280,000
Hamburgh,	120,000
Bremen,	50,000
Frankfort,	50,000
Lubeck,	44,000
Lichtenstein,	10,000

FRANCE.

A volume, entitled *De Linguâ Latinâ colendâ et Civitate Latinâ fundandâ, liber singularis*, has appeared at Toulouse. It is indeed a singular book. The author, who is a Spaniard devoted to the ecclesiastical profession in France, proposes to the great sovereigns assembled in congress, to found a Latin free Hanseatic city, to belong to all the nations of Europe. The plan may seem extravagant, and difficult of execution; but at least it is explained in a novel and original manner.

M. CHEV. DUPIN has communicated to the French Institute, an account of an aurora borealis, observed by him at Glasgow, on the 19th of September last. The night was fine, and the moon and stars were of a sparkling brilliancy. The heavens, towards the north, exhibited some whitish shootings, which, becoming less uncertain, soon displayed the appearance of the *aurora*. The light of it extended from the north, in a space terminated by a vertical circle, the plane of which was nearly perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic needle. The zenith was the last part luminous; it seemed a centre, from which the streamers emanated, and which, as they developed themselves, became more and more brilliant in proportion as they approached the horizon. However, they never descended that length, but terminated irregularly at fifteen or twenty degrees above it, presenting an angulous contour, like those glories with which painters environ the throne of the divinity. The most remarkable circumstances were the play of the rays, and their luminous undulations. They were projected in large groups, which alternately approached and receded from each other. At one time they seemed to rise in a body like an immense rocket, and at other times, to descend like a shower of light. The light was generally silvery white, or rather of a light orange hue.

ITALY.

An intelligent mineralogist has examined the rocks around Rome, and is convinced that the seven hills of the eternal city, and all the surrounding districts, are of Neptunian origin. He was enabled to trace with the greatest distinctness, a transition from clay, through other rocks, into clay, porphyry, and amygdaloid, which latter are described as lavas by Italian volcanists.

AMERICA.

MR. D. B. WARDEN has issued proposals for a Statistical and Historical Account of the United States of America, from the period of the first establishments to the present day, on a new plan. The work is intended to be comprized in four volumes, 8vo. with a new map of the United States, a plan of the district of Columbia, and a view of the capitol; all to be engraved by artists of the highest reputation. Subscriptions are received at No. 73, St. Paul's Church-yard.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell street to Old-street: down Old street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

WHOEVER will take the trouble to look over the above statement of the western district of the City Dispensary, will perceive that its boundaries encircle those parts of the town in which the fever, recently so much talked of, has been said principally to prevail. When the writer assures his readers, that with such a district immediately and constantly under his inspection, he has only, within the last six months, witnessed one fatal termination of fever;—when, moreover, he adds, as he is permitted to do, that his respected friend and colleague, Dr. Hancock, who attends the eastern district of the Dispensary, has not even seen a single death from the complaint during the same period, the fidelity of the representation being admitted, one or other of the following inferences cannot fail of being made:—that this same fever, unless it has been much more infrequent than the public has been led to suppose, has either proved very mild in its nature, or has, in the Dispensary practice, been very judiciously treated. The fact is, that although the numbers of febrile disorders have allowedly, within these few preceding months, exceeded the ordinary average, they have assumed, in the majority of instances, so benignant an aspect, as to reduce the merit of successful management to that of a mere negative nature. A great deal has recently been advanced on the efficacy and indispensableness of blood-letting in fever, and the Reporter would desire to be regarded as very far from subscription to those dogmatic articles in medicine which, on the other hand, indiscriminately decry the lancet in these affections, as necessarily an agent of destruction,—"a minute instrument of mighty mischief." In the present instances, however, he has never considered it requisite to proceed beyond local detractions of blood, and his colleague, Dr. H., reports that he has not, in any one case, judged even topical bleedings to be required,—an abatement of the febrile heat by saline medicines, preserving a free action in the bowels, and occasionally interposing blisters, seemed to embrace every indication of treatment.

But the writer must hasten to fulfil his last month's engagement, of briefly canvassing the question as to the manner in which fevers occasionally become more than commonly prevalent—a fact which cannot be disputed even by those who deny the existence of contagion as its source: and the whole controversy concerning contagion necessarily, therefore, narrows itself into the *quo-modo* of this assumed prevalence. Is it to be attributed to the state, at the time, of the air? Or does one individual impart the disease to another? And if the latter be the case, in what precise way is such communication effected? Whether is it by an atmosphere of infection formed around the body of the infecting individual, as one of the most able writers on the subject, (Dr. Adams) seems to suppose; or is the virus, as in the instance of small pox and measles, secreted by morbific processes going on in the body, and made to impinge, as it were, directly the body of another? "Let human contagion (says a celebrated author) for the future mean nothing more than small-pox, vaccinia, and the kindred forms of morbid secretions: it is not from such secretion, but from nastiness degenerating into infection, that the bodies, cloths, beds, and apartments of the poor in Great Britain derive their poisonous—their pestilential charge." In decided and entire opposition to the above assumption, others again, maintain that genuine fever can in no case arise without the previous reception into the body of the specific virus upon which it depends; that cold, that famine, that filth, that mental depression, nay, that epidemic conditions of the atmosphere, are only operative so far as they increase the natural predisposition to be influenced by the poison in question. These two opposite assumptions are both erroneous, from being stretched too far, and in a wrong direction; whereas, extended mutually to the point merely of meeting, they would then be equally marked by consistency and truth. Were filth and confined air sufficient *in se* to engender and propagate fever, the lanes and alleys of the metropolis would never be free from the infection; on the other hand, if the virus creative of the malady had an origin and influence independent on extraneous causes, we should never find the complaints occur as epidemics, and it would be of immaterial consequence whether cleanliness and ventilation were or were not attended to. Against Dr. Adams's opinion, that the communication is made through the medium of an atmosphere of infection, the consequence of confinement and neglect, we may adduce instances in which fever has been imparted from one

person to another even when every attention had been paid to the constant purification of the surrounding media. It would require a length of illustration inconsistent with the compendious restrictions of these pages, to do any thing like justice to the present enquiry, and it must suffice to say, that the disputants on contagion seem to have erred by reasoning too much in the abstract. Fevers are at once contagious and not contagious. Unlike what have been named the specific contagions, they result often from the influence of mere ordinary powers, such as certain states of the atmosphere; but like these contagions, they are also sometimes imparted from one to another individual. Popular mistake on this head appears principally to consist in attaching too much of a distinctive notion to the induced disease. Thus, persons talk of typhus in the manner they talk of small-pox or measles; and we hear of nervous fevers, bilious fevers, yellow fevers, jail fevers, and plague, as if each of these maladies had a specific and peculiar source: whereas, the several varieties are referable to the circumstances exterior and interior of the several recipients. Suppose, for example, that an individual, after having inhaled an infecting dose of the virus of a London fever, could be instantaneously transported to Constantinople during the prevalence in that city of what is there called plague, the resulting sickness would turn out to be plague, and not typhus, although typhus, if we must retain an unmeaning term, was the immediate source of the complaint. But the limits of this paper forbid further enlargement; and the writer can only be allowed to state with aphoristic brevity one or two practical inferences from the present inquiry. In the first place, then, it is fair to presume, and highly satisfactory to feel, that fevers in the metropolis of England will never again rise to the height or prevalence of actual plague, since the care that is now unremittingly observed to insure ventilation and cleanliness acts as a constant antidote to those epidemic constitutions of the atmosphere that occasionally visit us. Secondly, the laws of quarantine are mere vexatious impediments to commercial intercourse, without being attended with any beneficial effects, since, were a whole ship's crew, with the plague upon them, to be debarked in the port of London, they could not introduce the plague, without introducing at the same time, the atmosphere in which plague exists and spreads. And lastly, we may observe that the best security individually against fever, is to do what Mr. Sterne recommends with regard to the evil spirit and principle,—viz. to keep out of harm's way; but the fear of infection need not prove preventive of friendly intercourse and offices, since so much may be effected in obviating the propagation of the disease by a due observance of cleanliness and ventilation. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn, February 20th.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE art of bleaching seems destined to receive considerable improvement. In a paper lately published by Mr. GAVIN INGLIS, it appears, that if flax be pulled before it is too ripe, that it parts with its colouring matter much more readily than it does when left till the usual time; and it is also found that this great advantage might again be lost by improper watering. It has been uniformly found, that flax the greenest pulled is most proper for the finest purposes, and that the whitest flax after drying must be watered in a stream so small, as to require a dam being necessary to receive the water into a temporary pond to cover the flax. The succession of clean water, Mr. Inglis conceives, prevents the deposition of colouring matter, by washing or carrying it away, after being extracted from the flax; while the same flax, from several stagnant ponds, dug in the same ground, and filled with water from the same spring, was very dark in colour. The colour of the flax, after watering very much, depends upon the following causes:—the ripeness of the flax before pulling; the state of putridity of the stagnant water; the minerals which the water may contain; whether it is steeped in a pond dug, or one formed by damming a small stream; or, if a succession of parcels of flax (which is sometimes the case,) be watered in the same pond, where every succeeding parcel must partake of the contaminating dye produced by the fermentation of the former.—In the course of Mr. I.'s observations, he found the quantity and solubility of the colouring matter in proportion to the degree of ripeness; and in the ripest on a principle which he never till then knew to have an existence in flax, viz. iron,—which may be said to abound in ripe flax. In unripe flax the colouring matter is soluble in water; but, if the flax be allowed to stand on the ground till it has attained a rusty-brown colour, and the seed be fully ripened, the juices of the plant are then changed from mucilage to resinous matter, and certainly no longer soluble in water, so far as the resin is concerned,—unless assisted by solvents. Alkalies are the common solvents used by bleachers, but Mr. I. did not conceive them altogether adapted to his purpose: he took alcohol, and succeeded in bleaching, to a very beautiful whiteness, flax in its unripe state and its early stages, but, as the flax ripened,

pened, its power lessened. He exposed full ripe flax to the action of alcohol, both in a liquid state and in a state of vapour, till all the resinous matter was extracted; still a colour remained. He subjected it to the action of an oxymuriate, and was astonished to see the presence of iron so strongly indicated.—We forbear, at present, any remarks on these important observations and experiments, but we think they must lead to a great revolution in the present mode of bleaching; and do away, we hope, amongst other inconveniences, the noxious and disgusting effluvia now so common in or near flax ponds throughout the kingdom.

From *galls*, DR. JOSEPH BIANCHI, of Pisa, has obtained a volatile concrete oil, which has a bitter caustic taste, and the same odour as galls when pulverized. It is slightly soluble in water, which imbibes its smell and taste. It readily and copiously dissolves in alcohol; the solution which results is rendered turbid by a small quantity of water, but in more or less time, it re-assumes its transparency by the addition of a proportionate quantity of water. It unites to fixed oil, as that of olives; and to the volatile oils, as turpentine and lavender. Exposed on a piece of blotting paper, (or even writing paper) to the action of a slight degree of heat, it liquifies and anoints the paper so as to render it diaphanous. Continuing however the heat, it rises in a visible odorous vapour, and the paper becomes opaque, without retaining any trace of unctuosity. Moreover, this oily spot entirely disappears from the paper by the action of the solar rays, and even by the mere temperature of the atmosphere. By the latter mode the spot did not vanish till after twenty-eight days, during which the thermometer of Reaumur did not indicate a temperature above 14°. Liquified and absorbed by a cotton thread, it inflames when brought into contact with the flame of a candle. Spread and pressed on paper covered with turnsole, the paper reddens very sensibly. Lastly, the solution of sulphate of iron neither makes them become violet nor black. These properties, however, sufficiently prove, that this substance is a volatile concrete oil, and consequently, cannot be confounded with gallic acid.

Mr. R. PHILLIPS has published some observations relative to an analysis of the salts, prepared from the Cheltenham waters; wherein he says, he has no hesitation in asserting, that, by proper management, such a combination of purgative and chalybeate salts may be effected as would be much more efficacious, and more nearly resemble the Cheltenham waters, than any compound that can be obtained by evaporating these waters to dryness.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE quantity of foreign hops imported from Germany, Flanders, Holland, and America, amounted, on the 17th of January, to 9,178 bales and bags, of which the average weight is about 16,000 cwt. or 800 tons.

The number of French eggs landed at Portsmouth alone from the 5th of January last, to the 5th of the present month, amounts to 1,058,019! which, at the rate of sixteen for a shilling, is 9,510l. 18s. 5¼d.

The amount of sovereigns issued last year was 3,224,025l.; half-sovereigns, 1,037,295l. total, 4,261,320l.—Silver: half-crowns, 1,125,650l.; shillings, 2,458,560l.; sixpences, 657,162l.: total, 4,241,358l.—Grand total of gold and silver, 8,502,678l.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*January 23.*							*February 20.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	4	19	0	—	5	1	0	ditto.
————, fine .	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
——, Mocha .	6	4	0	—	6	10	0	6	10	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	9	0	1	9	—	0	2	0	per lb.
——, Demerara . .	0	1	9	—	0	2	1	0	1	10	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	5	8	0	—	5	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	4	10	0	—	5	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47	10	0	—	48	0	0	47	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	28	0	0	—	31	10	0	27	10	0	—	30	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags .	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	26	0	0	—	28	10	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars .	14	0	0	—	15	0	0	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs .	7	0	0	—	9	0	0	7	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	17	0	0	—	18	0	0	17	0	0	—	18	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . .	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	100	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	4	0	—	3	6	0	3	5	0	—	3	8	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new . .	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	2	2	0	—	2	4	0	ditto.
——, East India .	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China . .	1	5	7	—	1	15	3	1	7	5	—	1	19	0	per lb

Silk

Silk, Bengal, skein	1 7 2 — 1 8 2	1 7 2 — 1 10 7	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 13 4 — 0 13 6	0 15 0 — 0 16 3	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 3 9 — 0 3 11	0 3 8 — 0 4 1	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0 5 11 — 0 6 1	0 6 9 — 0 6 11	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0 0 $8\frac{3}{4}$ — 0 0 $8\frac{5}{8}$	0 0 $8\frac{1}{4}$ — 0 0 0	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 0 $11\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 $0\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 10 — 0 0 $11\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 13 0 — 0 13 6	0 12 0 — 0 0 [illegible]	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 4 0 — 0 4 3	0 3 10 — 0 4 0	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 6 — 0 5 0	0 3 6 — 0 5 6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 14 0 — 3 18 0	3 15 0 — 3 17 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4 6 0 — 4 10 0	4 6 0 — 4 10 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 17 0 — 2 2 0	1 17 0 — 2 2 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5 12 0 — 6 0 0	5 11 0 — 6 0 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 11 6 — 0 0 0	4 0 6 — 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	3 18 0 — 3 19 0	3 19 0 — 4 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6 — 0 2 7	0 2 7 — 0 2 8	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0 5 8 — 0 6 0	0 5 8 — 0 6 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 25s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 23.—Amsterdam, 36 10 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24.—Leghorn, $51\frac{1}{4}$.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 221l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 810l.—Coventry, 950l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1500l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 202l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 49ls.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 65l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 25th, were $79\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, $80\frac{3}{8}$; 4 per cent. $99\frac{1}{4}$; Navy 5 per cent. $106\frac{1}{4}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb.* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 111.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABLITT N. Great Yarmouth, corn merchant. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and co. Old Jewry

Arndt J. G. and J. C. Moesiner, Coleman street, toy merchants. (Leigh, Mason, and co. New Bridge street

Barker R. J. Barker, and J. Barker, Lane end, Staffordshire, potters. (Nelson, Fisex street, Strand

Baynton T. and W. Kidderminster, grocers. (Leigh, Mason, and co. New Bridge street

Batt W. Weemore, Somersetshire, horse dealer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row

Bailey J. Reading, Berkshire, linen draper. (Fyre, Gray's Inn square

Boss W. George street, Euston square, gun maker. (Oates, Basinghall street

Bottrell T. Ratcliffe highway, victualler. (Masson, Newington Butts

Bradfield F. Wymondham, Norfolk, grocer. (Hine, Temple

Bray R. Gosport, haberdasher. (Amory and Coles, Lothbury

Brewer J. S. Bath, printer. (Highmoor, Scots yard, L.

Brown J. York, woollen draper. (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds

Brown H. Doncaster, dealer in clothes. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn

Brown A. Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple

Buckley J. Lawrence lane, warehouseman. (Wilde, Warwick square

Calverley R. Kegworth, Leicestershire, miller. (Berridge, Hatton Garden

Carter R. New Woodstock, Oxford, ironmonger. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse square

Champion J. Wenham Abbey, Essex, farmer. (Argill, Whitechapel road

Cheetham J. Oldham, Lancashire, shoe maker. (Wiglesworth and Crosley, Gray's Inn

Churchill S. Isle of Oxford street, distiller (Martin and son, Vinters hall

Coates W. Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer. (Wilson, Greville street

Cooke J. S. S. Golden lane, cheesemonger. (Constable, Symonds Inn

Cox W. H. Bread street, warehouseman. (Swain, Stevens, and co. Old Jewry

Cross R. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, victualler. (Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark

Crowther J. Huddersfield, wood turner. (Walker, Exchequer office

Davies W. Neston, Chester, draper. (Wright and Cole

Dawks T. Bath, horse dealer. (Young and Hughes, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Everitt J. and S. and E. Nash, Westminster road, stable keepers. (Boot, Clifford's inn

Fearnley T. Portsmouth, shopseller. (Templer, Glynes and co. Burr street, East Smithfield

Feather R. Romford, Essex, carpenter. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street

Goldspink R. Brooke, Norfolk, butcher. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn

Goodyear T. Aldersgate street, straw hat manufacturer. (Phipps, Basinghall street

Grace E. Seaton cottage, Northumberland, farmer. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow church yard

Green S. Mill street, Lambeth, blacking manufacturer. (Mills, New North street, Red Lion square

Griffin T. Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, timber merchant. (Pittman, Symonds Inn

Hanson J. Southwick, Hants, victualler. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn

Hellear W. Winchester, brewer. (Allen, Clifford's Inn

Hinscliff J. Halifax, dealer. (Becket, Noble street, Fetter lane

Hurry S. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker. (Bucklersbury lane

Hyde W. Earl street, Blackfriars, merchant. (Robinson and Hammond, Austin Friars

Irving W. and P. Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Jenden C. Worthing, Sussex, tailor. (Kelly, Clement's inn

Jones J. Willingsley, Homel Lacy, Herefordshire, corn dealer. (Dax, Son, and co. Poughry street

Jones T. Deritend, Warwickshire, picture frame maker. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn

Jorden T. Bristol, dealer. (King, Serjeant's Inn

Jump J. and F. Hargroves, Fore street, hat manufacturers. (Phipps, Basinghall street

Keene T. Fulham, victualler. (Shuter, Millbank street, Westminster

Knight B. Stafford, baker. (Gaskill, Gray's Inn

Legeyt J. Longwardine, Herefordshire, farmer. (Pewtriss, Gray's Inn

Legg F. Cooper's row, Tower hill, merchant. (Martin and sons, Vinter's hall

Lloyd W. and W. Lower Thames street, slopsellers. (James, Bucklersbury

Lloyd W. jun. Bindon, Essex, farmer. (James, Bucklersbury

Lock J. High street, Woolwich. (Parkers, Greenwich

Mall S. G. Tongham, Monmouthshire, dealer. (King, Serjeant's Inn

Miller

Miller J. Regent's Terrace, Chelsea, merchant. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Mitchell S. Dorking, Surrey, linen draper. (West, New Boswell court, Lincoln's Inn fields
North S. B. Manchester, factor. [Harvey and Bennell, St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street
Oddy G. Silver street, Golden square, soap maker. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square
Ollerton R. Bradford, Wilts, shopkeeper. [Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's Inn fields
Parsons J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Wilker, Manchester
Pickton W. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Pickard D. Liverpool, coach maker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Pilsbury F. Chelsea, taylor. (Heard, Hooper's square, Goodman's fields
Polly J. Thayer street, Manchester square, linen furniture dealer. [Richardson and Miller, New Inn
Powell P. M. Hastings, librarian. (Lamb and Hawk, Princes street, Bank
Powis R. Grosvenor Mews, veterinary surgeon. (Hooper, Mansion house place
Porter T. Arthret, Cumberland, shopkeeper. (Clennel, Staple Inn
Privett P. Bighton, Hampshire, maltster. [Emly, Essex court, Temple
Proctor W. Sheffield, optician. [Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn
Rose S. Swansea, Glamorganshire dealer. [Price, Lincoln's Inn
Sanders J. Chichester, grocer. (Few, Ashmore, and co. Henrietta street Covent Garden
Sedgwick W. Liverpool merchant. (Chester, Staple Inn
Sheeres M. Aldersgate street, victualler. [Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark
Schmaling F. W. Fenchurch street, merchant. (Crowder and co. Old Jewry
Simister S. Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Duckworth and co. Manchester
Smith W. Oxford street, ironmonger. [Richling, Frith street, Soho
Smith J. Halifax, corn dealer. [Willis and co. Throgmorton street
Smith W. Stone, Staffordshire, grocer. (Lee, Mason, and co. New Bridge street
Snuggs J. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, mercer. (Spottiswoode, Old City Chambers
Spencer C. Manchester, commission broker. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Stenhouse ... Dowgate hill warehouseman. (Parton, Cheapside
Strachan W. Liverpool, small manufacturer. [Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Strachan R. and ... Stubbs, Cheapside, warehouseman. [Parton, Cheapside
Thomas J. E. Reading, Berks, grocer. [Bartlett, Nicholas lane
Turner W. B. Huddersfield, merchant. (Bigg, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Tivoly J. Plymouth, master mariner. [Darke and co. Chancery lane
Tye G. J. Colchester, grocer. (Noy and Hardstone, Bell court, Mincing lane
Upson J. Park street, Southwark, baker. [Chapman and co. St Thomas Apostle
Utting J. H. Norwich upholsterer. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn
Walker P. S. East Smithfield, colour manufacturer. (Osbaldeston, London street
Walker J. Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer. (Wiglesworth and Crossley, Gray's Inn
Wagstaff G. Darley, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. [Ellis, Chancery lane
Wall G. Bromyard, Herefordshire, farmer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Watmough J. Liverpool, joiner. [Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Ward J. Milton Abbot, Devonshire, cattle jobber. [Alexander and Holme, New Inn
Walsh J. Halifax, merchant. [Becket, Noble street, Foster lane
Watkins J. Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, painter. Longland and ... Gray's Inn
Wilson J. Beverley, Yorkshire, hat manufacturer. (Lambert, Taylor, and co. Gray's Inn
Woolley W. Great Mary le bone street, haberdasher. (Newbon, St. Andrew's hill.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams J. Bristol
Andrews ... Market street, Westminster
Amis J. Little Britain
Anderton R. Birmingham
Appleton J. Stockton upon Tees
Ap Thomas Young D. and W. W. Abbott, Water lane
Ashbey J. Bexley, Herts
Atkins W. sen. and W. Atkins, jun. and S. Atkins, Chippingnorton, Oxfordshire
Bailey Z. Frome Selwood
Balmer J. City Chambers
Barker J. and J. Hemsley, Blackmoor, Yorkshire
Battier J. and son, Gould square
Becford C. Manchester
Bellairs A. W. and son, Stamford
Benson C. Birmingham
Berthon P. Cross street, Finsbury sq.
Birties R. Birmingham
Biss J. Bristol
Blackford D. Leadenhall street
Boardman S. and R. Liverpool
Boardman R. Norwich
Bodero C. and co. Cornhill
Booth J. Wibsey, Yorkshire
Booth G. Bishopwearmouth
Bowler G. son, and co. Manchester
Bowdler G. Shrewsbury
Boreyile T. Onslow, Salop
Bradbury J. Chatham
Bradshaw F. and co. Manchester
Burkitt W. Throgmorton street
Butler T. and W. E. Hodgson, Dewsbury
Butler J. and G. Beecroft, sen. Leeds, and T. Butler, Dewsbury
Card S. sen. Mere, Wiltshire
Carter G. Wheathampstead, Herts
Chandler W. Birmingham
Charles R. St. Albans street, Pall Mall
Champion J. Great St. Helen's
Chesmer H. Sittingborne
Cleugh R. North Shields
Cowen G. Great Prescott street
Cooper J. Y. Dalston
Cotterel E. S. Manchester
Craike E. and co. Borough market
Crowther W. and C. Tapp, Charlestt.
Cullen R. and J. Pears, Cheapside
Curry T. North Shields
Davies J. Shoreditch
Dufty J. Huish, Devonshire
Dunman G. Aldgate
Dyer W. North Leach, Gloucestershire
Earl A. Carlisle
Eastman T. Clement's lane
Elam E. W. March, Isle of Ely
Elgar R. jun. Burnham Westgate, Norfolk
Emmett H. J. and J. Gerrard street, Soho
Fean J. Parliament street
Fisher R. B. Southampton place
Fraving J. Blackwater, Surrey
Gardner T. jun. Liverpool
Garner J. Worcester
Garth W. Ballgrove, Lancashire
Grant J. Botley, Yorkshire
Gibbons T. and J. and B. Gibbons, jun. Wolverhampton
Glennie A. and J. S. and W. Fry, New Broad street
Goodchild J. jun. Bishopwearmouth
Gompertz A. Great Winchester street
Goring T. Staines
Goody T. Clement's lane
Gower T. Wethersfield, Essex
Greaves A. Queen street, Cheapside
Greives J. P. and co. Coleman street
Graves W. Falconbrough court, Soho
Haines H. Islington
Haigh J. Barnsley, Yorkshire
Haigh J. Marsden, Yorkshire
Hart F. Bridport
Hawkridge W. B. Cleveland street
Harbury J. Shoreditch
Hislop ... and ... Sadler, Bow lane
Holmes T. and co. Long Acre
Hopp ... Greenhammerton, Yorksh.
Hodgson W. Playhouse yard
Hodgson R. and F. Newcastle upon Tyne
Hodgkin J. jun. Coleman street
Holt W. Marsden, Lancashire
Howden W. Cannon street
Huxham W. Exeter
Hurry J. King's head court
Ingleby J. Lygan, jun. and C. Ingleby, Staughton, Fitzwilliam
Jessuram A. late of Howford's buildings, Fenchurch street
Johnson R. S. Great Yarmouth
Jones E. D. Berkshire
Jones R. Northumberland street, Strand
Jupe ... jun. Castle street, Leicester sq.
Kershaw F. W. Southwark and Greenwich
Knight W. Bagshot
Knight J. and J. Ashby, Gough sq.
Knowlton C. Bristol
Lax J. Sunderland
Laird P. Cardiff
Lathom ... and J. Parry, Devonshire square
Lawton W. ...mflew Chester
Le Mesurier ... and H. and co.
Leach J. Salisbury
Lee A. Wakefield
Lewis ... Tower hill
Long C. High Hoyland, Yorkshire
Lockwood G. Whitby, Yorkshire
Love ... Old Bond street
Lowe ... Field Royston, Lancashire
Lucas ... Liverpool
M Briar R. Fen court Fenchurch str.
M'Kenzie A. ... and H. Roper, Cross street, Finsbury square
Manton J. Birmingham
Martindale J. St James's street
Matthews ... Ratcliffe highway
Martin T. Chichester
M'Cracken A. ... and J. Gair, Great ... Helen's
Miller W. J. ... Liverpool
Moore H. Ironmonger lane
Nicholls T. and ... Marlow, Birmingham
Noble S. Denton, Kent
Parker ... South Lambeth
Patty J. Newgate street
Payne R. Liverpool
Packer J. Painswick, Gloucestershire
Peach D. ... Brantley
Peacock S. Lincoln
Pettel R. Great Winchester street
Phillips H. Carey street
Pidgeon P. and W. Stock Exchange coffee house
Potts W. Liverpool
Pashley C. Harrington
Quarton W. York
Ramsbottom ... and J. Potter, Norwich
Reed W. Fleet street
Reid J. Newcastle upon Tyne
Revis T. Cambridge
Rice L. Ashby de la Zouch
Richard W. Chatham
Richardson W. St. Nicholas lane
Robertson J. and J. Stein, Lawrence Pountney hill
Robinson J. Newcastle upon Tyne
Robinson D. and J. Stead, Dalton, Yorkshire
Rothey J. Dalton le Moors
Rott, T. and co. Liverpool
Scotland R. South Shields
Schroder J. F. jun. Crutched Friars
Schofield N. and T. W. Kershaw, Greenwich
Sherwood W. Liverpool
Shepherd J. Monmouth, Gloucestershire
Sheffen H. Bush lane
Small W. Taunton
Smith T. Lawrence Pountney lane
Smith J. Tabernacle walk
Spencer J. B. and co. Bearbinder lane
Stockham W. Bristol
Stanton J. ... Friars
Taylor A. Carlton, Lancashire
Thomson J. P. Great Newport street
Thomson W. Serle street
Thompson B. Peckham
Thompson J. sen. and J. Thompson, jun. Newcastle upon Tyne
Tomlinson J. Trinity street
Tomlinson J. Northwich, Cheshire
Tomlinson W. Norwich
Trevor J. and J. Richards, Whitchurch
Vandyke P. D. A. J. G. Leeuven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vink, Minories
Whitlaffe E. late of Bridport
Watson J. and ... and J. Bread street
Ward J. Attorneys
Whitney W. Lawrence Pountney hill
Whitehead ... Chesterton, ...
Whitehead A. ... within Saddleworth, Yorkshire
Whitaker J. ... Manchester
Whittle R. Liverpool
Winbrow P. Liverpool
Wagstaff ... T. Hoylandswaine, Yorkshire
Wilson W. ...ham
Williams J. Lower Coleman Street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats throughout the country make a very satisfactory appearance, and the latter sown, from the general mildness of the season, are particularly forward. Upon all dry soils, ploughing and field business in general has gone on with considerable dispatch, but, on those which are not so favourably situated, they are backward, from the wetness of the season, and will be late at bean setting. The pease and beans of the early districts, are partly above ground, and look well. The turnip crop has turned out one of the most abundant, and there has been no frost to injure it; but the great convenience of having the roots drawn and at home, ready for use, has been much remarked this season, in wet lands where cartage has been so difficult. Complaints of the rot in sheep increase, from the northern and midland counties, to such extent indeed, that some persons have lost, or been under the necessity of killing, their whole flocks. This calamity, it is supposed, will affect the country for years to come, and render every year more obvious the want of an improved system of sheep husbandry. The early lambing has been very successful in point of numbers, but both ewes and lambs have suffered from the wetness and sudden changes of the weather. All live stock, both fat and lean, are in demand, and apparently very likely to increase in price. Fat hogs are dearer. Long wool still on the advance. Hops a dull market, although the quantity in hand is small. Horses and milch cows at high prices. Wheat, from late and inferior land, rises in a damp and poor state, and also the barley; but the wheats upon the best soils have produced both good acreable quantities, and a heavy quality. Surface draining, and other improvements, have been carried on to a very considerable extent; land has risen in price, farms are in no want of tenants, and the state of the labourer is considerably improved; his situation is nevertheless bad,—his earnings are not yet fairly adequate to his support, and too many are still beating the rounds after uncertain employ.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 8s. 7d.—Pork 5s. 7d.—Lamb 7s.—Bacon 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Fat 4s. 8d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 100s.—Barley 30s. to 55s.—Oats 22s. to 40s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 1s.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 2l. 13s.

Coals, in the pool, 33s. to 43s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Feb. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester in the Year 1817, by THOMAS HANSON, *surgeon.*

1817.	BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE.	TEMPERATURE.			EVAP.	RAIN.	
	Mean.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Inches.	Wet Days.
January	29.83	40°.10	56°	24°	.903	1.220	16
February	29.95	43 .89	55	33	1.125	4.095	22
March	29.87	43 .20	56	21	1.083	2.075	21
April	30.39	46 .80	62	30	1.925	.130	7
May	29.84	49 .33	65	34	1.777	2.190	24
June	29.92	61 .10	85	43	2.259	4.015	20
July	29.85	59 .40	71	45	1.575	6.360	23
August	29.74	59 .00	72	44	1.545	5.280	25
September	30.04	58 .88	77	42	1.600	1.600	15
October	30.10	46 .30	58	32	.592	.460	16
November	29.93	49 .50	60	36	.550	2.820	24
December	29.63	37 .48	54	25	—	3.300	21
Annual Means, &c.	29.93	49°.59				33.605	234

1817.	WINDS.												CLOUDS.						
	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.	Brisk.	Boisterous.	Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cum.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stra.	Nimbus.
January	1	0	1	1	7	7	3	6	5	0	3	1	0	19	0	10	0	0	0
February	0	1	0	0	0	7	11	8	1	0	9	6	0	17	0	10	1	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	10	1	0	1	2	1	17	2	11	1	1	0
April	2	10	0	4	1	2	4	4	3	0	1	0	5	10	0	9	2	0	0
May	0	8	0	1	2	9	1	7	3	0	1	0	2	15	0	11	0	2	1
June	0	2	0	5	3	8	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	8	0	11	1	9	2
July	0	0	0	0	1	17	6	4	3	0	0	1	0	14	0	10	1	1	3
August	0	1	1	4	0	14	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	14	0	11	0	5	1
September	0	3	0	5	0	10	0	5	9	0	1	0	0	8	1	13	3	4	0
October	0	8	5	2	0	2	1	6	7	0	1	0	0	12	0	10	3	6	0
November	0	0	0	4	0	17	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	15	1	1	0
December	0	1	6	2	0	9	4	4	4	0	3	0	0	13	1	11	6	1	0
Total	3	34	13	28	14	117	43	61	51	0	21	10	8	160	5	132	19	30	7

The above annual mean pressure is two-tenths of an inch higher than it ought to be; the error was occasioned from the scale of the Barometer having been placed so much too low: of course the true annual mean will be 29.73 inches. The greatest elevation, when the correction is taken into account, will be 30.50,—which occurred on the 1st of February and the 7th of April; and the least is 28.44—which took place on the 20th January. The range of the extremes is 2.06 inches. Spaces described, taken from curves formed from the mean daily pressures, forty-five inches and a half, and the number of changes 118.

Mean annual temperature 49°.59; mean for the six summer months 55°.75; mean for the six winter months 43°.41. The greatest heat took place on the 22d of June, and the least on the 22d of March; the annual range of the extremes being 64°. The evaporation in December was interrupted.

Excepting April and May, we may pronounce the past year as having been gloomy and humid, yet not unfavourable to the harvest. Corn has been housed for the most part in excellent condition, and in quantity has averaged above an usual crop. There has been a general scarcity of fruit, particularly apples and plums, the blossoms of which were much injured by sudden and severe frosts, which also did much damage to hop plantations in the south.

Out of the 234 wet days, seventy are noted as complete rainy days. A few instances of thunder and lightning occurred in June and July. February was noted for boisterous winds from the north-west and west. The west and south-west winds continue as usual to prevail the most. The cumuli and cirri-cumuli clouds have been almost daily attendants.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE of the first measures of ministers, after the meeting of parliament, was hastily to repeal their Suspension Act of the last sessions. The secret history of this transaction has not yet transpired. Other select committees of ministers and their partizans have, however, been since organized, and their reports, as might have been anticipated, ascribes "discretion and moderation to the conduct of ministers!" We put it solemnly, whether a shorter and juster method of proceeding would not be to meet the reasonable demands of the nation by timely reforms and effectual reductions of expenditure?

On the 11th of February Mr. Fazakerley made a motion in the House of Commons on the infamous system of espionage, established by the present ministers; and, in the course of the debate, Mr. Bennett made the following interesting and affecting speech, which we preserve at length, as a striking memorial of the times.

Mr. Bennett said, that when the house recollected how this new committee had been

been appointed, they could not look with any degree of confidence to the result of their inquiries. It was the ministers who nominated the committee; it was the ministers who were to be tried; it was the ministers who were to furnish the evidence. He voted for the motion, because he thought that a case could be established, and which he should now endeavour to establish; and, if he succeeded, and the house should then refuse the motion, it would satisfy the country, that the nomination of this committee was one of the grossest juggles that any set of ministers had at any time ventured to impose upon the people. In the last session of parliament, the ministers thought proper to draw a bill of indictment against the people; two committees were appointed, and before them the case of the crown was heard; but, up to this moment, the case of the people had never been heard. One would have thought, then, that when the present committee was appointed, the case of the people would have been considered, and the case of the crown shut up. From all that had transpired respecting these transactions, no doubt could remain that the government had sent persons into the country to inflame the public mind. On the general question of spies, one gentleman, (Mr. B. Bathurst) who had stood forward as the general voucher for such persons, had furnished the very best answer that could be given against them; for he said, that the natural consequence was, to ferment the disturbances which they were employed to prevent. He (Mr. Bennett) did not wish to give any general opinion on the employment of spies; it was a nice point, and he would not then discuss it; but this he knew, that they were edge-tools which required a very cautious handling. As for those wretched beings who had been employed at Manchester, and in other parts of the country, they had done things which he could not think of without shame, nor mention without indignation. Some of them had been in the habit of earning six or seven shillings a week, but the temptation of getting fifteen shillings as spies, induced them to take up the most sanguinary employment. He held then in his hand, a pamphlet which had been published by Captain Raines, who was a captain in the militia, and had served under a gallant officer, now no more, whose name it would not be proper to mention. In this pamphlet, the writer sets forth the claims which he had upon the government, and stated that he had persuaded persons to join the luddites, and to enter into a horrid oath, in order that they might afterwards break it, and then betray the individuals who took it. Now he (Mr. Bennett) did not set himself up for a great moralist, nor pretend to any superior piety; but he wished to appeal to the honourable member for Bramber, (Mr. Wilberforce) for his opinions on this subject. For his own part, however, he would say, that he should consider himself guilty of the greatest baseness, if he should lend himself as an instrument to such acts as these. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Bathurst) had given a sort of challenge respecting the character and conduct of the persons who had been employed in the recent transactions, and he was prepared to meet that challenge; the house should be witness between them, and, when they had heard the case, they dared not refuse giving instructions to this committee: he said, that they dared not refuse, because he knew that they felt the importance of upholding their character, and supporting their reputation, in the minds of the people. In the first place, then, with respect to Castles—that infamous man, who was believed by the attorney and solicitor general, and by the judges, but who, thank God, was not believed by the jury—this man, this bully, this utterer of forged notes, who was a spy before, under the Transport-office, was clothed by the police-officers, that he might come into court like a gentleman, and give evidence against persons who, though not guilty of high treason, had certainly committed some acts for which they might have been punished, if tried for a minor offence. Such was the character of one of the men whom the right honourable gentleman had thought proper to take under his protection, and honour with his praise. In regard to another, Oliver, he could tell him, that, so far from being a person of unsullied reputation, he began his career by that fraud which no man in that house would venture to defend—he was guilty of bigamy, or the offence of having two wives. The other parts of his character were equally bad; and this he should be ready to prove, whenever the right honourable gentleman, or his colleagues, should choose to put him up in the box as a witness. At present, he would merely observe, that, so far from being a moral character, he owed to the mercy of others, to the mercy of a benefactor whom he had basely and wickedly injured, the miserable and infamous life which he now held. He (Mr. B.) had taken great pains to ascertain the truth of these facts, and had every reason to believe that the statement was perfectly correct. Such, then, was the character of another of those persons whom his Majesty's ministers had employed, first to excite, and then to betray, the people of this country. For this purpose, on the 24th of April, Oliver started from London, and went to Liverpool. His professed object was to see Mr. Pendrell, and through him to get introduced to others. At the meeting (and

here the honourable member desired to observe, that he had witnesses, who were ready to be examined upon all those facts) a conversation passed generally on politics. Mr. Oliver said, he was going to make a sort of tour in the country, and he wished to get petitions signed by a few individuals at each place. He recommended them to send a delegate. They said, "What, send a delegate from five persons!" He replied, "Why, are you so green as not to know that this is the way we manage this business in town?" A few days after, he sent a letter to Mr. Jones, at Birmingham, to say that a meeting was to be held. He then went to Leeds and Manchester, and at both these places, to further his object, he called on most respectable persons. He afterwards stated, that he had been concerned in some of the transactions of the years 1792 and 1793; that he had been deeply engaged in Despard's business, and that he had assisted the escape of Thistlewood and young Watson. Oliver was then joined by some of his companions, who were arrested at Huddersfield. The honourable member had a narrative of what passed there, and, from the opportunity which he had had of examining the particulars, it was perfectly correct in the main. Oliver had positively said, that there was no use in petitioning at all: we must, he said, have resort to force—we must have resort to physical force. The person who stated this, said, I come here for no such purpose. When they arrived at the meeting, Oliver instructed Mitchell to write letters: this was a meeting which Oliver himself had called on the 5th of May. Ten delegates were present at that time—one from Birmingham, one from London (which was Oliver,) two from Huddersfield, three from Barnsley, one from Sheffield, one from Leeds, and one from Manchester, Oliver was requested to take the chair: he at first refused, but afterwards assented. He then began by stating, that, as to petitioning, it was of no use; that physical force alone must be resorted to; and that it was necessary that they should collect all the arms which they could find. He then desired a person to write down on a card the number of persons who would join them, and to sign his name to it. "This," said the honourable member, "I believe in my conscience to be the foundation of that passage in the report of the secret committee, in which it is stated, that lists had been furnished of the number of men and arms that would join them and be provided; and I believe that Oliver himself wrote down those lists." He had in his possession a letter, in which Oliver gave a narrative of that meeting: he said to his friend Mitchell, "we had a most excellent meeting—we had that excellent fellow, Bacon, there." He knew that Oliver visited Mitchell three times in Coldbath-fields; he proposed to Mitchell, in prison, that he should write to his friends in the north, entreating them to make an appeal in arms: Mitchell said, "I beg you will quit my presence." How long Oliver stayed in London he did not know; but he knew, notwithstanding what the right honourable gentleman had said, that he made his appearance at Derby and Nottingham.

The honourable member then proceeded to read an affidavit, which was, in substance, as follows:—That Oliver had attended a meeting, in which he had stated, that as to any hope of reform, petitioning was all in vain; that the population of London was more eager in the cause than ever, that they upbraided the tardiness of the country, and felt that nothing but physical force could effect their purpose. He then added, that the country around them was all organized, and that they, at Derby, alone remained not ready; that if arms could not be found, the countrymen would come forward with knob sticks, and that he could himself raise 60,000 men with his finger; that he had been to Wooler, whom he found a hearty fellow, and that he had employed him to draw up proclamations. All this he said at the meeting of the 25th of May. He then went into Yorkshire to publish proclamations, which he said were to be drawn up by Wooler, the writer of the Black Dwarf. He there said, he must go the next day to Liverpool, which he did; the next day to Nottingham, he did: the next to Derby, and he did. He there asked the state of the barracks at Weedon, and said, he was prepared to knock Weedon over. He asked a bricklayer to ascertain the state of the barracks; the bricklayer said, he should be glad enough to go and assist the Wolverhampton men, but did not know the place, and was, moreover, entirely destitute of money. Oliver then gave him a letter to a gentleman at Birmingham. The deponent and other witnesses are ready to make oath that they saw the letter given, signed and sealed. He (Mr. Bennett) would here ask the attorney-general, whether, if this man had gone to Weedon barracks, under the direction and at the instigation of Oliver, he could have been considered guilty of high treason. The deponent further stated, that Oliver said he was that evening going to Nottingham, that he appeared there as one of the London delegates, urged the people to action, and insisted on the necessity of their standing by the country; telling them that the people of Leeds, Lancaster, and Yorkshire, were all in arms, and urged them to engage in war. On the next, the 26th, he saw Brandreth. He (Mr. Bennett) held in his hand the affidavit of the person who

accompanied

accompanied him. [Mr. Bragge Bathurst inquired who? Mr. Bennett said, he would give no names, but produce the witness himself if the house would allow him.] This affidavit further confirmed all he had been stating, as well as Brandreth's own statement, made in confidence to his solicitor. This statement he had, and could produce a part which, though it contained a complete confession of all the acts Brandreth had been found guilty of, showed also, most clearly, by what he had been stimulated to their perpetration. The affidavit he held in his hand stated, that the deponent became acquainted with Oliver at the house of one Stevens, an important person among the few who were concerned in those disgraceful transactions; that it was agreed a meeting should take place at the Three Salmons publichouse; that Oliver there met Brandreth, who appeared to listen to him with the most earnest attention; Oliver there said that Mr. Wooler had printed 20,000 proclamations; that the people in London wondered what the Nottingham men were about; that the people in Yorkshire and Lancashire were in such a state that they could hardly be kept down any longer; that all London was in a ferment, and eager to join with friends in the country, and that the people there had sent him into the country to see in what state things really were. He then called the person alluded to in the former affidavit, asked him to explore the barracks, in which he said there were great quantities of arms. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to read the statement made by Brandreth to his solicitor, which agreed with the last affidavit in all circumstances, mentioning the meeting at the Three Salmons, the stimulating language used by Oliver, his statement of the condition of the northern counties, and their extreme impatience to rise, as well as that of the people in London; that the latter would not be satisfied unless Nottingham were secured, as it commanded the passage over the Trent to effect a junction with the northern forces. Oliver, not satisfied with all this, returned to Nottingham on the seventh, and being pressed to say what part he would take in any active steps, replied, that he would with pleasure come there to raise the standard himself, but it was necessary for him to support his friends in Yorkshire, who were then all in arms, eager for a cause in which they, the people of Nottingham, were so slack. On the 8th or 9th of June, in order to stimulate them still more, he said the day was fixed for a general rising. To conclude the statement, it appeared he went back to Birmingham; and the same witness was ready to state, that he there told them the people in the north were all ready to rise; that a vast body of men would pour down from Scotland to decide the business, and take possession of every important post; that Sir F. Burdett, and Major Cartwright were well acquainted with the whole affair, and that several officers of distinction would take an active part, though he could not then mention their names. He (Mr. Bennet) here begged the house to bear in mind the assumed authority which Oliver begged Mr. Jones (one of the five persons who had been pointed out) to take upon him—he said *assumed*, though the first report of the secret committee spoke of assumed or delegated authority, as if they were the same thing, with a view to impress the house, that extensive plans of co-operations by delegates had been entered into, but in this view of the subject, assumed authority was very different from delegated. In order to involve more in this plot, and fill his net completely, Oliver not only sent letters, but his co-adjutor, Crabtree, to Birmingham, to attend the meeting, and stimulate the people by every means in his power; but he was there told that his mischievous plan was all known and his tricks all discovered, and that they would have no communication whatever with him.

Having thus laid before the house but a very small part of the case he had in his hand, he begged to draw their attention to another most material fact: the day that Oliver ceased his employment as missionary of government, to ferment disturbances, that very day was public tranquillity perfectly restored. That there had been disturbances was well known; and it was easy for those here, who enjoyed in tranquillity every comfort that opulence could bestow, who were secure in their possessions, their occupations, and lives, to reprobate in strong terms any insubordination, the causes of which they very imperfectly understood: but they could little understand the feelings of a man who beheld his wife and children starving, and felt himself almost of necessity linked to any companions who could hold out a hope, however dangerous and precarious, of saving himself from the pit of perdition that yawned before him and his family. None could deny that such distress had but too extensively existed, and that some factious men had taken advantage of a season of misery to raise hopes of a dangerous nature in the minds of these deluded victims; but, had they been suffered to carry their combinations into execution, they were of so loose and undefined a character, that no apprehensions could have been entertained from schemes so ignorant and so absurd. But, with Oliver to stimulate and direct them, the business took quite another turn; and while he was setting one town and one country against another, proclaiming to one district that its neighbour was ready, and upbraiding

upbraiding them with timidity and delay, the consequence was almost unavoidable, that these miserable wretches would, if possible, have resorted to that physical force so strenuously recommended to them by the missionaries of government. He would put this question to the house—and he should consider it no answer to be told that there were persons ready to enter into any schemes of violence—Mr. Colquhoun had stated, at a very random guess, that there were from 30 to 40,000 persons, who rose every morning in London without hopes of obtaining any regular employment, or of securing a bed for the ensuing night, and who of course were always ready for any mischief that might offer. What should we say to a government that would send missionaries among such a population as this, for the purpose of exciting discontent, and telling them that now was the time to rise; now the time to rifle the pockets of the rich; now to satisfy themselves with rapine and plunder? That very thing had government done towards the distress arising out of want in the northern and midland counties. Before he sat down, he wished to say a word as to an argument he had been sorry to hear urged as a proof of Oliver's absence in these transactions, the argument urging the use he might have been of to the prisoners as a witness for them, if all these facts were true. "If Oliver had any such concern in these transactions, why," said the honourable gentleman opposite, "did he remain concealed; he was on the spot, and might have been called." It was true, he was on the spot, ready to purchase the blood-money of Brandreth also; but the reason he was not called was, that he would have been too dangerous a witness for the prisoners; he would have proved, not that they were not guilty of treason, but that they had been seduced into it; and that would have furnished no defence, that would only have forfeited their blood with greater certainty to the avarice of government missionaries. The judge himself must have stopped such evidence, and have told the prisoners they only confessed their guilt by calling it. Just as in the last century, it was held to be no excuse to the tenants of the Earl of Derwentwater, that they had been led into rebellion in obedience to their lord. An argument thus urged against the prisoners was a disgrace—he would call it so again, a disgrace—to the justice of the country. But he could tell the house why the trials took that course. If Bacon had been tried first, Oliver would have been a most important witness. He (Mr. Bennett) knew that Bacon's trial would have had a most important effect on those of the other prisoners, and that was the reason why that master traitor had been kept back altogether. He was sorry to have detained the house so long on this subject, but he believed he had exaggerated nothing, and treated the matter with no more asperity than it called for. It was the bounden duty of the house, to England, and the people at large, to save them from a system, the natural consequences of which he had now clearly shown. He was prepared to establish the facts he had stated on the evidence of oaths and of the most credible witnesess—he repeated, most credible witnesses. He challenged the honourable and learned gentleman to show that they were not credible. It might be very well for the noble lord to cry *hear, hear*, and deny the motion in that house; it might do there, but it could not do with the country; before their country they stood, and a verdict would be given, such as the enormity of the case deserved.

The motion was of course lost, by 111 to 53.

List of the Minority on a subsequent motion of Lord Folkestone for inquiring into the treatment of the prisoners confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

Althorp, Vis.	Lyttleton, Hon. W.
Atherley, A.	Macdonald, Hon. J.
Aubrey, Sir John	Macintosh, Sir J.
Barnett, James	Martin, John
Bennett, Hon. H. G.	Mildmay, Sir H.
Birch, Jos.	Morpeth, Vis.
Brand, Hon. T.	Milton, Vis.
Brougham, H.	Monck, Sir C.
Browne, Dom.	Neville, Hon. R.
Byng, S.	North, D.
Burroughs, Sir W.	Ord, Wm.
Calcraft, J.	Ossulton, Lord
Calvert, Charles	Phillips, George
Campbell, Hon. John	Ponsonby, Hon. F. C.
Carter, J.	Ramsden, J. C.
Coke, Thos. W.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Cochrane, Lord	Romilly, Sir Sam.
Duncannon, Vis.	Scudamore, R.
Douglas, Hon. F. S.	Sharp, R.
Fazakerly, Nic.	Smith, John
Fergusson, Sir R. C.	Smith, Wm.
Frankland, Robert	Symonds, T. P.
Gordon, Robert	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Guise, Sir W.	Waldegrave, Hon. W.
Hamilton, Lord A.	Webb, Ed.
Heron, Sir Robert	Wilkins, Walter
Howard, Hon. W.	Wood, Alderman
Hurst, Robert	TELLERS.
Latouche, Robt. jun.	Burdett, Sir F.
Latouche, John	Folkestone, Vis.
Lemon, Sir W.	

Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, for preventing their subjects from engaging in any illicit traffic in Slaves; signed at Madrid, the 23d of September, 1817.

In the name of the most Holy Trinity.

It having been stated, in the second additional article of the treaty, signed at Madrid on the 5th day of July, of the year 1814,

1814, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, that "his Catholic Majesty concurs, in the fullest manner, in the sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, and promises to take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments; and engages, moreover, to prohibit his subjects from carrying on the slave-trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions, excepting those appertaining to Spain, and to prevent, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or of any other state or power."

Art. 1. His Catholic Majesty engages, that the slave-trade shall be abolished throughout the entire dominions of Spain, on the 30th day of May, 1820, and that, from and after that period, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave-trade on any part of the coast of Africa, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of five months, from the said date of the 30th of May, 1820, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, which shall have cleared out lawfully previously to the said 30th of May.

2. It is hereby agreed, that from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the crown of Spain to purchase slaves, or to carry on the slave-trade on any part of the coast of Africa to the north of the equator, upon any pretext or in any manner whatever; provided, however, that a term of six months, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels which shall have cleared out from Spanish ports for the said coast, previously to the exchange of the said ratifications.

3. His Britannic Majesty engages to pay, in London, on the 20th of February, 1818, the sum of 400,000l. sterling, to such persons as his Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

4. The said sum of 400,000l. sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

5. One of the objects of this treaty, on the part of the two governments, being mutually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave-trade.

The two high contracting parties declare, that they consider as illicit any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances:—

1st. Either by British ships, and under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever.

2d. By Spanish ships, upon any part of the coast of Africa north of the equator, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; provided, however, that six months shall be allowed for completing the voyages of vessels, conformably to the tenour of the second article of this treaty.

3d. Either by Spanish ships, and under the Spanish flag, or for the account of Spanish subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever, after the 30th of May, 1820, when the traffic in slaves, on the part of Spain, is to cease entirely; provided always, that five months shall be allowed for the completion of voyages commenced in due time, conformably to the first article of this treaty.

4th. Under the British or Spanish flag, for the account of the subjects of any other government.

5th. By Spanish vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty.

Done at Madrid, this 23d day of September, 1817. HENRY WELLESLEY.
JOSE PIZZARO.

In consequence of this treaty, it is understood, that increased activity immediately took place at Cadiz, in the equipment of armaments against the independants in South America, in which service the said 400,000l. of *British* money is to be employed.

The army estimates for the service of the year of peace have been laid on the tables of the houses of Parliament; they consist of seventy-seven folio pages, and the last page contains an abstract of the whole:—

Total number, including officers and men, is . .		133,539
Troops in France . .	22,993	
Ditto in India . .	19,899	
Deduct the sum of these two, viz. . . .		42,892
Remain . .		90,647
Corps ordered for India . .		4,299
Corps to be reduced in 1818 .		4,200
Together .		99,146
Then deduct corps ordered for India . . .		4,299
There remain		94,847

These

These troops are to be provided for at a charge amounting to .	£6,494,290	10	4
Of which England is to supply . .	£5,313,232	9	0
And Ireland . .	1,181,658	1	4

SWEDEN.

The old and superannuated King of Sweden is dead. He was uncle of the cashiered king, now a fugitive in Switzerland; and condescended to entertain, as his elected successor, the French revolutionary general Bernadotte, who, like Murat, deserted his patron Napoleon after the disastrous campaign in Russia, but who, from bearing meekly the subsequent contumelies of legitimacy, has been allowed to succeed to the crown of Sweden.

FRANCE.

In the night of the 10th and 11th of February, when his Grace the Duke of Wellington was returning to his hotel in his carriage, it is said, a pistol-shot was fired, which, however, neither touched him nor the carriage. Search was, in vain, made for the ball; but it could not be found.

This affair has created much sensation; and will have its effect upon the pending negociations for the evacuation of France by the whole, or great part, of the confederate troops, whose presence is so necessary to the Bourbons.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Persia state, that the Russian embassy to that country has not been attended with the advantages which had been expected; and that the Persians are unable to forget the cessions made at the last peace, and try every means to get back the ceded provinces.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Cobbett's Register (published in London February 21,) contains an eloquent appeal in favour of the South Americans, which deserves to be read by freemen, and those who love freedom, all over the world. It records the speeches made in Congress on the 3d and 5th of last December, by Messrs. CLAY, SERJEANT, and ROBERTSON, in favour of the South Americans; and it may be hoped, as a consequence, that the American executive will, in future, be less fearful of offending the legitimates and their confederates. We regard the establishment of South American independence as identified with the cause of civil liberty; and again and again we warn the people of England against the wicked arts which are at work to betray them into further hostilities in behalf of despotism.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Several communications relating to Venezuela have been received. The Patriot are said to have gained an important action in the neighbourhood of Nutra, on the confines of the provinces of Varinas and Carthagena. Bolivar, from dissensions and other causes, appears to have been retarded in his operations for about three months, but he had at length set sail, with 1,800 men, to join General Saraza and others, assembling near Calobozo, forty leagues south of Caraccas. A council of state was formed in Angostura, on the 10th November, for the administration of government, according to the Act of Installation. General Bolivar, as supreme chief, opened the sitting with an appropriate speech, and the various officers were named. This council is divided into three departments:—state and finance, of which the President is Don Antonia Zea; war and marine, President Admiral Brion; interior and justice, Don Juan Martinez. A board of trade has also been organized. General Monagas has been named governor of the province of Barcelona, and General Bermudez of that of Cumana. The island of Margaretta was under Generals Arismendi and Gomez, and the provinces of Varinas and Casanara under General Paez. General Cedeno commanded in Guayana. The organized troops belonging to Venezuela are 14,000 men.

Affairs, however, on the Spanish main do not rapidly advance; Spaniards, whether Independents or Royalists, being always slow, and both seem to be preparing their means of future and more intire destruction. The Independents are combining means to attack San Fernando de Apure, a town and fortress that commands the interior navigation of the river Oronoko, as far as Santa Fé, and Varinas.

ALGIERS.

The Sardinian polacre, *La Belle-Marie*, which arrived at the lazaretto of Port Mahon on the 6th of December last, and left Algiers on the 2d of the same month, reports, in conjunction with several passengers who had taken refuge on board his ship, that the new Dey, Aly-Hodgia, confirmed in his authority by the assistance of a considerable party of Moors, set no bounds to his fury and acts of tyranny; that all the European powers were insulted without

without any distinction; that all the consuls were menaced and terrified by a numerous horde of negroes, of which the Dey's guards and court are composed; that they were compelled to keep themselves shut up in their houses, and that even that asylum had ceased to be inviolable. The captain relates, that Aly-Hodgia has ordered the ancient palace of his predecessors to be destroyed, and has established himself in a fortress which he calls "the Emperor's Castle;" that he did not scruple to take possession of the treasure which he found there, and which had hitherto been preserved with religious care; and that he has thus acquired immense means of paying for a long time his horrible satellites, and of adding to their number. The Dey had ordered two girls of a Jewish family to be taken away, whose father was attached to the office of the English Consul, and, two days after, the eldest daughter of one Pommebio, who keeps the French hotel. This unfortunate girl was forced to marry the Dey, and is now a sovereign, but may expect the fate of the daughter of the Dey of Tyteri, who had been carried off by the late Dey Hadgi-Aly, and was found, after his death, in prison and emaciated for the want of food.

The greater part of the Consuls assembled to make complaints and remonstrances in common; but having been apprized, before arriving at the palace, that an order was given by Aly-Hodgia to his negroes to fire upon any one of the Consuls who should hazard a complaint or a demand, and being convinced, on their arrival at the palace, of the truth of the information which they had received, by the menacing gestures of the negroes, and of the persons with whom they were surrounded, they found themselves under the necessity of retiring.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JAN. 20.—This evening, the two Evanses (father and son,) were liberated by special order from Lord Sidmouth, together with a Mr. Benbow, who had been confined under the Suspension Bill. An action is to be immediately instituted against Sir N. Conant for the false grounds of his warrant of commitment, which took place before the Suspension Bill.

26.—A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Sir Henry Wilson in the chair: during which Mr. Barber Beaumont read the following statement:—I have at various periods heard the brewers say, that their trade was not worth following, and I request my hearers to consider well the fairness of this conclusion. Referring back, therefore, to the prices per barrel, and which are seen to be, in one case, a little under the market price, of the nominal quantity of the nominal material, and in other cases a little above it, we may come to an inference, that the market price of the nominal quantities, and of the duty, is sufficient for the selling price of the manufactured articles, as it has been made of late years. For a year previous to the first advance, made by the brewers in 1799, 4s. 6d. per barrel was the nominal surplus over the material. Upon its subsequent advance in 1804, the surplus appeared sunk to 2s. In another, in 1802, the difference was 7d. minus, that is, the professed materials cost more by 7d. per barrel, than the beer when made was sold for. The materials then became cheaper 25 per cent. upon which the brewers in 1802 lowered their price 11 per cent, and made their surplus 7s. 9d.; this was taken so kindly by the public, that in less than four months (the materials all this while lowering from 27 to 25) upon the reduction of 4s. in the materials, the brewers raised their prices 5s. The materials sunk from 27s. to 25s.; and the beer was raised from 25s. to 40s. In July, 1803, there was a rise of 1s. in the materials, they still being 3s. under the last price, when the barrel was at 35s. and under the price in 1799, when the barrel was 30s.; under these circumstances of cheapness in materials, the price to the public was raised to 40s. per barrel,—in other words, beer was raised to 5d. per pot, while the malt, hops, and duty collectively were less than they were in 1799, when beer was sold for 3½ per pot! An excess of three-halfpence per pot over former profits: and be it always borne in mind, that an advance of a single halfpenny gives 50,000l. to the brewers of 200,000 barrels. They found by experience that they had only to fix a price, and the public must pay it. Upon a small advance in the materials, therefore, they raised their price two steps at once, from 5d. to 6d. per pot, the beer at the same time being most wretched. Upon this the Golden-lane brewery was projected, when the brewers went back from 6d. to 5d. This competition did the public great service: it caused the quality of the beer to be mended, and the prices to be kept down, while the materials rose; nor did the brewers then venture to raise their prices for eight years. The next increase was made in 1813. It only left a surplus difference of 1l. 5s. 0¼. between the price of the materials and of beer when made. The value of the materials

materials increased still higher, and the brewers found it necessary to make a still further increase in Jan. 1814. The price was now raised to its highest pitch, viz. to the price we are now called upon to pay; but the increased price only left the brewers a surplus of 2s. 6d. above the market price of the material. Soon, however, the material dropped in price: not so the price of beer. The brewers were not now desirous of disturbing the settled order of things. Their surplus rose to nearly 20s. per barrel. Mr. Vansittart, I think it was, hereupon complained in the House of Commons of the unreasonable prices of the brewers, when Mr. Whitbread replied, that they (the brewers) had conferred, and had determined not to lower the price, but to increase the quality. Before the next sitting of parliament, however, they thought proper to take off a halfpenny per pot, reducing their surplus, which had been 18s. 1½d. to the yet large surplus of 14s. 5½d. The next year they took off another halfpenny. Since then there have been two steps of increase of prices, both in materials and in beer; but, since the rise in January last year, the price of materials has lessened, the amount of malt hops, and duty, is 1s. 2d. per barrel less than it was last year. Now, what is done upon this decrease of expense? The barrel of beer is raised 5s., the quart is raised from 5½d. to 6d. The materials now amount to no more than 45s. 5½d. per barrel, and the price to the consumer is raised equal to the highest price charged during the war, when the war malt-tax was on, and the price of the materials was 52s. 6d., seven shillings more than at present; but let us view the effect of this rise in the aggregate, not that the profit now exacted is half so excessive as others in former years, in 1803, 1813, and 1814, for instance. First, I think we may fairly assume, that the brewers last year did not fix a price to carry on a losing trade, and the expenses have since been lessening. I know that large sums were given by the brewers during that year for terms in licensed houses, that is, for the privilege of selling beer—800l. for one station, 1,000l. for another, 1,500l. for a third, and so on —pretty strong symptoms that brewing then commanded a profit worth having. The 6s. 2d per barrel surplus above last year's prices of materials, given by the last rise, may therefore be considered as an extra profit. We will first examine the effect of this on the trade of a single house. One house, deservedly popular, brewed 330,201 barrels in 1816. The extra profits to that house upon one year's trade, therefore, will give a sum of 101,814l. 19s. But the whole amount brewed by the eleven breweries, in the same year, was 1,446,038 barrels, upon which the extra profit gives 445,861l. 1s. 4d., by far the greater part of which is extracted from the pockets of the labouring poor of the metropolis. A fine harvest truly! Without any particular exertion of intellect, without any risk,—a few gentlemen, the heads of the eleven breweries, meet together, combine, and give the word for nearly half a million sterling to be transferred from the pockets of the poor. During the last thirty years, there being a vast increase of new houses in the metropolis, the brewers were able to get possession of almost all the public houses; and then the present monopoly began to be completed; so that, at the present moment, the whole trade of brewing is concentrated in the hands of eleven great brewers. It appeared by one proceeding in a court of law, that a licence had been taken away from a publican, because he had voted for a particular candidate at an election, in opposition to the will of the licensing magistrate. And it would appear that others had lost their houses for their changing their brewers and others for selling beer at an under-price. Such circumstances were detailed in the police-reports; and at this moment persons might be found, in prisons and in workhouses, who were ruined, and obliged to take shelter there, in consequence of having been unjustly deprived of their licenses. He had himself been in foreign countries, and conversed with several magistrates and victuallers in these countries, where he found no such arbitrary power as was now exercised in England existed. Any man who had a sufficient capital and a good character might brew and sell beer. Such was the practice at this moment in France, Holland, and Germany.

Feb. 2.—A meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of instituting a subscription in favour of the victims of ministers, under the Suspension Bill—Sir F. Burdett in the chair. Several of the sufferers attended and related cases of atrocity and personal injury, which drew tears from most persons present. For the details, we regret that we are obliged to refer to the newspapers of the day; but, taken altogether, the circumstances form blots in our national history, which must tend to alienate the affections of the people. A subscription was opened, which we earnestly recommend to the liberal support of the public.

6.—A meeting, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nearly the whole bench of bishops, together with the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Sidmouth, and about twenty-five lay peers, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of forming a society, and raising a fund in aid of the intended parliamentary grant for the building of churches.

7.—Two most horrid murders were committed

committed at a house near the Mitre, Greenwich. The house-keeper, bathed in blood, and her skull fractured in a dreadful manner, was found in a parlour adjoining the passage; and the master of the house, Mr. Bird, was discovered in a similar situation. The house had been rifled.

7.—In the Court of King's Bench, the Attorney-General exhibited articles of the peace, in behalf of Lord Sidmouth, against Arthur Thistlewood, for sending a challenge to the noble lord, to fight a duel with him.

13.—This day, after three days' hearing, the justices of the King's Bench deferred their decision in the appeal of murder against Abraham Thornton, by William Ashford, till the 14th of April. A very improper attempt seems to be making to plead away this salutary protection of society against murderers. In general, this description of culprits must be convicted on circumstantial evidence, and it is often not in the power of prosecutors so to combine all the circumstances as to prevent an acquittal. Time and various accidents bring other facts to light, and often expose the concerted perjury of witnesses; society has, therefore, no protection but in the ancient practice of appeal against the contamination of a murderer's presence after he has, on imperfect evidence, been acquitted by a jury. We have already noticed this atrocious case, and the public feeling was evinced by the open indignation of the vast assemblages at Westminster.

14.—An atrocious murder committed on the body of Mary Minton, aged 18, residing with her father in Union street, Middlesex Hospital, by W. Hatch. He was committed to Newgate for the offence, but, on the morning of the day on which he was to be tried, he cut his own throat, and has since been buried in a cross-way.

17.—The metropolis was disgraced by four executions under laws made in barbarous ages. Two of the victims were females, and peculiar horror was excited by their fate, owing to the want of skill in a new hangman. We repeat, that none ought to suffer the punishment of death but murderers; and we hope to live to see this principle universally recognized.

19.—The Court of Common Council of the City of London resolved, that petitions should be presented to both houses of parliament, representing the feelings of the court at the arbitrary proceedings of ministers, their abhorrence of the employment of spies and informers; entreating that they would not do any thing from the suggestion of a committee, whose information was founded on ex-parte evidence, and the members of which were to sit upon their own conduct; and praying that they would not pass any bill of indemnity, thereby precluding those who had been the victims of oppression, from an appeal to the laws.

21.—Mr. Nighton, a carpenter, and his wife, residing opposite Bruce Grove, Tottenham, were found by some neighbours murdered in their own house. It is supposed that the horrid deed was perpetrated by Mr. Nighton himself.

24.—In a meeting at a common-hall, in London, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. FAVELL, seconded by Mr. WAITHMAN, That this Common Hall has viewed, with the deepest concern, the frequent violations which have of late years been made upon the rights of the subject, more particularly by the late suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; a measure founded neither upon precedent nor necessity, but upon groundless alarms made by ministers, through infamous and abandoned hired emissaries, for the purpose of stifling the complaints of the people, shielding corruption, and protecting abuses. That,—as the passing of the said Act in time of profound peace, is without precedent, so is the wanton, arbitrary, and oppressive conduct of ministers, under its suspension, unexampled in the annals of the country. —That this meeting has seen, with no less grief than indignation, secret parliamentary committees, appointed at the suggestion of ministers, composed of those ministers, and other placemen and pensioners, for inquiry upon such ex-parte evidence as the ministers find it convenient to furnish them; while the petitions of those who complain of injustice and oppression have been refused even to be taken into consideration. That the object of such committees, in the opinion of this meeting, cannot tend to forward the ends of justice, to vindicate the violated rights of the subject, or to secure the people from oppression, but to screen, protect, and indemnify their oppressors.—That petitions be presented to both houses of parliament, praying them immediately to institute such full, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of ministers, as can alone satisfy the justice of the country, or the expectations of the people, by referring all the proceedings connected with the late Suspension Act, to a committee, composed of such members as hold neither place nor pension under the government; and that they will not pass any Bill of Indemnity to ministers, and preclude those who have been the victims of oppression from a fair appeal to the legal tribunals of the country.

25. By papers laid before Parliament, it appears, that the revenue of the year, including the war-taxes, has fallen from sixty-one millions to fifty-one millions; and that the permanent taxes have fallen short one million. The peace establishment is sixty-five millions!

 The

The general result of the proceedings for the relief of the distressed sailors, which the public benevolence has enabled the committee to adopt, are as follows:—

1,250 men have been received on board of the seven vessels granted by the Admiralty for that purpose, and supplied with necessary clothing. Of these,—

349 men have been disposed of in the navy, in the merchants' service, or otherwise provided for; and many others are expected to be provided with ships in a few days.

162 are on board the *Dromedary*, appropriated exclusively to the sick; of whom sixty-one *are serious cases*.

3 have been sent on shore for misconduct.

5 have died.

711 remain on board the receiving-ships (besides the 162 sick.)

1,250

who may thus be classed, viz.

Fit for service	351
Healthy men, but unfit for the merchant service	180
Infirm, and on that account unfit	66
Foreigners, of whom thirty are fit for employ, the rest unfit	47
Foreigners desirous of being sent home	12
Black men, of whom twenty are fit for employ, the rest unfit	47
Men wanting to be sent to their parishes	8
	711

MARRIED.

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. Lord Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, to Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of the Duke of Montrose.

At Christ Church, Blackfriars Road, Mr. D. Barton, to Jane, the daughter of the Rev. T. Beck.

Wm. Bennett Rich, esq. of Bermondsey, to Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Cobb, esq. of Town-place, Kent.

At Christ Church, Spital-fields, the Rev. John Hemming, of Kimbolton, A.M. to Mary, daughter of the late John Symonds, esq. of Kidderminster.

Alexander Stewart, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Agnes, eldest daughter of W. Logan, esq. of Queen-street.

Christopher Alderson, esq. of Five Elms House, Homerton, to Mrs. White.

Blackall Simonds, esq. of Reading, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of T. Resborne, esq. of Cumberland-street.

Mr. Henry Mills, of Great Winchester-street, to Miss Loftus, of Tavistock-street.

Bab. Charrier, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Catherine, daughter of N. Saltarelli, esq. of Kensington-house, Middlesex.

The Baron Étienne De Pully, of the Chateau de Neuville near Pontoise, to Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Sloane-street.

At Christ Church, Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss M. Davies, both of Fore-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. C. Jones, of the 15th hussars, aid de camp to the Duke of Cumberland, to Charlotte Matilda, only daughter of the late Alex. Annesley, esq. Hyde-hall, Herts.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Mr. Frogley, of Oxford, to Miss Ledwell.

At Hackney, Mr. W. B. Daniel, of Dedham, Essex, to Miss Calvert.

At St. Andrew Undershaft, the Rev. Edward Bardle, to Miss Levy.

At Islington, Mr. Geo. Henry Anderson, to Miss Colton, of Reigate Heath.

At Kensington, Mr. W. Gee, to Miss Speed.

Mr. Charlton, to Miss Thurlow.

At St. Bartholomew the Great, Mr. Andrew Caldecott, to Miss Ridley, of Bury.

The Rev. Geo. Porcher, to Frances Amelia, daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Col. Sir A. Bryce, to Emily, daughter of the late John Parker, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Major Hugonin, to Miss Coggan.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. F. Cubitt, esq. to Miss Manzies, of Sloane-street.

At Stepney, the Rev. J. Stack, of Maidstone, to Miss Sophia Thomson, of Poplar.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Mr. R. Gowey, jun. of Tonbridge, to Miss Isted.—Mr. Doubell, to Miss Gower.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, James Sadler, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Kibblewhite.

At Edmonton, F. L. P. Secretan, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Campbell.

At Camberwell, Robert Francis, esq. to Mrs. C. M. Bunyer.

At Islington, J. Woollet, esq. of Rye, Sussex, to Miss Rulton.

Mr. Samuel Baker, of Chiswell-street, to Miss Dobson, of Finsbury-street.

At Guildford, W. Hibbert, esq. to Miss Wight.

DIED.

At Buckland, after a severe illness, *Tho. Beaumont, esq.*

Mrs. de la Torre, 62, relict of the late M. de la Torre, esq.

Deeply lamented by her numerous family and connexions, 57, *Hannah*, the wife of T. B. Smith, esq. of Wandsworth-common.

Miss Mary Simmons, daughter of Mr. S. of Rose-street, Spital-fields.

David Milne, esq. an eminent insurance-broker; found drowned in the Thames.

Mr. Waring James, of Esher: in consequence of being driven in a gig by his servant

servant (who mistook a light in a barge for one in a house) into the Thames at Kingston-bridge.

At his house on Dulwich-common, 86, *Percival North, esq.* sincerely lamented by his family and numerous friends.

At his lodgings in Brompton, 79, *Colonel Richard Fleming.*

Peter Henry, eldest son of P. Dobree, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

At his house in Bedford square, *Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.*: at the moment of his decease he was making an enquiry of his servant, when he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. He was upwards of eighty years of age, and married his lady when fifty-six; by whom he had twenty-eight children,—seventeen of whom are living.

In Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, *Mr. W. Silk*; who for fifty years served the crown as a soldier and an officer.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Wyatt, of Hatton-garden.

In the Cloisters, Westminster-abbey, *Hannah*, the wife of the Rev. R. Lendon, A.M. rector of St. Edmund-the-King, Lombard-street.

At Beckingham, Kent, 84, *Joseph Cator, esq.*

At Windsor, *Cordall Powall, esq.* first clerk of his Majesty's Spicery.

At Higham-hill, Walthamstow, 59, *John Brunton, esq.* late of Aldersgate-street.

In Bloomsbury square, *Lieut.-Colonel Baynes*, assistant deputy adjutant-general, Royal Artillery.

Suddenly, *Mr. Hanwell*, of Chancery-lane.

At his house, Crown-court, Trinity-lane, suddenly, 30, *Mr. John Dawson*, late of Chester.

At the house of his brother, the Rev. E. Cogan, Higham-hill, Walthamstow, *Tho. Cogan, M.D.* having, within a few days, completed his 82d year. (*See page* 135.)

In High-street, Windsor, 79, *Josiah Surrey, esq.*

At his house in Devonshire-place, *Gen. Morse.*

Ann, wife of Charles Lukin, esq. of Leigh-street, Brunswick-square.

In Lincoln's Inn-fields, *Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, bart.* receiver-general of the Droits of the Admiralty, director of the South-sea House, &c.

On his voyage from Madras to this country, *Major-Gen. A. Taylor*, of the East India service.

At Tortola, 68, the *Hon. Jas. Robertson*, his Majesty's chief justice of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. W. Butler Mountain, proprietor of the Saracens' Head, Skinner-street.

At Ewell, Surry, 77, *E. Hunt, esq.*

Mrs. Russel, of Croydon.

Mr. J. Grindle, chemist, of Pall-mall.

C. Higden, esq. 73, of Maryland Point, near Stratford, and of Curriers' Hall, London.

Mr. J. Pearkes, one of the officers of the Public Office, Bow-street.

After an illness of two days, 24, *Miss Bell*, the sole off-spring of Mr. B. of Tower Royal, deeply deplored by her family and friends.

In the Edgware-road, 56, *Chas. Dudley Pater, esq.* rear-admiral of the White Squadron.

At Belvoir-castle, the infant son of the Duke of Rutland.

At Hillingdon, *Mrs. Atkinson*, wife of C. A. esq.

In Cloth fair, 57, *Mr. John Dyer*, seventeen years in the employment of the printers of this Magazine.

After a short illness, *Mr. S. Wesley*, professor of music. The death of this great master will prove an irreparable loss to the musical world. To all the scientific abstruseness which characterizes the works of Sebastian Bach, he (in his own compositions) occasionally added the fire and sublimity of Handel; and it was universally allowed, even by foreigners, that he was one of the first performers on the organ in Europe. In a future number, we hope to be enabled to introduce a further account of this extraordinary man.

In Wimpole-street, *Sir Richard Croft, bart. M.D.* the celebrated accoucher. (*See Biographiana.*)

At the house of Miss Cotton, her sister, in Wimpole-street, *Mary Ann*, the wife of the Rev. G. Thackeray, D.D. provost of King's-college, Cambridge, and the lady whom Sir Richard Croft was attending when he committed suicide.

Of an apoplectic fit, 41, *Jos. Halsey, esq.* M.P. for St. Alban's.

At Bentley Priory, Stanmore, 64, *John James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn*, a Knight of the Garter, &c. His complaint was an enlargement of the liver, under which he had laboured for some time. His lordship was thrice married: his first wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir J. Copley,—by whom he had a son, James, the late Viscount Hamilton, who died, leaving a son, born in 1811, now Viscount Hamilton. His second wife was Lady Cecil Hamilton, his marriage with whom was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1798. His third wife was Lady Ann Hatton, widow of Sir Henry H. who survives him. The marquis was formerly a leader of fashion, and a great favourite at Carleton-house; but, owing to some civilities which he shewed to the Princess of Wales, has long been out of favour.

At his seat, Ampthill Park, Bedfordshire, suddenly, 73, the *Earl of Upper Ossory*. Besides the earldom of Upper Ossory (an Irish peerage), which had been

for many years in the family of Fitzpatrick, he was a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Upper Ossory of Ampthill. His lordship had previously represented the county of Bedford many years in the British parliament, and had long held the important trust of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the same county. He married, in March 1769, the Hon. Ann Liddell, daughter of the late Lord Ravensworth, and repudiated Duchess of Grafton, by whom he had two daughters, Ladies Ann and Gertrude Fitzpatrick. His lordship was elder brother to the late General Fitzpatrick, M.P. who, had he survived, would have inherited the peerages, which are now, we believe, become extinct. The late Earl was maternal uncle of the Marquis of Lansdowne and of Lord Holland, sisters of the noble earl having married the fathers of those two noblemen respectively. As a public and private character, his lordship was uniformly and highly esteemed; and his loss will long be felt and lamented by a numerous tenantry, both in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as by a very extended circle of the most respected relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

At Westbourn Green, *John Braithwaite, esq.* after a short illness, occasioned by a paralytic stroke. In private life, Mr. B. was highly respected, and he was well-known to the public as the constructor of a Diving Bell, by which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet-anchor, and many of the guns; also, in the same year, many of the guns, sunk in the Spanish flotilla off Gibraltar; and, in 1788, he recovered from the Hartwell East Indiaman, lost off Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, 38,000l. in dollars; 7,000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin. In 1806 he recovered from the Abergavenny East Indiaman, lost off Portland, 75,000l. in dollars, the whole of the tin, and other valuables, worth 30,000l. In this last enterprize, his diving apparatus, and his means of sawing apart the deck of a ship under water, evinced the perfection to which his discoveries had attained.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

SIR RICHARD CROFT, BART. M.D.

SIR R. CROFT served an apprenticeship to Mr. Chevasse, an apothecary, at Burton upon-Trent, where he evinced marks of a comprehensive mind. On the expiration of the term of his servitude, his parents sent him to London, to complete his medical education. Here he became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Hunter; and by the recommendation of Dr. Baillie (a fellow pupil) he boarded and lodged with Mr. Denman, an apothecary, then living in Queen-street, Golden-square, being contiguous to Hunter's theatre in Windmill-street, whose chief dependence was on boarding and lodging the pupils of Hunter. In this family, he and his friend Baillie met with that kind of rational amusement from the society of Denman and his two daughters (twins), which studious characters require to relax their minds, in order to enable them more effectually to prosecute their inquiries. The Duchess of Newcastle, who was then pregnant, and in a bad state of health, being advised by Hunter to go to Portugal, engaged Mr. Denman, on the recommendation of Dr. Hunter, to accompany her, chiefly for the purpose of superintending her labour. Her Grace having a good time, and the climate having greatly improved her general health, she and the doctor returned to London. Soon after their arrival, Hunter discharged his debt to nature, and her Grace exerted all her interest to secure to Mr. Denman Hunter's midwifery practice. Mr. Denman finding that, through her Grace's interest he should be established as the fashionable accoucheur in London, relinquished his shop and boarding-house, purchased a diploma, and started as a physician-accoucheur; and, to give an importance to his professional character, commenced lectures on the science of midwifery, and the diseases of children, for all which he was well qualified. Fortunate as this occurrence was for Mr. Denman, it was no less so for the medical profession; for it was the means of bringing forward talents which would otherwise have been lost to the world; and in this metropolis many are the practitioners who obtain a scanty livelihood by the trade of an apothecary, who only want the same good fortune to bring them into notice. Mr. Denman, by his lectures, proved himself to be a man of strong intellect, great ingenuity, and scientific attainments; and to him we are indebted for the best general treatise on midwifery that has appeared in this or any other country. Sir Richard Croft commenced his career as a surgeon, apothecary, and man-midwife at Tudbury, where a predilection for the sports of the field introduced him to Lord Vernon. From Tudbury he went to Oxford, which he quitted for London. Dr. Denman being in great practice, Sir Richard and Dr. Baillie

Baillie now renewed their acquaintance with his daughters, whom they soon afterwards conducted to the altar. Denman having acquired an independence by his practice, and the liberality of the Duchess of Devonshire, he gradually withdrew from the fatigue of it, in order to introduce his sons-in-law; and this he managed with so much dexterity, that Sir Richard in a short time acquired the whole of his practice.

Sir Richard Croft succeeded to a Baronetcy on the death of Sir Herbert Croft, a gentleman well known in the literary world.

At a coroner's inquest held on his body, the following circumstances were proved. On Monday morning the deceased had been summoned to attend the lady of the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, in Wimpole street. An apartment on the floor above that occupied by Mrs. Thackeray, was appointed for the residence of Sir Richard. In this chamber there were two pistols, belonging to Dr. Thackeray, hanging within the reach of Sir R. Croft. Sir Richard retired to bed at half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning; and about one o'clock Dr. Thackeray heard a noise, apparently proceeding from the room occupied by Dr. Croft; and, a short time after, a similar noise was heard. This circumstance created alarm; in consequence of which, the door of the apartment was broken open,—when a shocking spectacle presented itself: the body of Sir Richard Croft was lying on the bed, his arms extended over his breast, and a pistol in each hand. Both had been discharged, and the head of the unfortunate gentleman was literally blown to pieces.

WERNER, THE MINERALOGIST.

Several months have elapsed since the journals announced the death of M. WERNER, Member of the Council of Mines of Freyberg, in Saxony, Knight of the Royal Order of Merit, and Foreign Associate of the Royal Institute of France. More than one voice, doubtless, has been raised in Germany to pay homage to the talents and the virtues of this illustrious German. The miners of Saxony have already melted into tears by the melancholy words,—"Werner is no more!"

Born about the middle of the last century in the iron-work of which his father was proprietor, in the vicinity of Werhau, in Lusatia, Werner perceived, almost from his infancy, that the miners stood in need of a guide capable of leading them into new luminous paths,—of enabling them to distinguish mineral substances with promptitude and certainty,—of enlightening them in their researches, and in all their labours,—of collecting, comparing, and classifying the facts observed in the bosom of the earth; in short, of forming, for the benefit of the mines of all countries, a common treasure of acquired knowledge. He resolved to be that guide, and he speedily became so.

Having been appointed an officer of the mines of Freyberg, he constantly directed his studies towards that association which he had proposed to himself to effect between the practice of the art of mining, and the numerous sciences from which it may derive assistance. Werner, from observations on the mountains and mines of Saxony, anticipated, in some measure, the identity of structure which has been since observed in so many countries, in the rocks and mineral masses which constitute the exterior crust of our globe. From that time the mines of the whole world presented themselves to his mind as a *subterraneous country*, where the same general principles ought to prevail,—where the same terms of art, whatever might be the difference of idioms, ought to facilitate a useful correspondence not only between the miners of all countries, but also, and above all, between the man of science and the workman. It was in the school of the mines of Freyberg, founded by the King of Saxony in the year 1766, that Werner occupied himself incessantly in laying down these principles, and fixing that language. He succeeded in this in the happiest manner, by attaching a precise and intelligible meaning to the expressions employed by him in describing objects, by adopting almost always the terms of common language; and he often did not even disdain to employ the phraseology in familiar use among the workmen.

To produce this important revolution in the art of mining, which has for a long time made Freyberg be regarded as the metropolis of that *subterraneam country*, Werner has published two works, neither of which exceeds a small volume in duodecimo. The first treats of the knowledge of minerals according to their external appearance, the second of the arrangement of the repositories of minerals in the bosom of the earth.

These works, originally written in German, have been translated into almost every language. The peculiar excellence of these two works of Werner is, that they are quite intelligible to every miner. They have been sometimes compared with the works of other scientific mineralogists, but, to be convinced that there is no room for such a comparison, it is sufficient to consider that the objects of these authors were very different. Werner wished to enlighten practical men; he wished to promote the prosperity of those mines and iron-works, which are the chief resource of so many countries; for that purpose, Werner

Werner brought down science to the level of the workman, who gratefully seized the hand held out to his assistance. If, on the contrary, he had attempted to lead the workman to the heights of science, the latter would have refused to follow his steps.

It is not only by his writings that Werner has deserved well of the subterranean country, by rendering science popular there; as a professor, equally skilful and indefatigable, he taught during many years in the school of mines at Freyberg, the knowledge of simple minerals (*oryctognosy*), of rocks, and of the repositories of minerals (*geognosy*); the art of working mines and of conducting iron works. Those who were destined to direct the most celebrated establishments, not only in Germany, but also in distant countries, crowded to his lectures; and the audience of the professor of Freyberg had the appearance of a congress of miners from every nation.

His pupils, who all loved as much as they admired him, were soon dispersed throughout the mines of almost every country, full of ardour for the prosperity of these works, and possessed of the knowledge necessary to secure it. Every where they established by their success the utility of the doctrines of Werner. His school was no longer confined to Freyberg, but extended throughout all the mines of the world; and the result of that sort of apostleship which was exercised in the name of Werner alone, by so great a number of his distinguished scholars, is, that his principles and his language have become familiar to the practical miners of almost every country, from the mines of the Altaian mountains, even to those of Mexico.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE grinding system of taxation is not visiting only the oppressed householder, but descends even to poverty itself: a case of the distress of a poor ship-carpenter with a large family, occupying the upper story of a small house in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been brought before the public, which convinces us that the assessed-tax Acts require a thorough amelioration.

The silver Isis medal has been adjudged by the Society of Arts to Mr. Geo. Pryor, of Leeds, for the discovery of a "method of preventing accidents in descending into mines from ropes breaking, called the Miner's Life Preserver."

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Gibson, to Miss Clark.—Mr. T. Hutchinson, to Mrs. Claxton.—Mr. Waters, to Miss Storey.—Mr. H. Tennant, to Miss Dick.—Mr. John Robb, to Miss Nanse.—Mr. Hesleton, to Miss Weatherell.—Mr. Featherson, to Miss Elder.—At Darlington, Mr. Overn, to Miss Parker.—At Wooler, Mr. Bockbury, jun. to Miss Turnbull.—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Crawford, to Miss Grecian.—Mr. Kidron, to Miss Anderson, both of Bishopwearmouth.—At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Whitteam, esq. to Miss Wilson.—At North Shields, Mr. Williamson, to Miss Smith.—At Wolsingham, Mr. Wm. Jun, attorney-at-law, to Miss Vickers.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. T. Dent, to Miss Hutchinson.—At Hexham, Mr. T. Jefferson, to Miss Gibson.—At Durham, Mr. John Lowes, to Miss Ann Grier.—Mr. W. Rider, to Miss Cass.—Mr. Wm. Sleigh, to Mrs. Elliot, all of Stockton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 96, Mrs. Cath. M'Leod.—Mrs. Cant.—Mrs. Maughan.—In her 40th year, deeply regretted as a tender and affectionate wife and mother, and as a sincere friend, Esther, the wife of William Boyd, esq.—58, Mr. Edward Barkas.—Mr. Vickerson.—55, Mr. T. Crozier.—59, Mrs. Harrower.—Mrs. Newham.—80, Mrs. Young.—46, Mr. T. Makepeace.—82, Mr. Wm. Davison.—69, Mr. Patterson.—78, Nath. Punshon, esq. who held the office of under-sheriff for this town, during a great number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.—Mr. Wm. Mitchinson.—40, Rev. Wm. Roberts Linfitt.—At Coxlodge, Job Bulman, esq. one of the partners of the bank of Messrs. Lambton and Co., a gentleman highly respected.—At North Shields, 75, Mrs. Margaret Edwards.—42, Mrs. Huntingdon.—52, Mrs. Walker.—71, Mr. John Scott.—37, Mr. Geo. Graham.—Mrs. Milford.—72, Mrs. York.—54, Mrs. Oyeston.—62, Mrs. Milburn.—At South Shields, 75, Mr. Baxter.—46, Mrs. Parvis.—40, Mrs. Renoldson, eldest daughter of Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart.—At Thirsk, the Rev. J. Dakin.—At Bedlington, 61, James Downey.—At Kenton, 79, Mrs. Summerbell.—At Craike, 95, Mrs. Lief.—At Lamesley, Mr. John Ord.—At Whitby, Mr. T. Pinchen.—At Stockton, 81, Mrs. Lumley.—At Sedgefield, 77, Mrs. Barker.—At the Leam, Mrs. Thompson.—At Gainsford, 75, Mrs. Walton.—At Monkton, 60, Mr. Crawford.—At Bishop-Middleham, 94, Mr. G. Dodsforth.—At Sunderland, 79, Mrs. Eliz. Batt, deservedly respected.—71, Mr. Thomas Briggs.—50, Mrs. Ransom.—75, Mr. John Watson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowsey.—67, Mrs. Geo. Drew.—At Witton-le-Wear, 84, Mr. Robert Taylor.—At Darlington, universally respected, Wm. Colling, esq. of Stapylton.

pylton.—74, Mr. Ralph Smith.—At Wooler, 57, Lieut. Thomas Wood, deservedly respected.—At Newton Grange, Mrs. Wrightson.—At Durham, Dr. Price, prebendary of that see, and canon of Salisbury.—86, Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. Wm. Rutherford.—58, Mrs. Integ.—Mr. J. Redehffe.—At Simonside Hall, 65, Mrs. Magor.—At Westerleigh, 31, Mr. Wm. Nelson, surgeon.—At Bishopauckland, Mr. R. Todd.—68, Mr. A. Smith.—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. James.—63, Mrs. Johnson.—73, Mrs. Nicholson.—Mr. Wilson, all of Berwick.—At Cattington, Mr. Geo. Robson.—At Black Pool, 78, Mr. W. York.—At Kelso, Mr. James Pine.—At Rowley Gilbert, 73, Henry Bell.—At Whitburn, 53, B. Tathwell, esq.—At Neesham Hall, Mrs. Wrightson.—89, Mr. Z. Swan, of Walker.—At Berwick, Mr. J. Richardson.—Mr. James Marks.—Mr. Wm. Rutherford.—26, Miss Huddleston.—Miss Walker.—82, Mrs. Castles.—At Howick-Low-Stead, 68, Mr. James Archbald.—At Byker, 33, Mr. G. Johnson.—At Alnwick, 54, Mr. James Wilson.—At Ganetlee, 22, Mr. Robert Phipps.—At Stokesley, 52, Miss Clarke.—At Hawick, Miss Wilson.—At Black Hadley, deeply regretted, Geo. Hopper, esq.—On his passage to London, Mr. Robert Fawcus, of Amerside-law.—Mr. Henry Angus, of the Dye-house, near Dukesfield.—At Westerton, 58, John Farrer, esq.—At Shafto-house, Mrs. Thompson.—At Spital, 60, Mr. Alexander Mitchelson.—At Chester-le-street, 62, Mr. John Jopling.—At Westerleigh, Mr. Wm. Nelson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It affords us pleasure to notice, that Mr. Brougham, the ablest speaker in the parliamentary opposition, offers himself for the county of Westmoreland.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Rosser, to Miss Marianne Potts.—Mr. Scott, to Miss Hodgson.—Mr. Martin, to Miss White.—Mr. M'Lean, to Miss Richardson.—Mr. Wallace, to Miss Armstrong.—Mr. Hutton, to Miss Young.—Mr. Alex. Johnson, to Miss Irving.—Mr. Wm. Hunter, to Miss Graham.—Mr. James Bough, to Miss Walker.—Thomas Reeves, esq. to Miss Dacre, of Kirklinton-hall.—At Appleby, Lieut. R. Moses, to Miss Winder.—At Brayton, Mr. T. Pape, to Miss Mounsey.—At Burgh, Mr. John Norman, to Miss Robinson, of Bow.—At Wigton, Mr. Hill, to Miss Barnes.—At Oxton, Mr. Thomas Ritson, to Miss Twentyman.—Mr. Marrs, to Miss A. Wilson.—At Thornton, the Rev. Richard Moore, to Miss Hodgson.—At Workington, Mr. Ashton, of Dublin, to Miss Dawson.

Died.] At Carlisle, 62, Mr. T. Hugson.—70, Mrs. Fisher.—78, Mrs. Davidson.—57, Mrs. Hough.—23, Miss Wilkinson.—70, John Coward.—79, Mrs. Milner.—22, Miss Henderson.—58, Mrs. Park.—60, Mr. Sam. Hudsmith.—72, Mrs. Atkinson.—Mr. John Bell.—42, Mr. Brodie.—21, Mr. T. Murray.—Mr. J. Waller.—At Darnside, 74, Mr. D. Pattinson.—In Spring-garden Lane, Mr. Jas. Carruthers.—At Bampton, 75, James Longmire: and three hours afterwards, 78, Margaret, his wife.—At Penrith, 28, Mr. Isaac Richardson.—70, W. Wilson, esq.—46, Mr. Robertshaw.—51, Mr. R. Nelson.—25, Mr. John Muncaster.—At Milpath, 33, Mrs. Mason.—At Godfried, 80, Richard Skelton, esq.—At Rosebank, 21, Mr. Thomson.—At Carlton, 80, Mr. Wm. Cowper, much and deservedly regretted.—At Wigton, 78, Mrs. Strong.—At Farlam, 99, Mr. Geo. Waugh.—At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John Fothergill; he was advanced in years; his death was occasioned by the *small pox*, and a few days before, his daughter died of the same disease.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Benn.

YORKSHIRE.

The committals to the Wakefield house of correction, in 1807, were 493, and in 1817, 1869!!

A saving bank has been established at Huddersfield.

On the 14th, a little after five o'clock in the morning, the large cotton-mill of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, at Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield, was burnt to the ground. In consequence of the fire beginning near the staircase, the retreat of a number of the children was cut off, and NINETEEN GIRLS, who had been working ALL NIGHT in the factory, perished in the flames!!! What a system is that which calls for the *night-work* of wretched orphan children!

Married.] At York, Mr. John Clifford, to Miss Townson.—At Leeds, Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Boys.—Mr. C. Bowes, to Miss Sykes.—At Wakefield, Mr. Waddington, to Miss Wilson.—At Bradford, Mr. James Atkinson, to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. Anderson to Miss Bentley.—At Padisham, Mr. Dugdale, to Miss Maitland.—At Saddleworth, Mr. Joseph Hinckliff, to Miss Roberts.—At Whitby, Mr. Mann, to Miss Carr.—Capt. W. Kearsley, to Miss Appleton.—Mr. Barrick, to Miss Appleton, of Eston.—At Scarborough, Mr. R. Fryer, of York, to Miss Stephens.—Mr. George, to Miss Taylor.—At Huddersfield, Mr. B. Bower, to Miss Saile.—At Rippon, Mr. Otley, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Henry Dyson, of Tadcaster, to Miss Lister.—At Hull, Mr. Sam. Hall, to Miss White.—Mr. Smithson, to Miss Jewitt.—Mr. John Wright, to Miss Hill.—Mr. Moreland, to Miss Levett.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Huttey, to Miss Smith.—At Burton Pidsea, Mr. T. Hornby, to Miss Ford.—At Malton, Mr. Joseph Wrangham, to Miss Nicholson.—At Sulcoates, Mr. Witty, to Miss Willerton.—At Cottingham, Mr. Robson, to Miss Day.—At Pocklington, Mr. G. Wardle, to Miss Gibson.—At

Scoby, Mr. William Rowland, to Miss Smithson.—At Brafferton, the Rev. J. Husband, to Miss Nelson.—At Kildwick, Mr. Banks, to Miss Green

Died.] At York, Robert Heusmay, esq.—At Wakefield, 98, Mr. Edward Sykes.—48, Mr. John Trammer.—56, Miss Shepherd.—Miss Tiddswell.—At Colne, 74, John Smithson esq.—At Dunnington, Mrs. Mitchinson—At Barnside, Mr. John Lees.—At Halifax, 59, John Rhodes esq. a banker, and a man of exemplary public spirit, in the display of which he was eminently useful. He was a firm friend of civil and religious liberty, and a Unitarian Dissenter; in which connexion his zeal was without rancour, and he willingly conceded to others that freedom of inquiry, and that right of private judgment, which he claimed for himself. His feelings led him to conclude that in bad times "*the post of honour is a private station*," yet he never compromised his principles, but asserted them upon all proper occasions. He was generally known, and they who knew him best loved him most.—51, Joseph Watkinson, esq.—Mr. Priestley.—At Aldborough, 105, *Ann Corner*.—At Brafferton, the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick.—At Whitby, 82, Mrs. Yeoman.—Mr. J. Ayre.—At Sheffield 60, Mr. Geo. Johnson.—Mr. John Shaw, sincerely lamented.—Mr. Zadoc Booker.—Mr. John Shaw.—42, Mrs. Foggill.—58, Mrs. Eyre. 86, Mr. S. Bennett.—At Aiskew, 74, Wm. Prest, esq.—At Richmond, 72, Mrs. E. Petch.—At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Hemington.—At Kirbymoorside, 85, Mrs. Bailey.—At Wetherby, 19, Mr. Wm. Smith.—At Scarborough, 54, Mrs. Tigar.—At Dewsbury, 36, Mr. John Whitaker.—At Ayton, 64, Mr. Glaves.—At Northallerton, Mr. Sam. Harman.—At Chapeltown, 20, Mr. W. Wilkinson.—At Stella, Mrs. Tate.—At Swanland, 59, Mrs. Williams.—At Lyth, 102, *Mr. Joseph Thompson*.—At Elstonwick, Miss Bell.—70, Francis Fawkes, esq. of Farnborough Grange.—At Hebburn Hall, Mr. John Dodd, land steward to Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P. a faithful and conscientious servant.—At Hull, 32, Capt. Robt. Stuart.—77, Joseph Sykes.—58, Mr. John Whitaker.—42, Mrs. Ward.

LANCASHIRE.

From a calculation which has been made, it appears, that the following extraordinary exportation, in TWO ARTICLES only, has taken place at Liverpool, between the 10th of October, and the 5th of January last.

Of cotton stuffs, (including white and printed calico, cottons, &c. - - - - 24,835,355 yards.

Of stockings (cotton only, exclusive of silk, &c.) - - 380,244 pair.

Averaging the cottons at only one shilling per yard, and the stockings at two shillings per pair, the amount of exports for three months in these two articles alone, is nearly ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The manufacture of calicoes or cotton piece-goods at Blackburn is very extensive. About 25,000 pieces are made weekly, for which upwards of 6500l. are paid for wages.

A female was accidentally discovered in a cellar, in Harington, dying from absolute want. A distress was made on her for arrears of rent, amounting only to *twelve shillings*, under which authority her bed and every article of furniture were seized: even the little grate was torn from its place, and the poor wretch left on the bare flags, without food, fire, or covering. In this desolate situation she was discovered in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was sought, but proved too late!

The case of Miss *M'Avoy* still interests the public: a variety of replications and rejoinders have appeared in the Liverpool papers, which tend to excite considerable doubt as to the existence of those extraordinary powers which the young lady was said to possess.

At the Quarter Sessions at Manchester two boys, named Hill and Lea, were indicted for stealing two pieces of fustian, and after a full investigation were completely acquitted. A wretch, in conjunction with a notorious police officer, contrived this accusation, for what purpose it is not difficult to divine.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Lyon, to Miss Miller.—Mr. E. Ashcroft, to Miss Bottomly.—Mr. E. Rushton, to Miss Melling.—Mr. Anderson, to Miss Hannah.—Mr. Machin, to Anna, the second daughter of the Rev. W. Towne, B.D.—Mr. Bateson, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Fleetwood, to Miss Stark.—Mr. James Hogg, to Miss Blackely.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss Hesketh.—Mr. Wm. Fryer, to Miss Leavey.—Mr. J. Rigby, to Miss Frankland.—Mr. J. Woodward, to Mrs. Poover.—Mr. Barber, to Miss Saxon.—Mr. J. P. Harding, to Miss Harrocks.—Mr. Challoner, to Miss Fleetwood.—Mr. Brignell, to Miss Moore.—At Eccles, Mr. Darton, to Miss Marsland.—At Rochdale, R. Whitehead, esq. to Mrs. Townsend.—At Preston, Mr. Walton, to Miss Mary Crane.—At Cross Canonby, Daniel Scott, esq. to Miss Millican.—At Halechurch, Mr. Abbott, to Miss Shaw.—At Warton, Mr. Lodge, to Miss Bainbridge.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Langley.—65, Mrs. Benson.—Mrs. Pyrke.—Mrs. Griffiths.—19, Miss Major.—Mr. John Wright.—Mr. Henry Samuel, of the most benevolent disposition and honourable dealings.—Mrs. Corran.—Mr. S. Glover,—78, Mrs. Peverall.—On his passage from St. Eustatia to Boston, Mr. James Allanson, of the firm of Titherington and Allanson, of this town.—57, Mrs. Henrietta Brown.—Mrs. Regan.—49, Mr. J. Mulloch.—82, Mrs. Mary Fell.—71, Mrs. Stable.—62, Mr. S. Yates.—Mr. R. Nokes.—18, Miss Fraser.—64, Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. P. Bunting.

Bunting.—39, Mrs. Jeager.—At Runcorn, 27, Lieut. Geo. Edge.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Jas. Moorcroft, attorney.—At Wigan, 37, Mr. Henry Gaskell.—Mr. Joshua Campbell.—At Lancaster, 83, Mr. Wm. Dawson.—At Salford, 77, Mrs. Walmsley—43, Mr. John Pearce.—Mr. R. Brown.—At Old Trafford, 80, Mr. M'Niven.—At Ardwick, 71, James Alsop, esq.—At Oldham, the Rev. T. Fawcet.—At Caton, 53, Mrs. Atkinson.—At Cheetham, 47, Mr. W. Powell.—At Lowfield, 20, Miss Tatham.—At Ardwick, Jas. Alsop, esq. highly respected.—At Broughton, 101, *Mrs. Susan Mayor.*—At Colne, 71, Mr. Smithson.—At Bankside, Mr. John Lees.

CHESHIRE.

A saving bank has been established at Macclesfield.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Mercer, to Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Rooke, to Miss Griffin.—At Grappenhall, John Davis, esq. to Mrs. Wright.—At Bowdon, Mr. John Mann, to Miss Hardey.—At Presbury, the Rev. John Bowers, to Miss Esther Smallwood, of Macclesfield.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Hamnett, to Miss Ann Kempster.—At Over. Mr. T. Hibbert, to Mrs. Sarah Hibbert.—At Neston, Mr. Davies, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Barlow, to Mrs. Davies.—At Weaverham, Mr. Hornby, to Miss Crimes.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Huxley.—Mrs. Pritchard.

At Lower Peover, Mr. Jonathan Higginson.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Copestick.—16, Miss Burgess.

At Frodsham, Mr. Caldwell.

At Northwich, Mr. Drinkwater.—Mr. Alcock.

At Irbine Mill-hill, Mr. J. Hale.—At Burton, Charles Gregson, esq. comptroller of the customs, Pirkgate.—At Neston, 84, Mr. John Haswell.—Mr. James Carter.—At Halton, 68, Mr. T. Rathbone.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Stavely Woodthorpe, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Oatcroft.—At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Higginbottom, to Miss Clarke.—At Whittington, Mr. C. May, to Miss Bower.—At Ashover, Mr. R. Clayton, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Derby, 62, Miss S. White.—72, Mrs. Horsley.—32, Mrs. Cooper.

At Great Longston, 70, Mr. W. Wager.—At the Burrows, 74, Mr. Morley.—At Barlbro, 44, Capt. Thomas England, R. N. respected.—At Ashbourn, Robert Longden, esq.—At Melbourn, 44, Mrs. Chawner.—At Duffield, 52, Mrs. Hall, sincerely lamented.—At Langley-mill, Mrs. Dunne.—At Castleton, 96, Mr. Isaac Ashton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A saving bank has been established at Nottingham.

Married.] At Nottingham, W. Franklin, esq. to Miss Burnside.—Mr. B. Skeavington, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. T. Gascoign, to Miss Bennett.—Mr. Gladstone, to Miss Chamberlain.—Mr. Wilcock, to Miss Quimon.—Mr. Anderson, to Miss Towle.—At Newark, Mr. Doubleday, to Miss Rather.—Mr. Latham, to Miss Abraham.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Elsee.—Mr. J. Battery, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Paggin, to Miss P—son, of Papplewick.—At Hampton, Mr. Wheat, to Miss Barthorp.—At Farnsfield, Mr. V. Kemp, to Miss Winter.

Died.] At Nottingham, 77, Mrs. Hannah Head.—84, Mrs. Davison.—Mrs. Laughton.

At Newark, Mr. T. Fletcher, and the next day, Mrs. Fletcher, leaving several children to lament their loss.—34, Mrs. Ann Hall.—21, Mr. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Carman.

At Colcorton, 84, Mr. W. Sherwin, sen.—At Southwell, Miss Ann Revill.—At New Stenton, Mr. Richard Goodall.—At Wollaston-park Lodge, Mrs. Jackson.—At Bilsdon, 78, Mr. Edward Humphreys.

At Bingham, 22, Miss White.—Capt. Dickins, R. N. a son of Mr. F. Dickins, of Wollaston-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

We are glad to observe that SIR ROBERT HERON, one of the most intelligent and independent members of the present parliament, is a candidate to represent this great and opulent county.

Married.] At Lincoln, the Rev. W. Hildyard, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Helt, prebendary of Lincoln.

Died.] At Barton-upon-Humber, 85, Mrs. Handley.—67, Mr. Coldwell.

At Stamford, 70, David Watson, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The wife of a person of the name of Dolman, at Sheep's-head, near Loughborough, was lately delivered of a still-born child, having *two heads, four arms, and three legs.* It is now in possession of a surgeon of Loughborough.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Dorman, to Miss Bull.—Mr. Berkely, to Miss Forrester.—At Kirby Mallory, Mr. C. Starbuck, to Miss Bown.—At Orton-on-the-Hill, Mr. R. Stretton, to Miss Mary Bradford.—At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. W. Kittrick, to Miss Askins.—At Loughborough, Mr. E. Orran, to Miss Clarke.—Mr. Renals, to Miss Goodall.—At Hugglesworth, Mr. W. Drayton, to Miss Russel.—Mr. Southernwood, to Miss Simpkin, of Thurcaston.—At Quorndon, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Walters.—At Swinland, Mr. E. Renals, to Miss Bates.

Died.] At Leicester, 17, Mr. William Forset.—39, Mr. W. Swann, a man of strict integrity.—22, Mr. R. Rawson.—18, Miss Hudson.—Serjeant Elliott.—18, Mis Hudson.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 19, Mr. John Piddocke.—21, Mrs Piddocke.

At Loughborough, 56, Mr. Armstrong.—35, Mrs. White.—76, Mrs. Street.—55, Mrs. Blood.

At Odstone-hill, Miss Green.—At Barkby, 60, Mr. John Hoon.—At Skeffington wood, Mr. T. Mitchell.—At Maplewell, 57, Mrs. Cumberland.—At Barwell, 71, Mr. Power.—At Aston Flamville, Mr. Henry Townshend.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Several saving banks have been established in this county, under the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Windle, to Miss Smith.—The Rev. C. Hill, of Prestwood-house, to Miss Pyndar.—At Cheadle, Mr. R. Branden, to Miss Heap.—At Wednesbury, Mr. Wright, to Miss Jones.—At West Bromwich, Mr. Cotton, to Miss Ross.—At Walsall, Mr. Greensill, to Miss Knock.—Mr. C. Smith, of Brimstone bank, to Miss Bonnel.—At Newcastle, Mr. T. Phillips, to Miss Ball.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Kent.—Mrs. Green.

At West Bromwich, 68, Mr. William Bullock.

At Walsall, 14, Miss Marlow.—69, Mr. W. Wooton.

At Chesterton, Mr. D. Rhodes.—At Castle Bromwich, 20, Mr. F. Smith.—At Newcastle under Lyne, 85, Mrs. Mayer.—At Barnfield, 72, Sam Twigg, esq.—At Bole-hall, 14, Mr. Joseph Samuel.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Ryton.—79, John Pountney, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. Yalden, esq. to Miss Falkner.—Mr. T. Harris, to Miss Finlay.—Mr. Isaac Green, to Miss Jacob.—Rev S. F. Morgan, M.A. to Miss Barn.—At Hampton-in-Arden, Mr. T. Reeve, to Miss Lewis.—At Solihull, Mr. John Reed, to Miss Leonard.—At Sutton Maudlock, Mr. Jos. Broughall, to Miss Broughall.—At Harbury, Mr. Sabin, to Miss Heath.—At Edgbaston, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Ledsham.

Died.] At Birmingham, 23, Mr. John Hurst.—Mrs. Greaves.—70, Mr. Hadley, universally regretted.—39, Mrs. Smith.—62, Mrs. Ann Robinson.—80, Mr. George Burnell.—37, Mr. Humphreys.—27, Mrs. Altree.—67, Mr. E. Dukes.—59, Mr. Edmonds.—57, Mrs. Brown.

At Warwick, 46, Mr. John Broomhall.

At Northfield, 90, Mrs. Holyoake.—At Kings' Swinford, 41, Mr. B. Bissel.—At Knowle, 75, Mr. Joseph Boston.—At Foleshill Mr. Bailey.—At Cheadle, Capt. Dezey.—At Rugby, 24, Miss Powell.

At Coventry, Mrs. Barton.—Mr. Pickard.

SHROPSHIRE.

A saving bank is opened at Wellington.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J Jones, to Miss Kent.—At Shifnall, John Stanley, esq. to Miss Eyke.—Mr. Passingham, to Miss Maddox of Cantlop.—At Newport, Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Hickinbottom.—At Alderbury, Mr. J. Swaine, to Miss Giltins.—Mr. Hawkins, of Charlton, to Miss Chadwick.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Walker.—Miss Williamson.—Miss Cook.—Mr. T. Holland.

At Much Wenlock, 46, Miss E. Cliveley.—At Egmond, Mr. Leighton.—At Bridgeworth, Thomas Head, esq.—At Oswestry, Mr. P. Hughes.—Mrs. Mary Jones.—At Uckington, 35, Mr. John Allen.—At West Coppice, Mrs. Smitheman, a truly pious woman.—At Wellington, Mr. T. Haynes,—At Eleven Towns, 80, Mrs. Lloyd.—At Ollerton, 17, Mr. T. Lister.—At Sandford, Mrs. Sparrow.—At Pain's-lane, Mrs. Adney.—At Moreton Corbet, 84, Mr. W. Hazeldine.—At Coalport, Mrs. Rose.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the fair of the late Mr. W. Walker's stock of Hereford cattle, upon Burton Farm, Worcestershire, the highest price obtained for a cow and a calf, was 74*l.* 16*s.*

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burden.—87, Alderman Squire.—65, Mr. Lingham.

At Powick, 68, John Forrest, esq.

At Hurcott, near Kidderminster, Mr. W. Spencer, a relation of the poet Shenstone, of whom he possessed a portrait, his gold watch, and gold-headed cane. The portrait is a half-length front face, in fine preservation.

At Dudley Alfred, the son of the Rev. Dr. Booker.

At Merry Vale, Mr. Thomas.

At Madersfield, 101, *Mrs. Bury.*

At the Hyde, near Upton-upon-Severn, 78, *William Russell, esq.* formerly of Showell Green, near Birmingham; relative to whom, a further account will be given in our next Biographiana.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. F. Barrett, to Miss Pritchard.—At Leominster, Mr. John Davis, to Miss Philpot, both of Chepstow.—Mr. Frere, to Mrs. Woodward, of Much Marcle.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Thos. Clarke, deputy registerer of the diocese.—Mr. Meredith.

At Sarnfield, 78, Mr. William Ricketts.

At Eigne, 49, Mrs. Morse.

At Bredwardine, 102, *William Price.*

At St. Weonard's, 77, Mrs. Wood.—At Gossart, Mrs. Ellen Dansey.—At Much Marcle, 50, Mrs. Smith.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Two constables, of the town of Pontypool, have been fined by the magistrates, for not appearing to the summons of J. H. Moggridge, esq. requiring them to account, before him, for their oppressive and unconstitutional conduct, in quartering the military in private houses.

A large and respectable meeting was lately held at the school-room of S. Cave, esq.

esq. to form a General Dispensary for the parishes of Mangotsfield, Stapleton, Winterbourne, Frampton-Cotterell, and Stoke.

A new newspaper is projected at Bristol.

The Bristol gas lights will next winter be extended to all the entrances of the city, they already benefit all the great streets. A gas light is considered better than a watchman. Only one man in Bristol opposes them, and he is a great dealer in oil.

Married.] At Chepstow, R. Evans, esq. to Miss Camplin.—At Clifton, Mr. H. Husband, to Miss Wessen.—E. T. Clayfield, esq. to Miss Irwin.—At Stone, William Comock, esq. to Miss Spicer.—At Abergavenny, Mr. S. Watts, to Miss Bagholt.—At Tewksbury, Mr. John Auell, 70, to Mrs. Wood, 65.—At Enfield, Andrew Miller, esq. to Miss Ward.—At Westhall-hill, Mr. C. Kimber, to Miss Williams.—At Stroud, Mr. C. Musgrave, to Miss Moffatt.—At St. George's, W. Talbot, esq. to Miss Noake.—At Bristol, Mr. Robert Cooper, to Miss Harris.—Mr. Joseph Constant Wichell, to Miss Spencer Wessen.—Mr. Samuel Fisher, to Miss Bowen.

Died.] At Monmouth, 53, Mrs. Rewell.—Miss Davis.

At Hartbury, 75, Mrs. Tooby.

At Woodchester, 68, Mrs. Howard.

At Pitchcombe, 65, Mr. James Hog.—At Kemerton, Mrs. Parsons.—At Uckington, Mr. John Buckle.—At Newent, Mrs. Jennings.—74, Mr. John Hill.—At Overbury, Mr. T. Perkins.

At Tewksbury, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Hope.

At St. George's, 86, Mrs. Webb.—At Baryfield, Miss Key.—At Kempley, 35, Mr. H. H. Dancocks.—At Kingstanley, 58, the Rev. James Williams, deeply deplored.—At Thornbury, Mrs. Clarke.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Richardson.—Mr. Postans.

At Barton-hill, John Hutchins, esq. to the irreparable loss of a disconsolate widow and eleven children.

At Bristol, John Bayly, Esq.—Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Kemp.—Miss Baynton.—Mrs. Carruthers.—71, Mrs. Martha Price, the lamented wife of Worthington Price, esq.—11, Mrs. Beck.—Mrs. Howe.—15, Mr. Gregory Ash.—62, Mrs. Keene.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A large silver cup has been presented to Mr. John Holliday, marshal of the university, by the present proctors, and fifteen other gentlemen who have served that office, as a mark of their approbation of the manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his situation for upwards of twenty years.

Married.] At Watlington, Capt. Watson, to Miss Birckhead.—At Witney, Mr. F. Francillon, to Miss Hawkins.—Mr. John Whitlock, to Miss Price.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. E. Lipscombe.—Mr. Couldry.—33, James Cox.—75, Mrs. Ann Kensell.—20, Mr. C. Butler.—Mr. Prior.—Mr. Scarcebrook.—48, William Blackhall.

At Banbury, Mr. William Hale.—Miss Sabin.—At Frilford, 20, Mr. William Cousins.—At Horley, 56, John Steele, esq. of Newington, Surrey.—At Bloxham, Mrs. Lord.

At Chislehampton, in his 76th year, universally beloved and regretted, Robert Peers, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants of this county, and a member of the honourable society of the Inner Temple.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kingston Lisle, Mr. C. Kimber to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. W. Goode.

At Shefford, Rev. W. Wilson, rector of that place.

At Aylesbury, William, the infant son, and on the following day, Mrs. Ann Roberts, wife of Mr. W. Roberts.—At Windsor, 78, Josiah Surrey, esq.—At Beachampton, 76, Mr. A. Backhouse.—At Chesham, Mrs. Street.—At Workington, 51, Mr. W. Humfrey.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. late recorder of Bombay, has been appointed Professor of Law of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts.

Married.] At Ampthill, John Beck, to Miss Morris.—At Berkhampstead, Mr. Newman, to Miss Stevens.—At Bassingbourn, Mr. James Scrivener, to Miss Tigg.

Died.] At Bedford, having attained the age of 106, *Mr. Philip Thompson.* Last summer he lost his wife, with whom, for upwards of 70 years he had lived in perfect harmony; and, on that occasion, he walked a distance of half a mile and back, as chief mourner in the funeral procession. The deceased had the honour of receiving visits from even royalty itself, as well as from the surrounding nobility and gentry, some of whom requested that he would allow his likeness to be taken.

At Staple-hall, 52, Mrs. Cooper.—At Hitchin, the Rev. John Bailey, tutor of Wymondly Academy.—At Widford, 77, Mr. W. Abberley.—At Battleden, Mrs. Green.—At Biggleswade, Mrs. Gill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Clipston, Mr. T. Goodman, to Miss Satchell.—At Walgrave, Mr. T. Sargeant, to Miss Knight.—At Spratton, Mr. W. Whitton, to Miss Brown.—At Hardingston, Mr. J. Patterson, to Mrs. Ladd.—At Holcot, Mr. E. Ward, to Miss Martin.

Died.] At Wollaston-house, Capt. R. Dickins.—At Spralton, Mr. Matthew Pridmore.—At Islam, 81, Mr. John Hayes, much respected.—At Oundle, Mr. John Elkins, sincerely regretted.—At Loddington, 56, Mrs. Eliz. Ellis.—At Hollowell, 88, Mrs. Eliz. Atterbury.—At Islam, 78, Mr. O. Wallis.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

On Friday the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. a large and luminous meteor was seen descending vertically from the zenith towards the northern part of the horizon, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. It was visible in broad day-light, the sun shining at the time in great splendour. The same meteor was seen at Swaffham, in Norfolk.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. Kent, to Miss Travlen.—Rev. J. Husband, to Miss Neeson.—The Rev. J. S. Megisson, to Miss Robinson.—Capt. W. Clarke, to Miss Brooks.—At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Blanchard, to Miss Aspley.—Mr. Hoodwick, to Miss Fowler.—Mr. J. C. Agnes, to Miss Wedd, of Foulmire.—At Meldreth, Mr. John Jarman, to Miss Martin.—At Holbeach, Mr. John Pennington, to Mrs. Ely.—At Wisbech, Mr. S. Fysh, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Cambridge, 19, Miss Gotobed.—5[illegible], W. C. Wagstaff.—25, Mr. William Smith, porter of Magdalen-college.—62, Mr. William Verdey.—67, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick.—Mr. Lawrence Dundas, second son of the member for York; he was found dead in a field, close to this town: from the darkness of the night he fell into a ditch, and, being unable to extricate himself, died, as is supposed, from the inclemency of the weather.

At Eynesbury, in the 22d year of his age, the celebrated gigantic youth, who, at the age of 19, measured seven feet eight inches and a half in height.

At Triplow, Miss Berry.—At Ely, Miss Benner, much regretted.—At Little Monden, 65, Mr. John White.—At Fordham, 48, Mrs. George.

At Newmarket, Mr. Thorpe.

NORFOLK.

On the 23d ult. the stables, a barley, wheat, and oat stack and out houses, of Mr. Ball, a respectable farmer at Lessingham, were destroyed by fire,—the diabolical work of some incendiary.

We are glad to see notices of meetings to strengthen the interest of Mr. Coke at the next election.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Booth, to Miss Whitler.—Mr. Nash, to Miss Nash, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Mann, to Miss Bacon.—Mr. Howard, to Miss Kemp.—Mr. Fiddayman, to Miss Ward.—Mr. R. Suffin, to Miss Mills.—Mr. Chamberlin, to Miss Capon.—At Stanhoe, Mr. R. Dunham, to Miss Godfrey.—Mr. Howard, of Necton, to Miss Coleman.—At Gorleston, Lieut. Thurtell, to Miss Brown.—At Wymondham, Mr. T. Eagling, to Mrs. Lincoln.—At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss Cobb.—Captain Carson, to Miss Markland.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Moulton, to Miss Etheridge.—Mr. Sturley, to Miss Wilson, both of Thomage.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Hicks.—Mrs. Bannister.—61, Peter Wells.—Suddenly, Mrs. Whall.—35, Mr. R. Gapp.—75, Mr. Roach.—21, Mr. W. Barker.—67, Mrs. Ann Smith.—52, Mr. David Rutlif, an estimable man.—77, Mrs. E. King.—56, Mrs. Cooper.—71, Mr. S. Ashley.—At Yarmouth, 52, Mr. John Green.—56, Mr. W. Roe.—64, Mr. John Cooper.—86, Mrs. Martha George.—67, Mrs. Absolom.—At Heathersett, 69, John Buckle, esq. alderman of Norwich.—At Lynn, Mrs. Cummins.—At Tilney, 109, *Ashton Goodyer.*—At Southtown, 68, Mrs. Cubitt.—At North Rappo, 65, Mrs. Golden.—At Erpingham, Mrs. Wood, sen.—At Thetford, 78, Mrs. Dade, an excellent woman.—At North Elman, 55, Mrs. Bunn.—At Fakenham, Mrs. Waters.—17, Miss Stokes.—At Mettisham, Mr. H. Bottom.—At Trowse, 82, Mrs. King.—At Winfarthing, 57, Mr. W. Thurlow.—At Swardeston, 85, Mrs. Canham.—At Horningcroft, 72, Mr. H. Drew.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, W. Mann, esq. to Miss Strutter.—S. H. Le Neve, esq. to Miss Case.—At Sudbury, Mr. Hellen, to Mrs. Walsingfield.—Mr. Byford, to Miss Boosey.—At Ipswich, Mr. Cox, to Miss Sneyin.—Mr. Baxter, to Miss Graves.—Mr. D. Wilson, to Miss Meadows.—Mr. Blasby, to Miss Bateman.—At Stradbrook, Mr. Everson, to Miss Garrod.—At Snape, Mr. Winter, to Mrs. Moore.—W. Green, esq. of Coddenham-hall, to Charlotte, daughter of T. Cooper, esq. of Langham hall, Essex.

Died.] At Bury, 52, Mr. G. Pryke.—88, Mrs. Hustler.—64, Mr. G. Ballis.—47, Mrs. Burrel.—26, Mr. J. Smith, surgeon.—Mr. S. Sparrow.—71, Mr. Francis.—60, Mr. M. Apsey.—73, G. Leather, esq.

At Stratford, St. Mary, 27, Mrs. Brown.—At Ousden, Miss Sharpe.—At Wortham, 55, Mr. R. Flowerdew.—At Eye, 69, Mrs. Day.—At Boxford 73, Mr. S. Fairs.—At Polstead, 55, Mr. R. Lewis.—At Sudbury, 89, Mr. N. Rogers.—At Kettleborough, 72, Mr. J. Wase.—At Needham market, 72, Mr. W. Parker.—At Framlingham, Mrs. Toms.—Mrs. Chapman.—At Woodbridge, Mr. G. Edwards.—Mr. J. Lankester.—At Ipswich, 85, Mrs. Mathews.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Z. Maton, to Miss Tyler.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Maddow.—Mr. Stanway, to Miss Rand.—At Dedham, Mr. Booth, to Miss Barker.—At Bocking, Mr. T. B. Tiffen, to Miss Boosey.—At Saffron Walden, Mr. John Baron, to Mrs. Gibbs.—Mr. George Cubitt, to Miss Mangles, of Wanstead.—At Wendon, the Rev. Septimus Stanley Megisson, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Colchester, 54, Robert Tabor, esq.—77, Mr. T. Hocker.—91, Mrs. Shepherd.—60, Barnaby Coe.—85, Ralph Ward, esq.—At Bilchamp Walter, 100, *J. Butcher.*—At Arksden, Mrs. Perkins.—At Ballingdon, 76, Mr. W. Hill.—At Romford, Mr. John Boyce.—At Bungay, 22, Mr. R. Aggas.—At Westham, 52, Mr. W. Squire,

W. Squire, thirty-six years master in the royal navy.—At Dedham, 79, Mrs. Eliz. D'Oyley, eldest daughter of the late Sir H. D'Oyley, bart.—At Hedingham Castle, 60, Mrs. R. Majendie, widow of the late Rev. J. J. Majendie, canon of Windsor.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss Mount.—Mr. Redman, to Mrs. Bailey.—Mr. R. Howard, to Miss James.—Mr. Blogg, to Miss Lee.—Mr. Tacker, to Miss Rouse.—At Folkestone, Martin Miller, esq. to Miss Rouse.—At Maidstone, Mr. John Key, to Miss Grainger.—At Throwley, W. B. Rich, esq. to Miss Cobb.—At Dover, Mr. J. Hogben, to Miss Jull.—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Spain.—Mr. J. Coleman, to Miss Pilcher.—At Margate, Mr. W. Peyton, to Miss Mercer.—Mr. T. Chapman, to Mrs. Clackett.—At St. Nicholas-church, Rochester, Lieut. L. Paine, East Kent Militia, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Carlow, esq. of Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, 53, Mrs. Nightingale.—77, Mrs. Hollingberry.—81, Mr. Geo. Stringer, brother-in-law to the above lady: both much respected.

At New Romney, 38, Mrs. Crossley.

At Maidstone, 66, Mr. Gegan.—69, Thomas Day, M.D. a man in whom was centered every thing that was good and excellent.—Mrs. Larkin.—67, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Rev. G. S. M.A.

At Faversham, Mr. W. Howland.—Mr. Curtis.

At Martlin, 61, Mr. T. Haggett.

At Margate, 71, Mrs. Brewer.—40, Mr. F. Cobb.

At Folkestone, 88, Mr. W. Bayly.—86, Mr. T. Nutley.—19, Mr. Geo. Dray.—75, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett.—Miss Ann Horsnaile.

At Bicknor, Mr. J. Acres.—At Strood, Mrs. Gibbs, much respected.

SUSSEX.

A saving bank has been established at Brighton.

Married.] At Chichester, Lieut. Bourne, to Mrs. Ferris.—At Leominster, W. Holmes, esq. to Miss Carleton.

Died.] At Brighton, master Wetherell, grandson to Mr. Sergeant Runnington. His death was occasioned by his being thrown off his horse, and dragged along with his feet entangled in the stirrups.—Mrs. Lansdell.

At Chichester, Miss Heath.—Mrs. Howard.

At Arundel, 88, Mr. Cook.

At Lyminster, Lieut. Davies.

HAMPSHIRE.

The late tempestuous weather has been of the most terrific nature, and several distressing accidents have occurred along the coasts of the channel.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. T. Jones, to Mrs. Money.—At Wanston, Mr. Herbert, to Miss King.—At Preston Condover, Mr. R. King, to Miss Church.—At Portsea, Mr. Bacchus, to Miss Cudmore.—At Portsmouth, Mr. John Oakshott, jun. to Miss Humphrey.—Mr. John Piddell, to Miss Oakshott.—H. T. Parker, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late General Burgoyne.—Lieut. Mears, to Miss Foord.—Mr. Waggett, to Miss Allcock.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Capt. Dickins.—Lieut.-Col. Zouch.—Mr. Bolton, inspector of hospitals.—Capt. England.—Mr. F. Neyler.—At Southampton, 75, Mrs. Shadwell, wife of John Shadwell, an excellent and exemplary woman.—65, Mr. Louis.—82, Mr. Robert Carlis.—At Court Barn, 41, James Green, esq.—65, Mr. Louis Christiana, an eminent music-master.—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Rebecca Warner, a truly good and pious woman.—75, Mrs. Warder.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury, Geo. Bush, esq. to Miss Whittaker.—At Swindon, Mr. J. Peck, to Miss Strange.—Mr. H. Hooper, of Avon, to Miss Singer.—At Warminster, C. Davies, esq. to Miss Middlecot.—At Melksham, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Rushton.—At Tinhead, Mr. George Flukes, to Miss Gane.

Died.] At Devizes, W. Burgess, esq.

At East Harnham, Mr. Sandford.

At Corsham, Mrs. Sally Halbert, a truly pious lady.—19, Mr. Thomas Merritt.—Mr. C. Webb.

At Marlborough, Miss Maurice.

At Durrington, 76, J. Moore, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late meeting in this county, for voting addresses to her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and Prince Leopold,—C. K. K. Tynte, esq. with feelings of loyalty and respect for the Prince Regent, expressed his perfect approbation of the address proposed to him; of that designed for Prince Leopold, he also heartily approved: but, to the address proposed to the Queen, he was compelled, however painful to his feelings, decidedly to object,—her Majesty having, as he conceived, failed in those attentions which, as a mother, were due to our late princess in her peculiar situation.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. G. Porcher, to Miss Chamier.—The Rev. J. Storer, to Miss Whitmore.—The Rev. H. F. Lyte, to Miss Maxwell.—Mr. R. Godfrey, to Miss Ward.—Jas. Wanshare, esq. to Miss Waring.—Mr. Brown, to Miss Lestourgeon.—Rear-Adm. Macnamara, to the Hon. Mrs. Carleton.—Mr. Jos. Jewell, to Miss Williams; and Mr. Tho. Williams, to Miss Jewell.—At Wells, Mr. Meacham, to Miss Goldesborough.—At Taunton, Mr. H. Hooper, to Miss Webber.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Snaylem.—Mrs. Green.—79, Mr. J. Grant, musician.—Miss Aubrey.—Miss Anderson.—Mr. Watson.—77, J. Campbell, esq.—89, Mrs. Brownsword.—Mr. Jos. Cosens.

At

At Keynsham, 43, Mr. S. Richards.—Miss Adair.—At Coleford, 83, Rev. W. Ashman.—At Huntspill, 21, Miss Mary Ann Pam.—At Frome, 22, Mrs. Greenland.—Mr. J. Tuck.—At Crewkerne, 35, W. H. Ashe, esq.—At Temple Coomb, 31, Mr. W. B. Coomb.—At Langford, Phillippa, wife of C. Watkin, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A saving bank is instituted at Blandford.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. G. Rand, to Miss Newman.—At Exminster, J. Lutton, esq. to Miss Vesina Hamilton.

Died.] At Charmouth, the Rev. Brian Combe.

At Poole, 58, Mr. Joseph Hill.

At Weymouth, 63, Miss Oakley.

DEVONSHIRE.

A dispensary for the benefit of the indigent sick has been established at Exeter.

Married.] At Teal, Mr. G. Buckland, to Miss Snell.—At Exminster, Mr. Wright, to Miss Chown.—At Barnstaple, Mr. Turner, to Miss Lock.—At Plymouth, Lieut W. Hains, to Miss Haddock.—Mr. W. Williams, to Miss Dickins.—Capt. Barry, to Miss Jackson.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Ritchard, 22, to Miss Stone, 72.

Died.] At Plymouth, 79, W. Lawrence, esq.—97, Mrs. Stephens.—80, Mrs. Green.—75, T. Tucker.—Capt. Roberts.—78, Mrs. Phillips.—16, J. Thomas.—16, Miss Bailey.—16, Miss Pearce.—18, Miss Greenwood.—81, Mrs. Hopping.

At Exeter, 36, Mr. James Skinner.—44, Miss Moore.—29, W. Arthur, esq.—Mr. Z. Holwell.—Mr. J. Foot, of unsullied integrity.—74, Mr. A. Holman.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. James, to Miss Colwell.—At Kenwyn, T. Hicks, esq. to Miss Hugoe.—At Liskeard, Mr. Pits, to Miss Dyer.—Mr. Geach, to Miss Clemence.—At Redruth, Mr. Matthews, to Mrs. Carne.—At Mylor, R. Cotesworth, esq. to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At East Loo, 57, Mr. H. Hunking.—At Liskeard, Mr. Webb.—97, Margaret Davy.—At Saltash, Mr. T. Chubb.—At Redruth, Mr. W. Bevan, assay master to the Mines Royal Copper Company.—At Camelford, Miss Pearce.

WALES.

A saving bank is instituted at Wrexham.

Married.] At Aberavon, the Rev. Jonathan Davies, to Miss Rees.—At Beaumaris, Mr. W. Griffiths, to Miss Jones.—At Wrexham, Mr. John Lewis, to Miss Lewis.—Rev. C. Williams, to Miss Rogers.—Mr. T. Jones, to Miss Price.

Died.] B. Wyatt, esq. of Lime Grove, near Bangor.—At Bonwm, Merionethshire, 35, Mr. Robert Roberts, a Wesleyan preacher, of a most excellent character.—94, Mr. Edward Williams, of Garreglwyd.—At Stone-house, Mrs. Jones.—At Brecon, Mrs. Gwynne.

At Llanrwst, Robert Jones, esq.

At Neuadd-wylim, Cardiganshire, 56, the Rev. Griffith Griffiths.

At Pentrefelyn, Mrs. Jackson.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Lewis. At Neath, Mr. Levshon Rees.—At Gabalva, 31, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, bart.

At King's Castle, Mrs. Guest.

At Elm Grove, E. M. Shewen, esq. universally respected.

At Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, 102, *Mrs. Catherine Evans.*

SCOTLAND.

The useful and beautiful chain bridge, lately erected over the Tweed, at Dryburgh Abbey, by the Earl of Buchan, was entirely blown down by a tremendous gale on the 15th instant.

The Crown has instituted two new Professorships in the University of Glasgow—Chemistry and Botany. To the former chair, Dr. Thomson has been presented; to the latter, Dr. Robert Graham.

Married.] Arch. Constable, esq. to Miss Neale, of Limehouse.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 63, Mrs. Preston, wife of R. Preston, esq. of Bath.

At Fettnear, Chapel Garroch, 102, *W. Elrick.*

At Glasgow, 52, Mr. Edward Hazelrig, author of "Attic Stories."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several valuable Papers are not inserted, because they are on some topics of polemical divinity, and ours is not a Theological Miscellany—others, because they are on subjects of newspaper politics, and ours is not a Political Miscellany—and others, because they are technically Medical, ours not being a Professional Journal. We admit facts of every kind with eager avidity, and in general prefer the useful to the merely pleasing. Whatever tends to improve the arts of civilized life—subjects of political economy—literary strictures and criticisms—discoveries in philosophy—new observations on nature, in all her varied garbs—and facts relative to the public or private history of man, are the topics to which we always give preference, particularly when sanctioned by the names of the writers. Our gratitude is unbounded to many Correspondents, not merely for the labour which they have bestowed on their Communications, but for the kindness with which they tolerate our repeated delays.

The length of the interesting article on the American Sea Serpent has obliged us to defer the Abstracts of the Acts. Our Meteorological Correspondent, and some others, forgot that this is a month of 28 days.

Three Shillings per Copy will be given for Numbers 138 *and* 180 *of this Magazine, at the Publisher's.*

ERRATUM.—At page 103, line 1, for *Cassegram*, read *Cassegrain*.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 310.] APRIL 1, 1818. [3 of Vol. 45.

*** *Many benevolent persons having signified their intention to subscribe, through the Editor, to the indigent members of the* SHAKESPEARE FAMILY, *and some money having already been transmitted to him, he earnestly invites contributions of one pound, and upwards; the whole of which shall be appropriated to their relief, and the accounts of receipts and distributions stated in an early Number. A more general appeal has not been made, owing to the unusual number of subscriptions which, during the winter, have taxed public benevolence. It would afford the Editor great pleasure to learn that committees were formed to promote this same object at Stratford, Tewkesbury, and Leamington.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the NEW APPLICATIONS *of* STEAM, *for* HEATING HOUSES, OFFICES, *and* WORKSHOPS, *and for other* PURPOSES.

TO enable our readers more fully to understand the new applications of this powerful agent, it will be requisite to enter briefly into the theory and practice of the development of HEAT.

In the combustion of all bodies capable of undergoing that process, particularly those substances used for the common purposes of fuel, it is known that a small spark is frequently sufficient to produce a large fire; and that in highly combustible bodies, such as gunpowder, and some of the gases, intense heat and explosions often take place. Whatever be the principle of heat, whether a subtile fluid, the effect of bodies entering into combination, or being decomposed, or any other matter, certain it is, *that* HEAT *can be transferred from one body to another, and in and through, in different proportions and degrees, every body in the material universe.* Keeping this fact in our view, and also another, of no mean account in the economical purposes of heat—that, *a very great difference exists between the capacity of different bodies for the reception, conveyance, and retention, of heat*; it will be found, for the most part, that bodies are soonest heated, as they increase in density.

Now, STEAM *is nothing more than water combined with the principle, or matter, of* HEAT. It is evident, therefore, that upon the most effectual generation, development, conducting, and retention of heat, when combined with water in the form of STEAM, its application to economical, domestic, and indeed every other useful purpose, must primarily and essentially depend. The form of the grate in which the fire is placed, the materials surrounding it, the flues, the materials in which the boilers for the generation of steam are set, the metal with which the boilers are made, the pipes by which the steam is conducted, the bodies they touch, or to which they are attached; and, lastly, the bodies which surround the boilers and steamers, and other apparatus,—are all of the utmost importance.

Mr. John Pontifex, of Shoe-lane, London, having, in numerous instances, succeeded in erecting steam apparatus for a variety of domestic purposes; we shall here detail some of his plans, as the best means of informing the public on the subject of heating by steam, and of instructing other mechanics in the method of extending and improving the discovery.

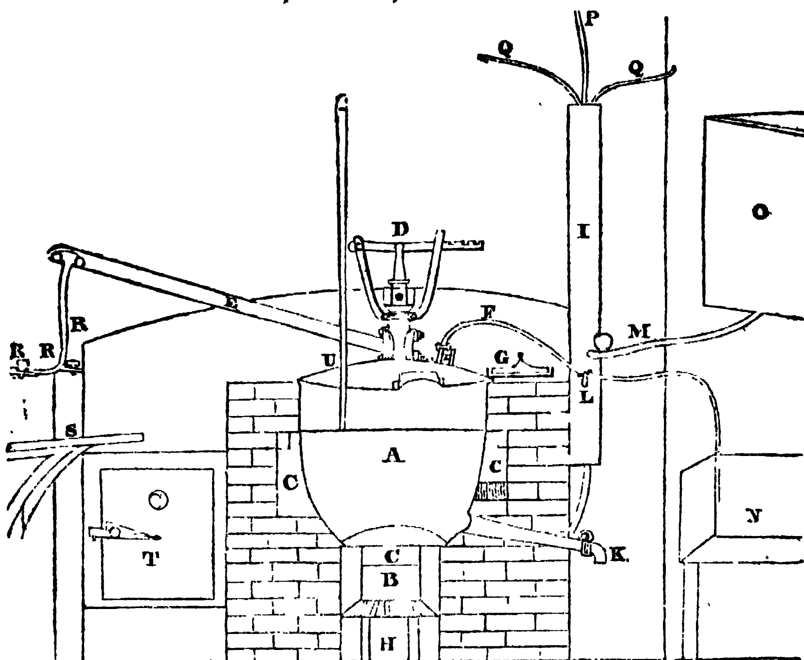
Other manufacturers, as Mr. Manwaring, of Marsh-place, Lambeth, and Mr. Dixon, of Maid-lane, Borough, have adopted various other means; and we are pleased that a spirit of competition has been created. Of course, from the nature of the agents and patients, the general principles of all must be the same. There must be a *boiler* to create and compress the steam; *pipes* to convey it to a distance; *receptacles* to receive it in the places proposed to be warmed; *waste-pipes* to convey away the water of the cooled steam; and a *safety-valve* at the boiler to regulate the pressure of the steam on the proximate apparatus.

The terms on which Mr. Pontifex engages to fit up a steam-heating apparatus are—for the BOILER and its proximate appurtenances, from 20*l.* to 30*l.*; for *pipes*, per yard, about 5*s.* Completed, for *open hollow-sided cylinders*, according to the dimensions, from 4*l.* to 10*l.* plain; and from 6*l.* to 12*l.* each, if ornamented. Consequently a house may be heated in six several places, or parts, at a cost varying between 40*l.* and 60*l.*

The first point to which we would call the reader's attention, is the *Steam-boiler*, exhibited in the annexed drawing, with its pipes and appendages. The whole is

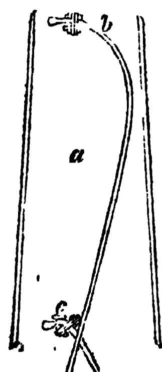
of copper; and, of whatever size the boiler may be wanted, and for whatever kind of domestic purpose steam may be desired, the boiler must be essentially the same. It is the fundamental article of every steam apparatus.

THE BOILER, ITS PIPES, AND VARIOUS ADJUNCTS.



A. The Boiler.
B. The Fire.
C.C.C. The Flues.
D. The Safety-valve, whose power depends on the weight hung in the notches at one end of the lever.
E. Main pipe branching from the boiler, and conveying the steam to subordinate pipes going to various rooms, and effecting various purposes.
F. Pipe to a linen boiler, for washing.
G. Slide to fire-flue, or damper.
H. Ash hole.
I. Condensing box.
K. Cock to draw off hot water.
L. Cock to ascertain when the boiler is full.
M. Pipe and cock to charge the boiler with water from the cistern.
N. Wooden tub or vessel to boil linen.
O. Cistern of water.
P. Waste steam into the chimney of the flue.
Q.Q. Pipes to return the condensed water.
R.R.R. Tube and cocks to attach to cooking steamers.
S. Shelf to support cooking steamers.
T. Oven intended to act from the same fire.
U. Whistle to give notice when water is wanted in the boiler.

THE OPEN COPPER CYLINDER, WITH HOLLOW SIDES.



a. Open copper cylinder, with double sides, closed so as to hold steam in the sides.
b. Pipe to convey steam from the boiler.
c. Cock to carry the condensed water back to the boiler.

This figure represents the section of a copper cylinder, used by Mr. Pontifex, for the purpose of heating rooms. This cylinder is in the shape of the frustum of a cone, a vertical section of which is given in the drawing, with ends of unequal

equal diameter. The cylinder itself is open at top and bottom, and has hollow-closed sides, containing a space for the circulation of hot steam of about one inch in thickness,—so that the greatest quantity of heated surface, by this means, is presented to the air of the apartment, both within and on the outside of the cylinder; and, of course, the warm air ascends through the open cylinder, from the broad bottom to the narrowed top. The whole of the cold air of the apartment, in this manner, is made to pass through the heated open cylinder, till every portion has acquired an equal temperature. This construction is truly philosophical; because it is the principle of rarefied or heated air to ascend, and of cold air to descend; and the circulation must therefore continue till the desired effect is produced.

For heating houses and apartments, this open hollow-sided cylinder is much superior to the closed cylinder, or the distribution of pipes. A cylinder, twenty inches diameter, and four feet long, contains 14,400 cubic inches of steam; and its superficial surface will be twenty-one feet; whereas, the space of a hollow-sided cylinder is filled by 1,440 cubic inches of steam, and the superficial feet are nearly forty-two: of course, therefore, there is double the surface to give out heat, from one-tenth of the heated steam. The external form of the cylinder may be ornamented and varied at pleasure.

In all the apparatus, copper is commonly employed; and, from its elasticity and ductility, no better metal can be found; besides, it is not so readily oxidated as iron. The solder, which must of necessity be used for tinned-plate pipes, will always be a great objection to their employment. But neither tinned-plate pipes, nor copper pipes, give out so much heat as cast-iron pipes; consequently, when the pipes themselves are designed for warming the air of rooms, iron for their composition must be preferred. But we do not think that the use of iron pipes, which are now pretty generally found in manufactories warmed by steam, will be long continued, believing that the open hollow-sided cylinders, of copper or of cast-iron, will ultimately supersede them. In cotton mills, it has been ascertained that one superficial foot of exterior surface of iron steam-pipe will warm, in most cases, two hundred cubic feet of space.

The fuel necessary to feed the copper-hole may consist of a mixture of small coals, ashes, and rubbish, which, in London, will cost about six-pence per sixteen hours. At this cost of fuel, every purpose of culinary fires may be effected, except that of roasting meat, as heating, boiling, washing, brewing, baking, drying, &c. &c. Water may be boiled in any kind of vessel by turning the cock of any pipe immersed in it; and the quantity in a tea-kettle, or tea-urn, may be boiled in a few minutes by means of a branch-pipe the size of a straw.

Besides the heating of houses, offices, workshops, and manufactories, a steam apparatus has been recently erected at St. Pancras workhouse, where a boiler of sixty gallons heats a stone bath of 400 gallons several times in the course of a day, for bathing sick persons, boiling blankets, beds, &c. From the same boiler is also boiled one eighty-gallon copper for washing, one eighty-five gallon ditto for cooking, and one thirty-six gallon for the same purpose,—all performed by one bushel of coals per day, at a cost of eighteen pence.

Similar work is done at St. Andrew's workhouse, Shoe-lane, with three pecks of coals per day; being one half the quantity used before this mode was adopted.

At Cheltenham, the public-spirited Mr. Thompson has not only heated his baths with steam, but also the air of the dressing-rooms, by iron pipes; so as to render them the most perfect baths in the world for health and luxury.

At Mr. Ramshaw's, Fetter-lane, a steam apparatus has been introduced for copper-plate printing, which supersedes the use of twelve noxious charcoal fires; saves the plates from fusion, and answers extremely well.

Steam has also been applied to the warming of hot-houses, for promoting the growth of the pine and vine.—At Loddridge's nursery-grounds, Hackney, is a most complete and curious apparatus of this nature. An extensive range of houses are not only kept at any degree of heat, but the steam is made to work a water-engine, which throws showers of water over the whole of the plants.

The application of steam to the boiling of liquids, as at Whitbread's Brewery, by means of a worm conveyed through the midst of the liquor, is also an advantageous method of applying heat; which is about to be introduced into all the other London brewhouses.

No other copper is requisite besides the steam boiler or boilers, the worts and liquors being boiled in wooden vats.

The following are a summary of the advantages which will result from substituting steam in place of culinary fires, in the heating of houses:—

1. *Steam saves half the quantity, and three-fourths of the cost, of coals.*

2. *Steam can be made to create any equal degree of temperature required.*

3. *Steam diffuses the heat equally throughout an apartment,—every side and every part being as warm as every other side and part; and you are not, as in fires, frozen on one side, while you are scorched on the other side.*

4. *Steam, as diffused in metallic enclosures, creates neither dirt, dust, effluvia, nor noxious odour.*

5. *Steam is free from the dangers to the person and the building which attend culinary fires: for no house can be set on fire by the heat of steam; and there is no hazard of the frightful accidents which arise from the clothes of females taking fire, or from the contact of children.*

6. *Steam warms not merely the room into which it is conveyed, but all the adjoining rooms; and, if made to act in a cylinder at the bottom of a well-staircase, or in the hall of a house, it will increase the temperature of the whole house.*

7. *Steam, by causing the heated air to ascend, enables you to ventilate a room, and renew the air, by means of an orifice and pipe in the upper part of the room.*

8. *Steam renders chimneys and fire-places unnecessary; and will, therefore, diminish the expense of building houses.*

9. *Steam will heat several small houses, from a common boiler, at a joint expense, not exceeding six-pence per day, or a penny per day per house.*

10. *Steam will warm the largest as well as the smallest apartments, and parts remote from the cylinder as highly as those near; that is to say, it would warm the cathedral of St. Paul's, and every remote corner of it, as completely as the smallest cabin.*

11. *Steam renders kitchens or fires unnecessary under the roof of a dwelling: it can be conveyed from any out-building to a cooking apparatus, and serve every purpose of boiling and baking; and, if roasting is requisite, it may be performed in the same out-building.*

12. *In a word, the introduction of* STEAM *for generating and diffusing heat for domestic purposes, is likely not only to change the entire economy of our houses, but to promote comfort, health, cleanliness, and security, beyond all former anticipations of art and genius.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

[A physician and his lady, friends of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, lately left London with an intention to settle in the Caraccas, and to aid the cause of civil liberty in that part of the American continent; and, as so many falsehoods are propagated from interested and suspicious motives, the Editor pressed this gentleman to favour him with a communication on his arrival. He has, in consequence, received the following letter: and, as the honour and integrity of the writer are not to be questioned, he has, from pure respect to truth, submitted it to his readers.]

Port of Spain, Trinidad; Oct. 31, 1817.

SIR,

WE sailed from Madeira on the 12th of September, and arrived at this place on the 13th inst. The desolating epidemic raging here, had in some measure subsided. This fever is an epidemical remittent, aggravated by particular local circumstances. It is unusually sudden in its attack, and rapid in its stages; fatal sometimes in two hours,—generally so, on the third and fifth days, by black vomit, convulsions, or fainting. One of the principal difficulties is keeping the bowels open,—which, from their torpor, is very difficult; a second difficulty, consequent on the last, is the arresting the fatal black vomit; and the last is the sudden and great debility that follows.

With regard to the ultimate object of my voyage, I am sorry to inform you, that every thing we heard in England proves false. There is no remuneration, no pay, no subsistence, no unanimity. General Bolivar has just arrested General Pear, and other coloured officers, for a conspiracy to get the upper hand of the whites. The other officers, white as well as coloured, are intriguing to procure the downfall of Bolivar; who, it is alleged by them, is aiming at sovereign power. On the other hand, it is supposed that nothing but such a power can govern, and keep in subjection, the various aspiring leaders. In the mean time, the whole country (except about Angustura, Bolivar's head-quarters,) is desolated and laid waste. There are neither cattle, nor corn, and their armies live on the roots

roots and herbs which they find on the ground.

No quarter is given between the independants and royalists; they butcher one another indiscriminately: 50, 100, even 1200, prisoners, have been very recently put to death at once. And each party have been obliged to remove their quarters, owing to the stench arising from the multitude of putrifying and unburied bodies left on the ground. The birds, similar to the carrion crow, and which are protected here by law, for their utility, were all lately allured, for a short time, from the island,—enticed by the bodies of those butchered, and left on the opposite shore; and even the tigers of the main, never known before to fly upon men, will now attack them even in their houses; having acquired a relish for human flesh, by feeding on the mutilated bodies left exposed by both parties.

Nothing can exceed, generally speaking, the want of principle, and the gross immorality of these people,—independents as well as royalists. In short, not one of those qualities which constitute the charms of civilized life seem to be known or dreamt of here: all is treachery, rapine, murder, vice, anarchy, and insubordination. The principal officers gamble with the lowest privates.

With regard to the lure held out by the agents in London,—namely, that of paying adventurers for their passage,—it is totally impossible, as the independents have no finances; and there are, in consequence, many of our unfortunate countrymen here, who have returned from the main in rags, and live here on public charity.

General Bolivar is accounted a man of superior abilities: I have, however, to add, that the discipline and efficiency of his armies are very inferior; and the indolence of his officers most surprising. Nothing but the immediate hurry and bustle of a battle will induce them to get out of their hammocks, or take the segar from their mouths. As to Surgery, few of their wounded are attended to: a sword is the instrument they amputate with, and a hot iron serves to stop the hæmorrhage.

With regard to myself, I scarcely know what to do; nor have yet made up my mind. I have but two things to choose,—either to return to Europe, or remain in this island. I cannot, if even other obstacles did not prevent me, go to any other island,—no communication being suffered with Trinidad and Barbadoes, during the continuance of the fever.

Your's faithfully,
* * * *

P.S. Since writing the above, an English officer, in the independent service, has landed from the main. He has just told me that there is no such thing as money or pay among the Independents. General Pear has been condemned and shot. He was an active good officer, and had, in two severe battles, defeated the royalists. Being a coloured man, he was attempting to get the ascendancy over the whites. General Bolivar has also superseded General St. Iago Marino, who commands the army at Cumana,—because he was intriguing with other whites against Bolivar, who they supposed was aiming at sovereign power. This moment I have been introduced to a gentleman, a surgeon, returned from the main: he was laughed at on asking the money for his passage,—for which he had an order from the agents in London; they robbed him of every article he had, nor could he obtain any redress. By this robbery, and others that were committed by an officer, he was left deserted, ill, and starving, and arrived a mass of bones. I therefore think, for the sake of our unfortunate misled countrymen, who are deceived by the agents in London,—that the substance of the intelligence I now send you ought to be published; at least to save others from robbery, ruin, and assassination. I should be very sorry to injure the cause of liberty; but, at the same time, I think it due to that of humanity, to guard those who may be tempted, by false and lying promises in London, from experiencing the miserable fate of their unfortunate countrymen in this place. The independents despise foreigners; and, unless they can rob, pillage, gamble, or assassinate, they have no chance of living among them: let them be assured, however, that they can get no remuneration for their passage, nor any pay for their services. I trust you know me well enough to be sensible, that I am one of the last persons to injure the cause of independence; and that it is with regret I am forced to state the facts which I have heard from the sufferers themselves.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW *of the* EVENTS *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ESSAY I.

THE moderns have invented a very agreeable kind of literature, of which the ancients had no conception: we mean, THEORETICAL HISTORY. It consists in describing the succession of events with reference to the opinions of mankind;

mankind; and it tends, most essentially, to diminish the importance formerly attached to the power and influence of those individuals who are thrown into notoriety by the vicissitudes of human affairs.

To this species of history, we think an appropriate philosophy belongs; and that the peculiar opinions which prevailed in the eighteenth century furnish data by which a new series of events may be inferred, the characteristics of which ought to be obvious. But, in undertaking to sketch a few of the remarkable circumstances of that great cycle, with the intention to deduce their probable effects in other ages, we trust that the generality of our inductions will not be misunderstood; nor that, while we only endeavour to calculate, we shall be accused of the presumption of predicting.

The eighteenth century is remarkable not only for great changes in political and scientific dogmas, but in diseases, and improvements. It is still more distinguished for the practical spirit which actuated mankind generally; and for the diffusion of an enthusiasm in philosophy, more like religious fanaticism, than any other moral epidemic in the history of the human mind. In this country, the influence of the causes which have operated with such diversified effects in other parts of the world, and particularly on the continent of Europe, has been experienced in a manner so uniform, and the results have taken place so simultaneously, that our very moral elements have been almost insensibly transmuted. This has, no doubt, arisen from the freedom and licentiousness of the British press, and from the freedom of commercial intercourse which the natives of these islands cultivate with all nations: but, it is not in the history of England that we are to look for the record of those events, which we would consider as indicating the movements of opinion even in England. We must turn our attention to the other influential countries, and, by what has taken place in them, infer the impression produced here: for, it will often be found, that the public conduct of England was apparently at variance with what might have been expected from the impulse she had received. Such things, however, are eddies in the stream of destiny; and, frequently, when the current seems to be setting backward, the main tide is only going on with the same irresistible force.

In the course of the eighteenth century the power of man has been prodigiously augmented by the steam-engine, and the discovery of electricity: galvanism we regard only as a modification of the latter. It is impossible to calculate the effect of these two new mechanical faculties: but the former, which alone has yet been rendered applicable to labour, has, in the domestic economy of Great Britain, been equivalent to an addition of many millions to the population, and is making an inconceivable change in navigation and naval tactics.

In the speculative notions of mankind, the change was not less remarkable. It is pretended, by some writers, that new principles have been developed in the philosophy of the mind calculated to produce effects in the moral knowledge of the world scarcely less important than those to which we have alluded in the physical.

The exposition of the association of ideas took place in the eighteenth century; but which, though clearly explained by several accomplished writers, was not reduced to any applicable purpose. It was, however, a new principle added to the means of regulating the mind; and, although the importance of it in society had been gradually felt, it is one of those things which ought rather to be considered as the germs of events, than as subjects of which our knowledge enables us to appreciate the importance by their use.

An attempt, in the course of the eighteenth century, was also made to reduce the nebulous notions of mankind, respecting sympathies and antipathies, into a scientific and rational form. But this sublime and interesting doctrine was rendered so ridiculous by the mysticism of the quack Mesmer, and his followers, under the name of animal magnetism, that we doubt if the facts on which it is founded can be considered as involving any discoveries. Perhaps, in efficiency, if the term can be used, it may be compared, in morals, to what electricity is in physics—the existence cannot be disputed, but the action and nature are unknown.

We shall, therefore, in the course of the subsequent sketches, have occasion to advert to all these things, and to consider them not only with reference to their immediate impressions, but to effects which may spring from them.

Another curious subject of philosophical enquiry presents itself in connexion with the events of the eighteenth

century;

century; and that is, religion. In no former period of authentic history do the interests of religion appear to have engrossed so little of the attention of governments: that is, in no former period had the priesthood so little direct influence in the management of human affairs. It will, therefore, become a topic of our disquisitions to explain in what way the theocracy came to be weakened in authority; and how this diminution of authority tended to establish that of another power which has been gradually gathering strength since the Reformation.

When we have discussed the qualities and character of religion in the eighteenth century, we shall have occasion to advert to the influence of a species of knowledge cultivated with great success during that period; but which, previously, had obtained little attention from mankind: we mean, political economy—a science which has done almost as much to unseat the human heart, and to strengthen the bands of oppression, as superstition itself. The moral effect of this study is, we conceive, but imperfectly known; and we look forward to our chapter respecting it, as to a virgin subject. We would describe political economy as the science of slavery; that which sets a money-price on man, and which palliates to tyrants the atrocities of their crimes, by teaching them to institute a comparison between the actual mass of the means of subsistence and the number of persons which these means are capable of maintaining. Life is put in competition with provisions: and mere animal existence considered of equal value with all that is noble in virtue, bright in genius, intellectual, aspiring, and benevolent; with all, in fact, that distinguishes man from the oxen, and the other menial quadrupeds, which are created only for his use.

The arithmetical character of the study of political economy will lead us to examine its influence in arts and literature; and it will not be difficult, we think, to shew that the dull mediocrity which they generally preserved throughout the whole of the eighteenth century ought rather to be attributed to a brooding spirit than to any suspension in the powers of man. It was necessary that old principles, methods, and ideas, should not only be exhausted, but worn completely out, before others more vigorous could arise. It was necessary that poetry should be reduced into a mechanical arrangement of words; painting to a systematic disposition of forms, according to prescribed rules; and the whole mind and faculties disciplined to suit the usages of casts; before the world could be roused from the torpor into which the political system had fallen. It was even necessary that mankind should be sunk into such a state of apathy as to believe the fine arts, with all their correlatives—all that fill the conception and inflame the fancy, were things unworthy the grave consideration of statesmen, before they could feel the benefit of the stimulus derived from the disease and decay of the systems to which such statesmen belong.

Accordingly, the discussion of the state of arts and literature will suggest to us some of the causes which occasioned those terrible political convulsions with which this important cycle closed; and, perhaps, serve to furnish data for the inference which we would deduce as to the effect of the French revolution, not only on the general character of Europe, but on that of this country in particular. We, therefore, in the prosecution of our task, propose to describe successively the state in which religion, philosophy, arts, literature, and politics, appeared during the eighteenth century: not with reference to special facts, but to general phenomena; and, from the whole, to point out, in a compendious form, what may probably be the character and temper of the succeeding age. Our method will partake of the nature of a treatise, but the subject is highly interesting; and it would be difficult to select, in the whole history of mankind, a period so full of great events, so pregnant with moral, political, and religious changes, as the eighteenth century.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a reader and admirer of your Miscellany from its commencement, and having invariably found it the depository for every improvement in the Arts for bettering the condition of man,—and having watched with care those improvements,—my mind has long been impressed with the value of the means used by the Humane Society for the restoration of life from suspended animation by drowning,—I have considered how defective we are in means

means for the preservation of life, in cases of the apparent impossibility of escape from destruction by fire. Kindness to inferior animals is always considered as emanating from pure and benevolent principles; but, when our minds or exertions are directed to the preservation of our own species from a calamitous death—of all others the most horrible, it is admirable in a ten-fold degree; inasmuch as they are directed to the preservation of those who are fully able to appreciate the value thereof in an unlimited proportion. In addition to the hardy, prompt, and benevolent exertions of the firemen, we have numberless fire-escapes; but these instruments, either from their inutility, or from their inapplicability, are seldom or ever found available. I have long thought, if my idea on this subject were put in practice, an accident, as far as loss of life, would rarely occur. I have frequently intended sending you my thoughts on various occasions, but, not being troubled with the *cacoethes*, they have been suffered to expire with the breeze that gave them birth: but, reading the account of the fire in the Strand, at Mr. Wheater's, where so many have been made miserable in their domestic circles, by the loss of several valuable lives in one conflagration, in so heart-rending a manner that the bare reading of it grieves one to the soul,—I could not help exclaiming, that, had my plan been adopted, some of these poor creatures (and I think all of them) might have been preserved.

If the value of any plan be at all enhanced by its simplicity, its trifling cost, its portability, and its facility of application, mine will combine these requisites.

My proposition, then, is—that a large feather-bed, or hair-mattress, should accompany every fire-engine; and, as soon as it is ascertained that there is some person, in the building on fire, who cannot escape, his attention may be drawn to the bed or mattress, by its being held under the window or place where the person in danger is, as high from the ground as the men can reach; and, as soon as it is touched by any child being thrown thereon, or by any person leaping on it, let it be instantly dropped, in order that his fall may be broken, and their preservation more secure. And, when we find, as in the late calamitous fire, the mother throw, or let drop, her infant on the stones, as did Tasker, Lloyd, and Mr. Wheater, pursue the same step, with the almost certainty of death by the effort; would not they all, or any of them, have endeavoured to throw themselves upon a bed or mattress, if such an offer had been presented to them? The child would, in all probability, have been saved; and I think it not improbable, had Mrs. Wheater seen my mode presented, but she would have endeavoured to have availed herself of it. It may be remarked, that a bed or mattress would be a very small spot to leap upon: but this may be easily remedied, by having it of four times the size of an ordinary bed or mattress, by straps and buckles at the ends, sides, and underneath; so that four mattresses of curled hair might, by two expert persons, be made into one in the space of one minute; (I name the article of hair-mattress in preference to any other kind, as, if covered with a stout linen cover, and *kept dry*, it will endure for fifty years:) it would then be *four yards* by *three*, and nearly as large as the room I am now writing in; and, as the experiment is of so much importance, the men to whom the care of them would be intrusted might be practised in the use of them, by catching, from the top of a house, a log of wood, a stuffed bag, or a live dog. And I am so sanguine my plan would never fail, that I think your Magazine will not suffer in its reputation by being the medium through which it has been submitted to the public.

E. B. Robinson.

Nottingham; March 10, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently perused Young's "Night Thoughts" with pleasure, and I trust with improvement. One passage in this celebrated poem has always appeared to me to be inexplicable: I have often solicited an explanation of a learned friend, but never received any. It is as follows—

"Our nature such—ill choice ensures ill fate;
And hell had been, tho' there had been no God." Night 9th.

If any of your ingenious Correspondents will indulge me with the reverend Poet's express meaning, I shall esteem it a particular favour.

John Webb.

Haverhill; March 11, 1818.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a misfortune to a country, that the theory of some individual, instead of the immutable doctrine of religion and morality, should be the rule for its political economy; and the argument with many against the theory of Owen is, that it does not coalesce with that of Malthus: but a more reasonable objection to Mr. Owen's plan appears to be his intolerance and want of liberality towards the opinions of others. Mr. Owen, indeed, talks boldly (and rightly, if correctly,) of works and facts, in opposition to theory and faith (fancy he means); yet he has now to answer, or explain away, some alleged facts in one of the British Reviews, before he can establish his own. At present, permit me to make a few remarks on that political touchstone, the Essay on Population.

Mr. Malthus argues, that population increases pauperism; a doctrine that simply in itself is self-evident: and so, expenditure of any kind increases pauperism, if, as in both cases, the reaction is not considered. This doctrine is very agreeable among the higher orders: it is an excuse for half the base passions of individuals, and for the errors and ignorance of the public. A want of charity has here an admirable excuse: "if I relieve the distresses of the poor, or put them forward in the world, (says the disciple of Malthus,) they will wax wanton, and marry." The conduct of Pharaoh to the Israelites is the example that every worldly-minded man is to follow, "Let us deal wisely with them, lest they multiply:" but it is to be doubted, if Pharaoh's motive was not better than his; and, in neither case, does the experiment produce the desired effect. A Malthean magistrate will reason, "What is the use of suppressing drunkenness and other immoralities; if the poor leave off their vices, they will become comfortable and marry, and have the larger families of children—to be all starved together." And the politician upon this system sees the excellent service of all those vices of the country, which he has failed to rectify. "These supposed vices (says he) are the veins which supply the state; and the country would be a burden to itself, and soon waste away through the excess of population, were it not for those very crimes and evils which ignorant people are continually crying out against." Thus the Malthean acts upon the principle that Mandeville described, but decried. "Private vices (the convert to Malthus allows,) are public benefits; the government must wink at these evils, and, in some cases, encourage them, or the kingdom will be ruined by an excess of population, that is, of pauperism." Increase and multiply, says the Word of God; and children, throughout the Scriptures, are mentioned as a reward and a blessing: but such notions, according to the Maltheans, are now obsolete; they might be well enough for the state of the world in the time of Judaism, but are not adapted to Christianity. Whoever, therefore, comes forward with a plan to benefit his fellow creatures, will probably promote marrying; and that it will promote marriage, is the foundation of all the Malthean arguments to oppose it. The principles of the followers of Malthus are not here overstrained,—for it is notorious, that the devotees of this sect seriously advocate the advantages of infanticide. To the many who shrug up their shoulders, and, talking of the choice of evils, say, "What is to be done?" it may be answered,—

1st. Population increases pauperism only when the people are badly governed.

2d. Population will diminish pauperism if the people be rightly governed.

And now, when the great check of population (war,) is removed, and the virtuous spirit of these kingdoms roused, I trust the latter assertion will be soon established.

Mr. Malthus's arguments have been often most completely refuted, particularly by a very eminent writer in the Monthly Magazine, Dr. Jarrold, of Liverpool; whose work, if it had been confined to the exposing of the errors and imperfect reasoning of Malthus, must have silenced the better part of his admirers. If there be any truth in the proposition, that population increases poverty, the country, where the population is increased, must be shown to be inadequate to the sustenance of the people. When the Maltheans are told, that England is not so populous as France, they answer, that France is a more productive country than England. This again can be but a partial truth; for if, generally speaking, the soil be richer, England is an island surrounded by the sea, of which she is the mistress; and thus, in her fisheries at home, she has the means of far greater produce of food

food than France can acquire. Again, Holland is more populous, better supplied, and yet a poorer country, than England; but the rulers of Holland have made it a legislative care to supply the people with cheap food. If the fisheries in England were promoted, if the salt-duty were taken off, if the waste lands were cultivated,—what supplies might not be raised, even without the aid of commerce, and the effective means of fleets which command the seas. But the truth is notorious, that the British government, in former times, so far from employing itself in cheapening food, has been constantly agitated in creating laws to prevent corn from being cheap. Our farmers are by law encouraged to send corn, &c. out of the country; and yet that country is not permitted to purchase corn, unless it be at a higher price than the common price of the rest of Europe.

It is a fact which must be acknowledged, that the population has nothing to do with the price of corn; for, if corn were suffered to be cheap, the land-owners (that is, directly or indirectly, the makers of the laws,) would be the losers. Why then is population discouraged? Because they do not wish to repay to that poverty which they themselves have created. The children of the poor are indeed born to poverty,—because their labour is not wanted if corn must not be cheap; they are truly born to make the rich poorer, because they have a right by the poor laws to, and must be supported from, the produce of that very soil on which, according to the system, their extra labour cannot be applied.

Thus it is that population increased pauperism, for the legislature did not choose it should be otherwise; but, when the exertions of the government shall be directed to prevent pauperism, the land and waters of Great Britain will, by the labour of that very population, be the more easily made to support it; and, if there were ten times the present population, it might be as readily supplied with food. It has been very ingeniously argued, to show the absurdity of Mr. Malthus's theories, and the gross errors of his admirers, that, if every child of man that has ever been born were now living, there is land enough on the face of the earth to support the whole; add to the means of supply the inexhaustible sources of the seas, rivers, lakes, &c. &c. But to the Christian there is yet another argument: that, where the population is governed by morality and religion, God will take care that the excess of population shall receive sufficient food; and, to corroborate this, we have the History of the World; and, to prove the folly of political craft and fear, look at China, where the population is permitted to be checked by infanticide, yet the numbers exceed every other country; and nothing is more common than famines in the richest and most thinly inhabited countries.

To say that population increases poverty is taking the cause for the effect; for it is poverty that occasions excess of population, with its evils. Are the Maltheans ignorant, that there are more barren families in proportion among the higher than the lower ranks of life. Good eating and drinking, and a state of prosperity, are not so conducive to population as the contrary are. Whatever promotes the comfort of the poor will not increase their numbers. It is notorious, that all poor cattle breed best. Habits of virtue and temperance require no unnatural checks to support their offspring, who, though not more numerous, are more likely to be healthy and able. The Maltheans sneer at the remark, that the Deity will not permit population to produce evil, by alluding to his suffering war, pestilence, earthquakes, and other evils; but the question is not what God (for causes unknown to man,) will permit, the whole of the Malthean theory is denied. Population will no more naturally occasion poverty, than walking will produce a sore foot; than riding will occasion a broken bone, than sailing will lead to drowning, than arguments will bring forth reason and conviction, or than a great man's interest will be a poor man's injury. Many of these things are likely to happen, if not provided against; and it is by the conduct of wisdom, population will be a blessing and not a curse. The Malthean arguments against early marriages are, I am convinced, equally erroneous as to increasing population, while their system of celibacy would propagate sin and wickedness, and entail disease and misery. A friend reads to me, as I write the last sentence, an extract from the Bath newspaper of to-day, of Bishop Watson's opinion, corroborating the foregoing sentiments. C. Lucas.

Devizes; Feb. 13, 1818

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PASSING a week at Elverton, near Faversham, with two friends from London,—who, as well as myself, were followers of Pythagoras in regard to regimen,—we took a walk one morning to the latter place, to call upon a gentleman of the medical profession, who, we understood, was strongly inclined to adopt the use of vegetables and distilled water, as recommended by Dr. Lambe in the ingenious works he has written on the subject.

We pretty generally agreed that, in a period of advanced civilization like the present, when the occupations of mankind were becoming every day more sedentary, and their habits more indulgent and luxurious, the use of meat must be attended with general inconvenience to health: as it tends to load the system, already weaker than formerly by debilitating customs; to wear the organs, by its grossness, and, by its heat and stimulus, to exhaust the strength of the constitution, and bring on languid diseases and premature decay. We took a view of the various kinds of flesh-meat,—beef, pork, mutton, and veal; the latter of which, one of my friends observed, ought to be wholly laid aside,—as he presumed there was scarcely a butcher in large towns but was a victim to venereal infection, twice a-year at least; and that blowing up the cellular vessels of a calf, by lungs in a diseased state, could not fail to convey the septic poison to a carcase tending to putrefaction, if not already so,—to the great danger of the consumers of this delicate article. Similar consequences, it is probable, may attend the use of most articles from the shambles, and enable us to account, in some measure, for that putrid diathesis, which is become so common, and is perhaps the cause of syphilitic consumption, marasmus, &c. entering the human body unobservedly and unsuspectedly, and tainting the whole mass of our blood and juices, before we ever imagine we are in danger. Amazing remissness this; and to which even the wisest, the most virtuous, are liable.

How careless, how inconsiderate, are we on the score of health,—that most excellent, that best gift of Nature, on which the whole of our enjoyments here depend! How certainly might all danger of this kind be prevented, by adhering, with resolution and constancy, to a vegetable diet,—the most cool, the most invigorating, and congenial, of all others, supplying Nature with health and spirits, and furnishing a light, clean, pure repast, far superior to the heated, the vile, vulgar regimen, and certainly extending the thread of human existence to its utmost length.

Woolwich. E. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your miscellany for August last, a correspondent requested to know if there be any real foundation for the generally received opinion, that the moon has an effect on such persons as labour under insanity of mind. The causes of this human malady have been variously attributed in different periods and nations. In the early ages, among the orientals, as in the present period, insanity was attributed to the influence of evil spirits,—an opinion recorded in the Christian gospels; and which, as such, influenced the faith of Christians almost to the present. On the advancement of science, this ancient opinion gave place to one somewhat more rational, that the soul or mind became affected from a cause unknown. More recent physiologists have attributed this mental malady to a derangement of the nervous system, especially that part which composes the construction of the brain; whereby the mind is rendered incapable of properly performing its functions. The nature and construction of the nerves, therefore, will be the most proper enquiry towards the elucidation of the subject. From the investigation of the most eminent anatomists, chemists, and physiologists, the nerves are discovered, both in their single and compound state, to be composed of very fine elastic fibres, replete with the galvanic or electric principle, both in its positive and negative state. On a proper proportion and combination of these species or properties of the galvanic principle, the sanity of the nervous system, to perform the necessary animal functions, depends. If this due proportion and regular combination be destroyed by any cause, those composing the construction of the brain will be deranged; and the mind, in consequence, become insane, and unable to perform its regular and accustomed functions. As this appears to be the real cause, at least, of one species of the insanity of the human mind, whether such a malady is

or

nor can be affected by the perturbation of the moon on the earth or its atmosphere, comes next to be placed under investigation. It has been proved by observation, and from chemical experiments, that both the barometer and thermometer are affected by the perturbation of the moon on the atmosphere, at the time of its conjunction and opposition: the earth's atmosphere, it is well known, contains a great quantity of the galvanic or electric principle in both its states; and, as this principle, by experiments, is found to be affected by perturbation of the lunar phases, it must have the same effect on the same principle, existing in the construction of the human and other animal nerves. During the same state of the nerves, this perturbation is not observed by the animal functions; but, when the nerves become deranged and weak, by the irregularity of the vivifying quality of galvanism, the least perturbating power is perceived, either in augmenting or diminishing the malady under consideration. This is the only case of insanity which can be termed lunacy: all other cases, of which there is great variety, proceeding from various causes, are not affected by lunar perturbation. A medical professor, therefore, may have a number of insane patients under his care, even for years, without having a lunatic among them. The following species of insanity, or derangement of the mind,—hydrophobia, phantasphobia, phantasmania, philomania, zoophamania, pyromania, melancholy, hilarmania, mentalmania, onanimania, idiotism, &c.—arise from various causes and affections of the nerves, in that part of the system which forms the construction of the brain; but none of them are species of lunacy, nor can the patients afflicted be termed lunatics. As the technical terms for these classes of insanity or madness are immediately taken from their effects, and, consequently, not in general acceptation, the definition of them will not be improper.

Hydrophobia is so termed, from the patient being affected with a frenzy and dread at the sight of water. This malady proceeds from the effects of canine venom, received into the blood by means of an incision caused by a bite of an insane animal of this species. The only remedy is the amputation of the wounded part: if the venom gets into the mass of blood, death is inevitable.

Phantasphobia is an insanity in which the patient is affected with the idea of ghosts and apparitions, which seem to appear under such uncouth forms, as to excite dread and horror in the mind;—though, at other times, these imaginary forms will appear in a more pleasant garb, and excite pleasure rather than disgust. The malady proceeds from an insane affection of the nerves, caused by fevers and other diseases; whereby that system, in the construction of the brain, producing or governing the imagination, is irregularly affected: a course of medicine, promoting the purity of the blood, and strengthening the nerves, seems to be the most rational mode of treatment.

Phantasmania. This class of insanity much resembles the last; except, as the other affected principally the visual organs of sensation, this affects principally the tactic. The patient imagines himself a different being from what he is, and in a station which does not appertain to him; as a king, a cobler, &c.—even a different species; as a dog, a cat, a goose, or a tree. This malady also proceeds from an irregular action of the nerves, and requires nourishment and care.

Philomania proceeds from a too ardent affection of love; which affects, in some degree, not only the organs of imagination, but the whole nervous system; producing nervous fevers, weakness of the stomach, and sometimes death. The best treatment, in this case, seems to be change of place, air, and circumstances, and keeping the mind engaged on pleasant and entertaining subjects.

Zoophamania proceeds from animal venom received into the blood; whereby the nerves become corroded, and the organs of sensation deranged. As these venoms are in their composition different, so their effects on the mind are various. Some can be cured, others not.

Pyromania is such a derangement of the organs of sensation, that the patient imagines he sees every object on fire; and is in constant dread of being burnt to death. This class of insanity is caused from an irregular affection of the nerves, brought on by fevers, or other maladies; whereby the optic organs of sensation become so far affected, as to be in the same state as when they receive the idea from the presence of fire. Strengthening aliments and medicines, applied to fevers, seem to be the proper treatment.

Melancholy proceeds from a low and weak

weak state of the nerves, especially those forming the construction of the brain, the organs of which are incapable of performing their proper functions. This case of insanity frequently proceeds from fevers, from too intense thought, grief, and ill treatment. Gentle usage, pleasant objects, entertaining conversation, and nourishing aliments, are proper methods of treatment.

Hilarmania proceeds from a too great an activity of the nerves, whereby the mind attains a greater energy than in a state of perfect health. It is sometimes irregular, but the imagination strong. In general, however, the mental operations are perfectly regular, and the mind is of great energy. Nourishing aliments, and medicines adapted to the disease, are the best treatment. This class generally accompanies convalescence from a fit of illness.

Mentalmania is a frenzy arising from a fever, or some other disease, and generally terminates with the complaint which gave rise to it. It is, however, sometimes continued. Gentle treatment, cooling and strengthening regimen, seem to be proper methods in this case.

Onanimania proceeds from onanism; whereby the nerves become deprived of their sufficient quantity of caloric, and of the solids of their construction; are rendered weak, and those of the brain incapable of performing their regular functions. Nourishing and strengthening diet, gentle exercise, full employment of the mind, medicines inimical to the cause, and preventives of the practice, appear to be the best methods of treatment.

Idiotism. This case principally proceeds from a malformation of the nervous system forming the construction of the brain from the birth; though, sometimes, idiotism proceeds from fevers and other diseases, which destroy the functions of mental construction. Wounds and contusions on the head, obstructions of the blood and fluids necessary to the nourishment of the brain, will frequently occasion idiotism. In old age, when the nerves become rigid, and the necessary caloric and galvanic principle are so far reduced that the necessary functions cannot be performed, idiotism frequently ensues. Few of these cases admit of cure; though they sometimes will yield to medicine and proper treatment. BEAUFORD.

Dublin; Nov. 4, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE perused with considerable attention the remarks of your Manchester correspondent, Dr. Jarrold, on the important subject—*Education.* I am of opinion that his views are altogether speculative. His reasonings regard mankind more as rational beings than the generality of schoolmasters find them,—whether parents or children. Were it possible for the Doctor to divest himself of his connexions, &c. and descend into the vale of obscurity, in some country village, and commence the arduous task of teaching the young idea how to attach itself to proper objects, he would find his ideas of discipline altogether inadequate and incorrect. The generality of parents attach more ability and decorum to their sons than to their instructors; and it is a deplorable circumstance, but well known to teachers, that the conduct of most parents seems to warrant the idea that they would prefer a state of mental ignorance for their children, to a state of strict discipline, accompanied by that corporeal correction at times absolutely requisite, in reference to every youth. It is always regarded as prudence in a teacher, to allow every laxity of discipline that does not militate against his authority, and against common morals. If schoolmasters were more independent in circumstances, less jealous of each other's prosperity, and more regardful of each other's character, the course of discipline recommended might, in a series of years, be introduced, and advantage mankind; but, till the human mind becomes better acquainted with itself and the force of prejudices, we must submit to our usual routine of duty.

Still, I am of opinion, that, with even our present defective system of discipline, more might be accomplished, if we were to attend more to the consideration that our pupils may be called to active life, and occasionally enjoy respectable social conversation, where each member will be more or less regarded, according to his good conduct and extensive general knowledge. Were it possible that teachers could (with myself,) allow instructive evening recreations, with the requisite apparatus for the departments of natural philosophy, (mentioned in Blair's Philosophical Grammar,) to such pupils as conduct themselves with propriety during the

hours

books of regular study, we should rarely experience parental censure, yet keep up order without slavish fear. Had the mass of adults, while boys, been treated with that candour and freedom calculated to extend, improve, and support mental independence, and been blessed with that careful propriety of conduct and example in teachers, which is calculated to render their relative situation respectful and momentous, instead of terrific, and often despicable, there would not have been occasion for speculations on discipline. The good sense of such well-instructed men as fathers, and the consciousness of the advantage in reference to mothers, would have operated to the greatest benefit in supporting the delegated importance of the schoolmaster's office; and pupils would, in most instances, have been wholly different to what they are. AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE DEATH OF CYRUS.

(Concluded from p. 124 of the last vol.)

WE are not without historical notices respecting the war which Persia carried on with the *Indians*. According to Ferishta (as cited by Mr. Maurice;*) the reigning monarch was Shinkol, who had usurped the throne of India, and reigned in Canouge. The circumstances of this king's name, and of his war with the Persians, when compared with the preceding native accounts, identify him with the one who fought against *Cyrus*, rather than against any other Persian king. Whatever part of India he reigned in, the story seems by no means improbable that a *new* monarch then sat upon the throne, since we learn from Xenophon that a *former* one had shewn a disposition to favour the interests of Cyrus † We learn also from the same author, that the Indians subsequently became subject to Cyrus, and apparently by conquest.‡ The story of Ferishta, therefore, so far agrees with that of Xenophon. Abulfaragius also speaks, though in more general terms, of this war of Cyrus with India, and of its favourable termination.|| It was most probably at this period that Capissa, as mentioned by Pliny and Solinus, was destroyed by the same conqueror, being the capital of a country between the Cophetes and the Indus.§ Diodorus (l. 17) speaks of the refreshment which was afforded to his troops by the Evergetæ, perhaps on his return towards the west; and Arrian mentions a tradition, that he lost an army in attempting to cross the great contiguous deserts. Probably this last was a Greek exaggeration, invented and handed down by the flatterers of *Alexander*—who himself had led an army through the same perilous deserts, and, most likely, upon the same expedition; namely, from India to Babylon. The truth may rather have been, that Cyrus *would* have lost an army (that army with which, in part at least, he afterwards took Babylon,) had it not, as Diodorus states, been relieved in its distress by the Evergetæ. We are told, in the last place, by Berosus (as cited by Josephus Contr. Apion.), that Cyrus, *having subdued all the rest of Asia*, and of course the Bactri and Sacæ, with other tribes mentioned by Xenophon and Herodotus, proceeded from Persia to Babylon [that is, from east to west, passing, as Herodotus says, the Gyndes], in the seventeenth year of Nabonnedus.*

From collecting and comparing the above scattered fragments of intelligence, we may discover many points of coincidence between the oriental and the classical historians. If we are unable to find more, it may be owing, perhaps, in a considerable degree, to the circumstance already noticed, that the former dwelt chiefly on the details of the eastern, and the latter of the western war. Thus "the Persian writers mention nothing of the Lydian war, [but in general terms,] they say that Cai-Caus carried his arms into the Lower Asia, and was very successful in his enterprise."† Xenophon speaks just about as much of the affairs of Cyrus in the east; though, after specifying the Bactri, Indi, Sacæ, and most of the important Asiatic nations known to the Greeks, which submitted to the government of Cyrus, he declares, in a summary way, that this king also ruled over innumerable others.‡

* Anc. Hist. of Ind. v. iii. p. 509.

† Cyrop. l. 1.

‡ For, of all the nations which he reduced under the dominion of Persia, only two are said to have submitted voluntarily.

|| "Cyrus . . . . invasit regionem Indiæ, ejusque regem interfecit."—Abulfar. a Pococke, Dynast. v.

§ Plin. l. vi. s. 25.

* "Ουσης δε της βασιλειας αὐτοῦ εν τῳ επτακαιδέκατῳ ετει προ εξεληλυθὼς Κῦρος εκ της Περσιδος μετὰ δυνάμεως πολλῆς, καὶ καταστρεψάμενος τὴν λοίπην Ἀσίαν πάσαν, ωρμησεν επὶ τὴς Βαβυλώνιας."

† Jones's Works, v. 593.

‡ Cyrop. l. 1.

Herodotus

Herodotus and Ctesias (especially the latter) speak more fully of a successful expedition which he made into the upper provinces of Asia. When to these we add the incidental evidence collected from other authors, and consider his important successes in the regions to the east and the north-east of Persia, all of which were in a greater or less degree Scythian, we may justly ask whether the favourable account which is given by Strabo, respecting the event of his *Scythian war*, be not more consonant to the general tenor of history than the contrary one of Herodotus. The latter, however, is rendered still less probable by accounts of his natural death, which yet remain to be adduced in their due order.

After the reduction of Babylon by the Medes and Persians jointly (or by Darius the Mede, and Cyrus), as the sacred writers and Josephus have recorded, Media itself became subject to the Persian yoke, either by conquest or by voluntary submission. The latter of these statements is adduced by Xenophon in his Cyropædia, and the first in his account of Cyrus the younger. He there affirms that Larissa and Mespila were besieged and taken by the Persian king, when the Medes were deprived by the Persians of their dominion.* The difference is not, however, of very great importance, and it is likely that both reports were current, although that of military conquest appears to be most probable, both from what has been stated respecting Astyages, and from an account of Athenæus, given upon the authority of Clearchus:—"Κλέαρχος δε ο Σόλευς εν τετάρτω βιῶν προείπων περί της Μήδων τρυφὴς, καὶ οτὶ δια ταύτης πολλοῦς ευνουχίσαιεν τῶν περικτίονῶν, επίφερει, καὶ την πάρα Μήδῶν γενέσθαι Περσαὶς μηλοφόριαν, μὴ μόνον ων επαθον τιμῶριαν, αλλά καὶ της τῶν δορυφορούντῶν τρυφὴς [viz. of the *former* or *Median* satellites], εις οσὸν ηλθὸν ανανδρίας, υπομνήμα· δυνάται γαρ ὼς εοίκεν η παρακαιρὸς άμα καὶ ματαίος αὐτῶν περι τον βιον τρύφη και τους ταις λογχαις καθωπλίσμενους άγυρτας αποφαινειν."† Casaubon supposes that the Persians, out of revenge, compelled the *Medes* to be their Melophori; but, with great and proper deference to Casaubon, as an eminent *Greek critic*,* it must be observed that this interpretation is by no means consistent with *historical facts*: 1st. because, according to Athenæus, a little above, the Melophori were, "τω γενει παντες Περσάι," the order being transferred from the Medes to the Persians;—and 2dly. because their appointment as Melophori was a reward of merit,—for they were chosen "αρίςινδην εκ τῶν μύριων Περσῶν τῶν Αθάνατῶν καλούμενῶν." They evidently constituted a formidable order, vested both with *power and honour*; the translation of which from the Medes to the Persians was a revenge upon the former for the injuries inflicted by them, while in authority, upon the latter; and as a memento to the Medes of their luxury and tyranny,—on account of which the power was taken out of their hands. The passage is acknowledged by Casaubon to be difficult and perplexed; but the principal circumstance is, at all events, sufficiently clear, and is equally upheld by this commentator's interpretation, viz. that the Persians rose against the Medes and subdued them, on account of the tyranny of which they had been guilty towards those under their dominion.†

We come now to the closing scene of Cyrus's life. It has been already observed, that there is an irreconcilable difference between Ctesias and Herodotus, the two chief authors who speak of his having died in battle. But Lucian, on the authority of other prior historical notices, represents him as having died a natural death.‡ With the prejudice, indeed, or animosity, which sometimes marks the Grecian accounts, he is

* Larissa—"ταυτὴν βασίλευς ο Περσῶν, οτὲ πάρα Μηδὼν ελάμβανεν την άρχην Περσὰι, πολὶορκὰν . . . . ούτως εάλω." Mespila—"Ενταυθὰ ελέγετο Μήδια γύνη βασιλέως φυγεῖν, οτε απώλεσαν την άρχην υπὸ Περσων Μήδοι." κ.τ.λ. P. 226-8.

† Athen. l. xii.

* "Persas cum Medos coegerunt sibi satellites esse melophoros, non solum suas injurias esse ultos, quas a Medis acceperant, dum illis parebant, sed ipsos etiam tali servitis monuisse sui pristini luxus, et quo devenissent ignaviæ."—Casaub. in Loc

† See the preceding note. It may be observed, by the way, from the original passage, that a charge sometimes brought against the Persians, of introducing the eunuch-system, belonged more properly to the Medes. Perhaps, however, they may have practised it upon the Medes in revenge, when they succeeded to the sovereign dominion; and it is not unlikely, from this passage, that they did.

‡ This is favourable to the accounts of ancient geographers, and of the historians of Alexander, who represent him as having been buried at Pasagarda.

there

there said to have died of remorse, at a very advanced age, on account of the cruelties committed by Cambyses, pursuant to his instructions. This circumstance, although inconsistent with his historical character, yet does not amount to any contradiction of the leading fact; a fact incidentally recorded by Lucian in a treatise on *longevity*:—"Εκατοντου της γενόμενος εζητεὶ τὸν ένα εκαςὸν τῶν φιλῶν; μαθὼν δε τους πλείςους διεφθάρμενους ύπο καμβυσου τοῦ υίεος, κὰι φασκοντος Καμβύσου κάτα προστάγμα το εκείνου ταυτὰ πεποιήκεναὶ, το μὲν τὶ, προς τὴν ωμοτήτα τοὺ υιου διαβληθεῖς, τὸ δε τὶ, ὼς παρανόμουντα αὐτον αιτιασάμενος αθυμίσας ετελεύτα τὸν βίον.* That he died in part of grief, at the cruel disposition of his son, does not seem unlikely to be true; but that he himself was a sharer in that cruelty does not seem agreeable to the accounts of Justin, Ctesias, and others (*as well* as of Xenophon, his acknowledged panegyrist), which represent him, instead of cutting off his friends, as sparing and making friends of enemies:—"*In eo prœlio Astyages capitur; cui Cyrus nihil aliud quam regnum abstulit; nepotemque in illo magis quam victorem egit; eumq. maximœ genti Hyrcanorum prœposuit. Nam in Medos reverti ipse noluit.*† *Crœso et* vita, *et patrimonii partes, et urbs Barce*‡ concessa sunt; *in quâ etsi non regiam* vitam, proximam *tamen* majestati regiæ *degeret.*"§ It should nevertheless be particularly observed, that the story of the natural death of Cyrus is recorded by Lucian, not merely on the authority of a single report (which might have been traditional), but on the testimony of Onesicritus (one of the historians of Alexander), confirmed by Assyrian and Persian memorials.—We may hence conclude, that it was a commonly received opinion in the time of the author now cited.|| The mistake or misrepresentation respecting Cyrus's remorse may have been derived from the Greek Onesicritus, or even perhaps from the discontented Chaldeans, divested as they were of their control.

When we consider the darkness and distance of Cyrus's age, the opposite national prejudices of the Greeks on the one hand, and of the Persians on the other; together with those additional causes of difference which have now been detailed,—instead of expressing too great surprise or severity at the inconsistency and scarceness of the information handed down to us, we should rather, perhaps, feel satisfied that so much intelligence, and of such consistent materials, may still be collected.

However imperfect this memoir may be esteemed, yet an useful practical inference may nevertheless be deduced from it; namely, not to lean too blindly to any one instructor; nor to accuse too rashly of wilful perversions all whose belief and whose authorities differ from our own. In all important cases, whether of a public or private, of a practical or speculative, nature,—the maxim of the Roman poet appears the most candid and respectable, "*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.*"

RICHARD FABER.

* Macrobii.

† Justin, l. 1.

‡ Ctesias (apud Phot.) says Barenemas Ecbatana.

§ Ditto, c. 7.

|| *Possibly* it may be objected that the testimonies adduced by the author might only be designed to support him in the *first* part of his assertion, viz. that Cyrus was *king of Persia;* but it is no way likely that he would have thought of adducing formal authorities to prove a fact which never was disputed, yet omit all authorities in support of a fact which must of course have been disputed by the followers of Herodotus. The natural death of Cyrus, at an advanced age, was what Lucian wished to prove, as an example of longevity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of* OBJECTIONS *to the* THEORY *which* ASCRIBES *the* PHENOMENA *of* FALLING BODIES *on the* SURFACE *of the* EARTH *to the* MOTIONS *of the* EARTH *as a* PLANET; *by* CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

XLI.

THE ninth proposition says,—it is objected that the *law of gravitation is not the law of motion.* Certainly, it is only *one* of the laws of motion; and, in the case of *revolving* bodies, the quantity and direction of the original *projectile* force is as necessary an element as the *gravitating* force.

XLII.

Gravitation is the *tendency* of a body toward another body. But this is *not* a *spontaneous* tendency of body; which would imply *active* power and *volition;* it is a motion *impressed,*—the tendency of which is *modified* by *gravitation.* The *projectile* force is also necessary. But gravitation is *one* of the laws of motion, though not the *sole* law.

XLIII.

XLIII.

The *projectile* force by which motion originates, appears, in all cases, to result, directly or indirectly, from *mind* and *volition:* in *natural* movements, the *Supreme Mind* originates it; in artificial, the human, or that of some percipient being. The movement of our *bodies* by the direction of our will, is primarily an act of the mind; for volition itself is an act of mind. And this applies to the voluntary motions of all animated beings; which is an act of their own will, exerted in such manner, and for such purposes, as the different mind and mechanism given by the Creator suggest and limit.

XLIV.

The remark proceeds,—but the Principia are employed in proving it to be so. It is "*the entire business of the Principia. I only identify what they have proved;* and, as *mathematicians* have, by the hypothesis of *gravitation, proved the laws of motion, I now desire to discard the assumed* quantity, and to *restore the known laws of Nature in its place, for the purpose of explaining the modus operandi by which the phenomena are produced.*"

XLV.

Now, *what* laws of Nature are *explained* by the hypothesis in question?

XLVI.

But, *first*, it is to be considered, that *gravitation* is *not* the *entire* business of the Principia. The business of that *unique* and *immortal* work is to explain, "*from the phenomena of motion, the forces which prevail in Nature; and, from those forces, thus formed, the remaining phenomena.*"* *Gravitation* enters these as an *universal element*; but, *alone*, it would reduce the universe to a *solid single mass.* And farther, since it is said, in the paper signed Common Sense, that the mathematicians have *proved* gravitation to be the *law of motion*, and that the author of that paper only *identifies* what is thus proved,—*can* Common Sense reject as absurd what Common Sense *only identifies?*

XLVII.

Again, *how* is *gravitation* an *unknown* or an *assumed* quantity, when both its existence, and its ratio or proportion to the distances, are ascertained, and its existence a *fact* of continued experience?

XLVIII.

Can a quantity, which *mathematicians* have proved from experiment, be discarded, and the *product* remain the *same?* And what is the known quantity *restored?* Gravitation itself; disallowing the *name* and *principle*, but describing it as a mechanical effect from the rotatory motion of the earth. A tendency *to* the earth from a *centrifugal* force; which, as far as it affects this question, operates as a *negative* quantity, or so much to be *subducted* from gravitation. And, the author having expressly said, that he separates *physics* from *geometry*, as all physical effects result from competent proximate causes, *often varying*, can he look for the same result from uncertain, variable, and unascertainable causes, as from causes ascertained, and the action of which is reducible, and *reduced*, to constant geometrically-determined *ratios*,—and these, simple and universal?

ERRATA.—Page 103, line 21, for state, *read* rate; line 38, for *lucid, read opaque;* line 46, for *solar, read polar.*—P. 128, line 4 from bottom, for certainty, *read contact.*

* Princip. Auctoris Præfat. Cantabr. 1713:—"Ut a phænomenis motuum investigemus vires naturæ deinde ab his viribus demonstremus phænomena reliqua."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following request to your chemical and botanical readers, should meet your approbation, I should be much obliged by your inserting it in your valuable miscellany.

Owing to two or three deficient crops, the hops are now sold at an unprecedented price, to the great loss and injury of the brewers; and recourse is had to the importation of hops from the Netherlands, and other places. (Hops were first brought from the Netherlands to England in the year 1524.) It would be of great service to the brewers, and they would be much obliged to any chemical gentleman, if he would be so good, through the medium of your pages, to inform them of the best and easiest mode of ascertaining exactly the comparative qualities of different samples of hops.

The brewers prove the gravity of their worts by the saccharometer, but the gravity of hop liquor is not a proper criterion of the qualities of hops; for, on the 18th inst. I proved two samples of hops, by boiling in water: thus, 1lb. of best hops, three gallons of water, temperament 42, gravity 1,8lb. per barrel, boiled one hour; gravity of hop liquor

liquor after boiling 3,3lb. gained 1,5lb. per barrel;—1lb. of second hops, water three gallons, temperament and gravity of water as above, boiled one hour; gravity of hop liquor after boiling 5,0lb. gained 3,2lb. per barrel: so that the liquor from the worst hops (as I thought) gained more gravity than the liquor from the best hops. It would, therefore, be of the greatest service to the brewer, if he knew a mode of ascertaining the exact quantity of essential oil, aromatic spirits, &c. in different samples of hops.

The *humulus*, or hop, is ranged by Linnæus in the Diœcia class of plants, and of the order *Pentandria*: there is but one species, the *lupulus*, but the planters reckon several varieties,—the white bine, the black bine, &c. But, beside this artificial arrangement, Linnæus has divided plants into fifty-eight orders, which he calls his natural method; all the plants of each of these orders having nearly the same qualities. The *humulus* is reckoned as belonging to the fifty-third of this natural order, *Scabridæ*; and, no doubt, many of these plants would answer the same purpose in brewing as the hops. If some liberal minded botanist would, therefore, through the medium of your Magazine, name the plants that belong to the same natural order as the hop, it would be of great service to the private brewer: the public brewer dares not make use of any thing but malt and hops in the brewing of his beer.

The saccharometer is used by brewers to prove the gravity of their worts; but wort never consists of pure saccharine matter in water,—other bodies are likewise present: the most remarkable are, mucilage, gluten, and starch: the mucilage may be separated in white flakes, by mixing wort with its own bulk of alcohol. The presence of starch is indicated by the property which wort has of forming a precipitate with the infusion of nutgalls: if this precipitate be heated to 120°, a portion of it melts, but another part assumes the appearance of birdlime. The first portion is a combination of starch with the solid matter of the infusion of nutgalls; the second portion a combination of gluten with the same solid matter.

The proportion of starch is usually greatest in the first worts, while that of mucilage is greatest in the last drawn.

Ansty; C. HALL.
Feb. 25, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRESENT STATE *of the* FINE ARTS *in* RUSSIA; *translated from the* GERMAN *of* CHRISTIAN MULLER.

THE progress of the arts and sciences in Russia has been checked by a rigid and oppressive censorship, which continues a blemish in the administration of Alexander.

The Russians possess the greatest natural talents for the mechanical departments of the arts of design. The most rude and uncultivated of them, after they arrive at Petersburgh, soon change the axe for the mallet and chisel; shortly, one of them may be seen working a basso-relievo from a given model so well, that you would suppose he had been a sculptor from his youth: they become decorative and imitative painters with the same facility, of which I could give many surprising instances.

The magnificence of Petersburgh, and, above all, that masterpiece of modern architecture, the church of Kazan, (a splendid proof of the talents of Woronichin, a Russian architect,) incontestibly proves the taste and abilities of the Russians in architecture. Russia has already produced many other distinguished architects, among whom may be named Wolkow and Sachareuw.

In the academy of the fine arts, a considerable number of young Russians are instructed in drawing and sculpture; and those who exhibit the greatest talent or genius, are sent to travel in foreign countries; and the annual exhibition most satisfactorily evinces the progress of the Russians in the arts of design. I have often visited these exhibitions, and always made a considerable stay. I have been delighted with many of the designs, with many of the pictures; and particularly last autumn, by the numerous relievos in terra cotta, which left scarcely any thing to be desired by the most severe critic.

One of the subjects represented John Basiliewitsch II. in the desert, to whom a soldier is bringing some water he had discovered, in his helmet, and which he, instead of accepting, offers to his brave soldiers, who are still more exhausted than himself. This subject, proposed in remembrance of this disinterested action, was executed in six different ways; but two of the artists distinguished themselves above the others by the design and execution. A fine contrast was displayed between the groupes of the exhausted warriors, and the fine manly vigour

vigour of the Czar: on the one side, thirst shews itself on the faces of his fainting soldiers; on the other, their inexpressible gratitude to the generous hero who recals them to life; and his noble and generous air seems to enjoy the enthusiasm and gratitude of his soldiers! These two basso-relievos are admirable as works of art, although entirely different in their design. Among the most eminent sculptors, Messrs. Koslowsky, Pimenow, and Martow, rank as the most distinguished.

I was equally pleased at the last exhibition; particularly with a large picture, representing a venerable academician instructing his two sons—the figures as large as life: the eldest, a dark-complexioned youth, of an interesting appearance, with an air of deep reflection, is holding the point of his compasses to his mouth; the youngest, a fair and amiable looking child, is hanging round the neck of his father with a look expressive of delight, and full of love. Every thing, even to the minutest details, is conceived and executed in a superior manner. This fine picture is the production of a Russian artist, M. Alexandow; and after him, Iwanow, Ischernschin, and Kalhisschin, are the most deserving of notice.

In the class of history, I remember many works by Russians, equally excellent, especially in the exhibition of 1810. Many of the Russian artists design the characters of animals in a superior style; but the counsellor of state, Orlowsky, eclipses them all: in this class I think he is absolutely without an equal. His picture of a Bengal tiger attacking a Cossack on the frontiers of Orenburg, and breaking his left arm; the horse sinking with fear; his chest torn open by the left foot of the animal, the intrepid Cossack split asunder the skull of this terrific animal with a single stroke of his battle-axe. This picture has an overpowering beauty of effect; and I have frequently seen, and attentively considered it, without being able to divest myself entirely of a degree of fear at the sight of the tiger, which appears to be actually alive.

Petersburgh presents many resources for the improvement of the arts. Among them all, the Museum of the Imperial Hermitage stands the first: besides many copies, it contains a crowd of splendid originals, mostly of the Flemish school; besides which, it possesses a treasure of engraved stones; but it does not possess a collection of antique sculptures. It is to be regretted that many of these pictures are placed in a bad light; so that from eleven o'clock till two, the usual time of seeing them, this bad ligh deprives the spectator of much of their beauty.

Another striking defect in this fine gallery is, that there is no catalogue to which the stranger or novice can have reference; neither is there any guide to instruct you, for you must not expect much information from the powdered lacqueys who attend you round its walls.

How much more preferable is the custom at Dresden, Munich, Paris, and London! where, on entering each exhibition room or gallery, you can have descriptive catalogues for a trifle, which not only enlighten, but please, by their interesting details and information, and are, at the same time, excellent descriptions and memorials of their subjects. In my frequent visits to these collections, I have by degrees made myself a catalogue of the most remarkable objects, for the purpose of assisting my memory; but I cannot communicate it, as being too crude and superficial for any body's purpose but my own.

It would be well, if in future the Hermitage were to be opened on certain days, and admission were given to every respectable person who applies, because it is always tiresome and unpleasant, if not very difficult, to procure a ticket of admission. As for myself, not choosing to comply with this formality of custom, I never applied for a ticket, but, instead, gave a few roubles to my guide, which rendered the other unnecessary; and I recommend this method to all strangers, because, even if they procure tickets, they cannot go away without giving a small recompense to the servant.

It is here the custom, as in almost all public buildings devoted to the arts, that a stranger, in the course of a few hours, visits not only a range of saloons, chambers, and galleries, decorated with pictures, but also with a multitude of fine vases in malachite, granite, crystal, &c. a splendid collection of minerals, shells, and stones; and a rich cabinet of coins and medals; a grand collection of wrought stones; a cabinet of splendid rarities in gold, silver, and ivory; a depository of astronomical instruments; the libraries of Voltaire and Diderot; and lastly, the elegant theatre of the Hermitage. I know no sensation more unpleasant than that which is felt on a return to oneself, tired and exhausted by

by the contemplation of so many different wonders: we have seen nothing, because, from the multitude, we have considered none. In my last visits I have always limited myself to one kind; and by this means have been enabled to collect more distinctly my ideas and sensations.

A second museum, remarkable for its works of sculpture, is "the Academy of Arts;" which collection is principally composed of the works of its students. It contains in a great hall, and in other smaller adjoining ones, excellently lighted from above, plaster figures, copied after, or moulded from, the finest models of antiquity. The only thing that appears unpleasant, is the many groupes, whose component figures are completely dispersed: the children of Niobe, for instance, instead of being placed in their proper situations, near their mother, are found in separate places by themselves. The collection of pictures is, in my opinion, insignificant, and alone deserve any attention, as appertaining to the history of the arts. Among the grandest works of sculpture in this city are, the magnificent statue of Catherine the Second, formed of Carara marble, expressive of her commanding genius, under the most elegant form, and is well executed: a bust, in bronze, of Peter the First, indicating, in a most striking manner, his rude strength; the colossal equestrian statue of the same prince, executed by Falconet, which decorates the square of Peter the Great, is replete with mind and intellect, but in which the traits of uncultivated genius are decidedly apparent.

In the architectural department is an excellent and numerous selection of models of ancient and modern structures, and numerous portions of the ruins of Italy. There is also a fine collection of superb designs. The annual exhibition is open in the first fifteen days of September, when these halls are free for the admission of the public.

The edifice which contains these works (of which the state counsellor, Mr. Reimer, has printed a descriptive catalogue, in French,) is perfectly in unison with the grandeur of its use, and has a just claim to the title of a fine school of architecture. The building is a regular square, of considerable dimensions, with adjoining offices; the architecture is magnificent, and produces a most imposing effect. Petersburgh, superb as it is, has nothing to equal it. The architecture of the interior corresponds with that outside: the magnificent stairs, the superb halls, &c. are decorated with the most elegant sculpture. The four sides of the edifice enclose a great court: each of these sides has a fine entrance, with an inscription in large characters of gold, indicating its destination: over the entrance of each different wing is inscribed, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture. The first floor contains the collection, of which I have before spoken: the other stories are for the academicians and pupils, and for the conversation of the different works of art.

This academy has produced, in the space of eighteen years, a great number of fine works: many of them are bronzes for the castles of Zarskoe-selo and Paulowsky; the first of which has a remarkably fine gallery, full of these bronzes; and the garden of the latter offers singly, and in groupes, many other fine pieces, the production of this school. But that which most forcibly shews the progress of this academy, are the six colossal statues of bronze, which stand in the peristyle of the exterior niches of the churches of Kazan, in St. Petersburgh. They represent religious subjects; but for design and mechanical execution, very few surpass them. The great brazen gates of this church, on which are represented the events of the Old and New Testament, are worthy of the greatest attention.

I shall now proceed to notice the private museums; among which, the fine collection of pictures and antiquities of the respectable and humane Count Stroganof, merits the first distinction. This collection is more remarkable for the fine taste of the antiques, than for the number of them. It consists of several fine pictures of the Italian school, such as are not found in the gallery of the Hermitage. No Russian has hitherto shown a taste so enlightened for the fine arts as this nobleman, who is a model for all the great men of Russia.

After this, the next museum of consequence is that of Count Besborodko. We feel somewhat of vexation, at finding that this was collected, and is considered but as an article of luxury, the count himself neither knowing nor caring about art. The exhibition of his collection is entrusted to ignorant amateurs, from whom admission cannot be gained without many difficulties: this collection contains many fine works of the Italian and Flemish schools; but, for the above

reasons,

reasons, they are almost useless to artists.

Many of the smaller collections have as fine examples as the larger. For instance, those of the Princess of Tsch.; that of the Count A. M. de N., the counsellor of state, R., and of an artist of great taste, the estimable Dr. Sch—. At Moscow, in the houses of the great, such as Demidow, Ischernetjew, Urassow, Betzkoi, &c. there are a crowd of fine and beautiful pictures, which are intended to decorate their superb palaces.

In the winter palace of Zarskoe-selo, and in other castles near Petersburgh, are many fine pictures. Gatschina possesses a hall enriched with excellent works of ancient and modern sculpture; and in Paulowsky is a fine palace, full of marble statues.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS some one of your correspondents may be able to account for the following singular phenomenon,—a peculiarity which distinguishes Loch Ness from all other lakes, in its not freezing. This is not, as Dr. Johnson supposes, an assertion founded on its generally remaining open during the winter, when other waters freeze; but an incontestible truth. So far from freezing, the slightest crust of ice is never seen to form, even on the shallowest brink of water; yet if, when agitated by the wintry storm, any of the water should be thrown beyond its boundary, so as to separate it from the entire body of the lake, that portion will freeze immediately.

The experiment has been tried, of exposing to the cold, at the same time, two vessels, one filled with water from the river, the other with the same quantity from the lake; in which case the lake water was found to be the first frozen. How it should so totally resist the power of frost while in its native bed, and yet so suddenly yield to it in a state of separation, is difficult to account for. Its singularities are, that, during the extremest cold of winter, a thin blue vapour hovers over the lake, which certainly seems, and is, from effects, warm; for, while the snow lies thick on the adjacent country, this vapour dissolves it on the immediate banks of the lake, which seems as if the genial west had breathed on them, when all the rest of the country is clad in a snowy covering. During summer it is cooler than any other water, and peculiarly light and pure. The lake is also in some parts unfathomable, and is supposed to have some communication with the sea, from the manner in which it was affected during the shock of the great earthquake at Lisbon (1755); as, at the instant that the sea retired into the bay of Lisbon, and seemed for a moment to leave the bottom open to the general eye, the lake was observed to rise three feet higher than its utmost height at spring floods: it almost covered the glacis of Fort Augustus, and threw a boat, laden with wood, far on shore, at the very moment when the sea rose in a vast wave, and rushed in upon that devoted city. The waters of Loch Ness as suddenly retired into their wonted bed.

J. C.

London; Feb. 27, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLLECTANEA DIETETICA.

BARLEY.

BARLEY grain consists principally of fecula, which is not, however, in a state of perfect purity, owing to the admixture of a portion of gluten, which it is difficult to separate from it. According to Einhof,* 3,840 parts of barley-corns contain—430 of volatile matter, 720 of husk, and 2,690 parts of meal; and these 2,690 parts of meal contain 1,807 parts, nearly, of starch, but not quite free from gluten: consequently, in 3,840 parts of barley-corns, there are 1807 of starch; whilst the same quantity is contained in only 2,690 parts of the dried decorticated seeds, made into meal. We find the same quantity of amylaceous matter also in pearl barley, which is prepared by grinding the husks off the rough barley, and forming the grain into little round granules of a pearly whiteness. Galen observes that barley, under every form, is cooling, and produces in us a thin and weak juice. When boiled in water it swells, becomes soft, gives out its fecula, and forms, when the water is in due proportion, a thick, mucilaginous, and nourishing mixture; which, by the addition of a portion of sugar, is rendered agreeable to the taste. When boiled in a larger proportion of water, and with the addition of other articles, we have the simple and compound decoctions of barley; and, as it is of some importance to have these

* Thomson's Chemistry, vol. v.; and Gehlen's Journal, vol. vi.

these liquors made as agreeable as possible, we shall subjoin the formula of the London Pharmacopœia.

*Decoction of Barley or Barley-water.**

Take of pearl barley two ounces, water four pints and a half: first wash away any extraneous substances that may adhere to the barley, then, having poured on it half a pint of water, boil for a few minutes. This water being thrown away, let the remainder be added boiling: then boil down to two pints and strain.

Compound Decoction of Barley.†

Take of decoction of barley two pints; figs dried, two ounces; liquorice root, sliced and bruised, half an ounce; raisins, stoned, two ounces; water, one pint: boil down to two pints, and strain.‡

Both these decoctions are smooth, homogeneous, and tolerably palatable: they are made use of as diluent beverages in febrile and inflammatory affections; and, being frequently ordered by physicians, as common drink in a variety of complaints, it becomes highly necessary to be acquainted with the most proper method of making them agreeable. They are well adapted for allaying thirst, keeping up a determination to the skin, and affording a gentle nourishment: they are however not near so much used amongst us as by our neighbours the French, in the catalogue of whose ptisans they hold a conspicuous place. Neither of these decoctions keeps well, as they run speedily into the acetous fermentation. When taken freely, they are apt to cloy the stomach; but the addition of lemon juice, or other acids, very much improves them.

BEAR'S FLESH.

The flesh of the bear forms part of the sustenance of the peasants of Norway, Lapland, Russia, and the various tribes inhabiting the coasts of the Frozen Ocean. Bears are also found in great numbers in North America, particularly in Pennsylvania; but they do not appear to be much used in diet by the natives of the new world.§ They are likewise mentioned by Virgil as having been found in Africa:—

"Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ." *Æneidos, lib.* 5, 37.

"Of a rough Libyan bear the spoils he wore,
And either hand a pointed jav'lin bore."
Dryden.

but no mention is made of their flesh having been eaten.*

Bear's flesh has a strong disagreeable smell, and is difficult of digestion; notwithstanding which, it is held by the Chinese and Kamtschadales in such high estimation, that it forms the principal dish in their entertainments. Before being admitted to the table, it is generally salted and dried.—The paw of the bear, when salted and smoaked, is more particularly esteemed.

The grease of the bear is also used in diet by many of the most northern nations; as the Tungoores, Kamtschadales, Koriaks, Greenlanders, North-American savages, &c.; and is considered by them as a very agreeable and wholesome nourishment. The soups of the last people are nought but melted fat, to which, in order to heighten the flavour, bears' grease is added; or, when they can procure them, a pound of tallow candles:† and the contents of a rein-deer's stomach, mixed up with bears' grease or whale oil, is considered one of the greatest delicacies by the Greenlanders.‡

BETHLEM STAR.

The bulbous roots of all the species of the *Ornithogalum*, or *Bethlem Star*, from the quantity of amylaceous matter which they (like most other of the bulbous roots hitherto examined) contain, are wholesome and nutritious: those of the *Ornithogalum luteum*, or *Yellow Bethlem Star*, have been used for food in times of scarcity.§

* Decoctum Hordei, P.L.

† Decoctum Hordei compositum, P.L.

‡ Thomson's London Dispensatory.

§ Capt. Cook relates that the natives of Prince William's Sound were observed to eat something which they took to be bears' flesh, but with a fishy taste.

* Pliny however contends that no bears could live in Africa, on account of the heat of the climate (lib. 8, 36); but Cordanus and many others defend the authenticity of Virgil's relation, chiefly upon the authorities of Solinus and Herodotus; the former of whom remarks that, "the Numidian bears excel others in form," (cap. 29,)—"*Numidici ursi forma cæteris præstant:*" and the latter, speaking of Libya, observes, "they have also lions among them, and elephants and bears,"—*και οι λεοντες κατα τουτους εισι και οι ελεφαντες τε, και αρκτοι.* (lib. 4, 191.) But Lipsius suggests, that the animals designated by the Romans *Ursi Numidici et Libyci*, might not be bears, but lions.

† Charlevoix Journal, p. 118.

‡ Meiners' History of Man.

§ Withering's Botanical Arrangements, vol. ii.

BETLE,

BETLE.

The leaves of the betle, or betel, an Indian plant, alone, or prepared in the manner hereafter to be mentioned, are used to an almost incredible extent by the southern Asiatic nations, from Hindostan to the farthest confines of the Chinese empire, in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as opium is by the western. A great many virtues are ascribed to the betel by its votaries, the chief of which are the following:—They believe, that it sweetens the breath; for which purpose, whenever the poorer sort are to appear before the rich, they chew a large quantity of betel; and it is held by them in such high estimation, that a box of prepared betel is the usual present on taking leave of their friends;—that it preserves the gums, although it would appear to be injurious to the teeth, as it is not an uncommon thing to find people, of twenty-five, toothless in those parts of the world, from excessive indulgence in this plant. It is said also to be possessed of considerable tonic and other medicinal properties.

Prepared betel is composed of three different ingredients: viz. of the quarter of an areca or betel nut; of a betel leaf, in which the portion of the areca nut* is wrapped; and of the fine powder or chalk of calcined muscle-shells, which is sprinkled thinly over the betel leaf. People of all descriptions are provided with their boxes of prepared betel, which they present to each other by way of courtesy; and at visits it is handed about in the same manner as wine and coffee by the Europeans.

The chief time of using it is after dinner, when they say it prevents sickness; and, except on fasting days, or at the interment of relatives, its use is never abstained from. It has been observed, that few Europeans can habituate themselves to it: the sickness and intoxication which are frequently produced by betel, even in those accustomed to it, are generally but of short duration.

The use of betel reddens the lips, and makes the teeth black—a colour which the Indians prefer to the whiteness admired by the Europeans.†

"Quis foliis credit commixta calce tenellis,
Cum fructu hoc Indos vesci, unde ore cruento,
Purpureum ejiciunt succum, tam dentibus atris
Horrendum arringunt, et dentibus ore minantur." *Misc. Nat. Cur.*

* The areca is a genus of palms, the nut of which, according to Dampier and Grose, frequently causes violent giddiness; but its effects are not so permanent as those of opium.

† Selections from Foreign Literary Journals, vol. ii. 1798; and Rees' Cyclopædia, vol. iv. part 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ST. PAUL, in speaking of the thorn in the flesh, which was given him lest he should be exalted above measure (2 Cor. xii. 7,) is by many supposed to refer to some bodily infirmity with which he was afflicted. That he did labour under some such infirmity, appears, I think, from several passages of his Epistles, and of the Acts of the Apostles. And, from some which I shall proceed to refer to, and to comment upon, I am led to conclude, that his affliction was an affection of the organs of vision, occasionally, or at all times, so severe, as to render him, in a great measure, helpless, and dependant on those about him.

1. St. Paul, on his miraculous conversion, was struck blind; and continued totally so for three days.—Acts ix. 9.

2. Those who study the Epistles, will remember, that St. Paul appears to have been much in the hands, and under the care and inspection (if I may so say,) of his followers; that he was continually attended, from place to place, by parties of his hearers and disciples; and that he also appears to have wished for, and to have counted upon, their attendance. All this would be very natural, in the case of a person rendered dependent on the attentions of his friends by bodily infirmity of any kind.

3. St. Paul usually employed some one to write his Epistles for him. This is known by all who read them; and is what might be expected from a person labouring under weakness of sight.

4. In one place, where he writes himself, he says, "ιδετε πηλικοις γραμμασιν εγραψα ὑμιν τη εμη χειρι,—ye see, in how large a hand-writing I have written unto you with my own hand;" not, as it has been translated, "how large a letter." Gal. vi. 11.—That by the words, "πηλικοις γραμμασιν," the largeness of the hand-writing, and not the length of the letter, is signified, has been justly observed by Paley, and, I believe, by more than one commentator who preceded him. They do not appear, however, to have taken the hint of the occasion of his writing in so large a hand, viz. that the weakness of his sight obliged him.

5. After

5. After speaking (Gal. iv. 13, 14,) of preaching the gospel to the Galatians through infirmity of the flesh, and adding, "my temptation which was in my flesh ye despised not, nor rejected," he enquires, "Where then is the blessedness ye spake of? For I hear you record that, if it had been possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me." The Epistle to the Galatians is a letter of expostulation: he writes to reprove them for listening to the doctrines and suggestions of the Judaizing Christians, who represented him as having only an inferior commission, derived from the church at Jerusalem. Here, therefore, reproving them for listening to these new instructors, he reminds them of their former love towards himself, and may be supposed to say, "You remember the infirmity (of vision) which I laboured under when among you; and that, so far from its exciting your contempt, you would gladly have remedied the defect in my eyes, by giving me, if possible, your own."

6. "From henceforth let no man trouble me; for I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus," Gal. vi. 17;—that is, "Let no man trouble me by calling in question my divine commission from Jesus Christ (as the Judaizing Christians had done); for I carry about with me a proof of my having seen him, and having been struck blind on the occasion; namely, that I continue so in part to this day, from the effects of that interview." I do not give this interpretation as unobjectionable.

7. Felix "commanded a centurion to keep Paul, and to let him have liberty, and that he should forbid none of his acquaintance to minister or come unto him." Acts xxiv. 23.—When Felix chose to make Paul a prisoner,—I mean to secure his person,—why should he give orders that his acquaintance should have permission to minister or come unto him, but because he had need of ministry and attendance; and because this was the cheapest and readiest manner of securing to him what it was necessary that he should have? Why should he allow him to have his liberty, unless because his peculiar infirmity made it impossible for him to profit thereby to make his escape? Blindness, I think, even partial blindness, if nearly amounting to total, was not only a reason for the admission of his friends, but a peculiar safeguard,—a certain barrier to his escape. I do not wish, however, to urge a weak argument too far; but rest rather on what has been already advanced.

These observations, sir, I offer to you, as an attempt to explain one passage of Scripture by others. The incomparable Paley has deduced an argument for the truth of the Scripture-history of St. Paul, from a comparison of his Epistles with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another. There is a coincidence in the above passages also, if the interpretations which I suggest be admitted, which is only to be accounted for by reality. That which one of them asserts without explaining, viz. that St. Paul laboured under an affliction of some kind; the others, indirectly indeed, (and this proves that deception was not intended,) elucidate.

Ramsgate. T. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOUBT, we are told, is the commencement of wisdom; but it is possible to carry doubt to an excess. Your correspondent W. H. in your last volume, p. 511, questions an assertion of Mr. Pennant relative to the viper's swallowing its young, to preserve them from danger.

If W. H. or any other gentleman who has doubts upon this subject, will give himself the trouble to call upon my friend, P. Jacob, esq. No. 1, Crescent, Cripplegate, London, he may see a living witness to the fact of one of the serpent tribe,—I do not say viper, (*Coluber berus,*) because that fact is not ascertained,—having opened its mouth, and swallowed its young ones, upon their being disturbed, on a heath in Devonshire.

I beg leave to mention another fact, which perhaps W. H. might also, on anonymous information, be disposed to question: I extracted, some years ago, a frog,—which weighed about four ounces, and considerably elongated,—from the belly of a recently killed snake, the *Coluber natrix*, whose length was about three feet. The extraordinary tumefaction of its belly induced me to dissect it: I was a good deal astonished at finding the frog. During the last summer, a friend of mine also witnessed the same circumstance.

JAMES JENNINGS.

London; March 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RECOLLECT having been some time since much pleased with perusing a paper signed "Common Sense," inserted in a number of the Monthly Magazine, in which it was shewn, that the funds of a book society, having an annual subscription, selling at the year's end the books bought, at a reduced price, and

and applying the produce again in the purchase of books, can never exceed a certain limit. The fact itself was shewn, and many beautiful analogies were pointed out; but the mathematical demonstration I have not yet met with. You, perhaps, may therefore think the following worthy of insertion.

Let the annual subscription $= a$, and $\frac{p}{m} =$ the proportion of that subscription for which the year's books are sold: then will—

The 1st year's funds $= a$

The 2d ditto . . $= a + \frac{m}{p} a$

The 3d ditto . . $= a + \frac{m}{p} a + \frac{m^2}{p^2} a$

The 4th ditto . . $= a + \frac{m}{p} a + \frac{m^2}{p^2} a + \frac{m^3}{p^3} a$

And, the nth ditto $= a + \frac{m}{p} a + \frac{m^2}{p^2} a$, &c. continued to n terms, $= a \times (1 + \frac{m}{p} + \frac{m^2}{p^2} + \frac{m^3}{p^3} + \ldots \frac{m^{n-1}}{p^{n-1}})$; but the sum of this series $= \frac{\overline{\frac{m}{p}}^n - 1}{\frac{m}{p} - 1} = \frac{\overline{m^n - p^n} \times p}{\overline{m - p} \times p^n}$. Therefore the stock, at the end of n years, will be $a \times \frac{\overline{m^n - p^n} \times p}{\overline{m - p} \times p^n}$. If n be infinite, then will the amount of the stock be $\frac{p}{-m + p}$.

Suppose, for example, the books be sold at half price, then will $\frac{m}{p} = \frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{p}{p-m} = \frac{2}{2-1} = 2$: the funds never being capable of exceeding double the subscription.

If for $\frac{2}{3}$, then will $\frac{p}{p-m} = 3$.

If for $\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . . . $= 4$.

If for $\frac{1}{1}$, or full price, then will $\frac{p}{p-m} = \frac{1}{0}$: shewing that the amount of the stock would then become infinite.

The means of obviating this defect are evident: either to retain the books bought, without any sale, or, with the produce of the sale, to purchase select standard works,—not to be resold, but form a constantly accumulating library. On the latter plan, the annual subscription would be applied in the purchase of periodical publications, and the general novelties of the year; and the sale money, which is perhaps not much taken into calculation on the founding such societies, would be applied in the formation of a valuable library, increasing, *ad infinitum*, in arithmetical progression.

Whether the growth of trees be in a like decreasing ratio, or admit of any mode of calculation, either drawn *a priori*, or obtained by analogy, is in some degree doubtful. It is subject to many adventitious causes, by which it may be accelerated or retarded, and every approximation be rendered extremely uncertain. In young trees, set in the same soil, and exposed to the same temperature, there does, however, appear to be great uniformity of growth. An instance I will give from Major Rooke's description of remarkable oaks (p. 22), where the annual increase of the young trees, from six acorns of different sizes, in the first and second years, was as follows:—

	1st Year's Growth.	*2d Year's Growth.*	*Proportion of 2d to 1st Year's Growth.*
No. 1	14 inches	8 inches	.57
2	15	9	.60
3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4	.61
4	13	9	.69
5	9	6	.64
6	16	9	.56

Suppose .60 to be the average proportion by which the growth constantly decreases, and 15 inches the growth of the first year; then, by comparing it with the above series, a will $= 15$ inches, and $\frac{m}{p} = \frac{6}{10}$, and the utmost height of the tree never could exceed

15 × 2.5 = 37.5 inches. The ratio by which the annual growth decreases cannot, therefore, be constant; but must gradually approach to unity. At what rate this approach is made, can be ascertained only by a new series, for which we have at present no data.

In the preceding series, the annual increments are in geometrical, and the number of years corresponding are in arithmetical, progression. The series may be, therefore, compared to a logarithmetic curve. Now it appears, from the above calculations, that the growth of an oak cannot be described by such a curve, but by one whose ordinates have a less celerity of increase. In many plants, the annual growth appears nearly to form ordinates to an ellipsis, the middle years being those in which it is the greatest. Instances may be seen in elder, &c.

In Thomson's Annals, for May 1815, page 337, is a paper, in which it is shewn by John Leslie, esq. that the population of America, between the respective ages of 10, 16, 26, 45, and upwards, may be nearly represented by the differences between the complementary spaces of a parabola.

These speculations admit of being carried farther, and may probably form the subject of a future paper.

You will permit me to withdraw my charge against Mr. Farey, inserted in a preceding number of your present volume: for, after enquiries and information on the point which that paper has elicited, and with which I was not before altogether acquainted, (the particulars of which, as they are already before the public, I do not think proper to send you;) I feel now persuaded that my former conviction was not well-founded. W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; March 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for January last, (p. 488,) an account of a large oak tree, I am induced to send you a short description of one in this neighbourhood, which exceeds it considerably in circumference. It stands near the great lodge, in Salcey forest, Northamptonshire, and is, by way of eminence, called, "the great oak." Last autumn, I measured it round, at the surface of the ground, and found it forty-two feet in girth; and it diminishes very little in girth for several feet upwards. Its height I had no means of ascertaining; but it is short in proportion to its diameter. It is so completely excavated by the secret hand of all-destroying Time, that the trunk is a mere shell. There is a passage formed quite through it,—

"Arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without Good-morrow to the sun."

The branches are short and stunted, and its whole appearance betrays those marks of general decay, which threaten its fall at no distant period. Some years ago it had two benches fixed in the inside, and which afforded accommodation sufficient for half a score people to sit very comfortably. The seats have disappeared; but care has been taken to enclose it with a rail-fence, to prevent cattle from disturbing it in the last days of its old age. Were I a draughtsman, I would have taken the liberty of sending you a sketch of it, as it is really a curiosity. W. SINGLETON.

Hanslope; March 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. G. Davies' Rule, (p. 18 of your last volume,) is ingenious and correct; but I think it would be more generally intelligible, if explained in this manner:—

	£	s.	d.	
Premium on 100l.	10	0	0	
Policy	0	5	0	
	10	5	0	
Brokerage on ditto, half per cent.	0	1	0¼	.2
	10	6	0¼	.2
Commission on ditto, at five per cent.	0	10	3½	.46
Total expence on 100l.	10	16	3¾	.66
Deduct from	100	0	0	
Shewing that 100l. insured, will cover of the invoice only	89	3	8	.085

Therefore say,—as 89l. 3s. 6$\frac{85}{1000}$d. is to 100l.—so is 5,941l. 1s. 0¼d. amount of invoice, (commission included,) to 6,661l. 11s. 11d. the sum to be assured.

If decimally performed, this is exactly Mr. Davies' process, except that the brokerage on the insurance is charged before the commission. N. H.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOXIANA;

Consisting of Selections from the Speeches of the late C. J. Fox.

54. ORTHODOXY.

SUCH a mode of approving one's zeal for the constitution reminded him of the man who signed the Thirty-nine Articles, and said he wished there were a hundred and thirty-nine more, that he might have signed them too, to prove his orthodoxy.

55. SPECULATIVE POLITICS.

He wished the House to recollect, that Sydney, Locke, and others, writing on the Constitution, had speculated far beyond what was practicable; yet much good resulted from their speculations, and they were great helps to the practical beauty of which we so much boasted.

56. PARTY SPIRIT.

As to party spirit,—that I feel it, that I have ever been under its impulse; and that I ever shall, is what I proclaim to the world. That I am one of a party—a party never known to sacrifice the interests or barter the liberties of the nation for mercenary purposes, for personal emolument or honours; a party linked together upon principles which comprehend whatever is dear and most precious to free men, and essential to a free Constitution—is my pride and my boast.

57. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

I am not a professional man, and cannot be supposed to speak with the information of professional gentlemen upon a legal subject; there are, however, general and fixed principles of common sense, which serve to guide an unlearned man upon a subject of this kind.

58. BURKE FOX'S MASTER.

He said he must call his right honourable friend, Mr. Burke, his master; for he had taught him every thing he knew in politics, as he had declared on a former occasion, and he meant no compliment when he said so.

59. REPUBLICANISM.

He admitted that his principles were so far republican, that he wished rather to give the crown less power, and the people more, where it could be done with safety, in every government, old or new.

60. REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

It would turn out to be the general opinion, that a reform was wanting; for he believed it to be a principle which attended all human institutions, that unless they were amended they would naturally become worse; that whatever was not improved must naturally degenerate.—The world he believed to be rapidly improving in science, in knowledge, and in virtue; and, as Philosophy was spreading her light around every part of the globe, England alone, he hoped, would not remain without improvement, and enveloped in the darkness of bigotry. Our Constitution he admired, and particularly that principle of it which admitted of every improvement being grafted upon it safely.

61. FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1793.

As to the principles of the French revolution, his opinion remained exactly what he had before stated,—though he saw and detested their present scandalous perversion.

62. PEACE.

There was a maxim from a celebrated character of antiquity, of which he was fonder at this time than when the ardor of youth had greater influence on his passions; the more he thought, the more he was convinced of the philosophy of the maxim—*Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero:* that appeared to him to be one of the wisest sayings of that wise man, and it expressed his opinion upon the point of prudence in these cases.—Liberty is the greatest blessing that mankind can enjoy, and peace the next.

63. ROYALTY.

Of all the arguments that had been urged against royalty, none was more erroneous than that most popular one, which rested on its expense: the expense of royalty itself was paltry, and not worth the attention of a great nation. But, if the public were to be involved in the expenses of a war for the purpose of establishing royalty in another nation, it was enough to render them disgusted with royalty, and would give the utmost force to the revolutionary arguments on that subject.

64. OPINIONS.

In proportion as opinions are open, they are innocent and harmless. Opinions become dangerous to a state only when persecution makes it necessary for the people to communicate their ideas under the bond of secresy.

65. LIBERTY.

Liberty is order: liberty is strength. Good God! sir, am I on this day to be called upon to illustrate the glorious and soothing doctrine? Look round the world, and admire, as you must, the instructive spectacle! You will see that

liberty not only is power and order, but that it is power and order predominant and invincible; that it derides all other sources of strength; that the heart of man has no impulse, and can have none, that dares to stand in competition with it; and if, as Englishmen, we know how to respect its value, surely the present is the moment, of all others, when we ought to secure its invigorating alliance.

As men become enlightened, they advance in liberty: in that career, seldom are any found retrograde; and, in proportion to their advances, you must concede to them. Shall the preposterous imagination be fostered, that Englishmen, bred in liberty,—the first of human kind who asserted the glorious distinction of forming for themselves their social compact,—can be condemned to silence upon their rights? Is it to be conceived that men, who have enjoyed, for such a length of days, the light and happiness of freedom, can be restrained, and shut up again in the gloom of ignorance and degradation! As well, sir, might you try, by a miserable dam, to shut up the flowing of a rapid river: the rolling and impetuous tide would burst through every impediment that men might throw in its way; and the only consequence of the impotent attempt would be, that, having collected new force by its temporary suspension, enforcing itself through new channels, it would spread devastation and ruin on every side. The progress of liberty is like the progress of the stream: it may be kept within its banks—it is sure to fertilize the country through which it runs; but no power can arrest it in its passage; and short-sighted, as well as wicked, must be the heart of the projector that would strive to divert its course.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very generally believed, that the tiger-jauger of South America is less vicious than the same species in the East Indies: that they are as large, admits of no doubt; and, from having plenty of young cattle to prey upon, they seldom visit the neighbourhood of villages, except in the night, when they prowl, cross rivers, and go considerable distances; and are often announced by a peculiar cry of dogs, which they may fall in with, and who follow them.

During the time Artigas blockaded Monte Video, about two years and a half ago, and drove the cattle a distance from that place,—three tigers swam from the mount, across the bay, one fine moon-light night, and killed two of the first people they met with before they were destroyed.

It is a singular fact, that, about twenty years ago, when a light-house and barracks were erected on the mount, a tiger, of an uncommon size, found his way across the bay into the town, and went into the governor's house, at the furthest distance from the shore, without doing any harm: he took possession of the first room which had the door open, where he lay down, unobserved by the centinels, which he must have passed. The family getting up, and, on the servant going into the room for something wanted, espied this new and unwelcome visitor, and had just presence of mind sufficient to save himself from his spring, by instantaneously shutting the door, against which the tiger bounded, and remained close to it, until a hole was made in the ceiling, through which he was shot. J. MAWE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased with your correspondent's essay on "the hostility created by difference of opinion." The subject will admit of much useful discussion, that might tend to candour and mutual good-will amongst men; for, that variety in the tastes, habits, and opinions of mankind, is necessary to the harmony of the whole, is unquestionable; that partial discord tends to general harmony, is more than poetically true: for, if all the inhabitants of the globe were to set their minds upon living in the same climate, or under the same government; or, if all the people of a country had an unconquerable desire to live in the same town; if all the inhabitants of a town were to have a good opinion of only one medical man, or of only one preacher, or tradesman, or mechanic; or could only relish one article of food, or fancy only the same article of dress; if all the men were to fall in love with the same woman, or all the women with the same man, what would be the consequence? but that, from a feeling of seeming agreement, universal discord would ensue. Even the value of truth is best appreciated by the opposition it meets with, and falsehood and error are detected by the discriminating powers of opposite sensations and feelings. That there should not be uniformity of opinion, upon many important subjects, must be the stamp of heaven; and I claim

freedom

freedom of opinion as an inherent right, provided it does not disturb the established order of society; and no man has a right to be offended at my opinion, or hold me in contempt for entertaining it, if it does him no injury: and, what I claim as a law for myself, common justice requires that I should allow to others; and did we well consider, that this disparity of disposition must be the designation of an overruling intelligence, we surely should not suffer it to be the cause of the feelings of animosity to our fellow beings, though their religious or political opinions should be opposite to our own; for, unless we had been subjected to the same involuntary impressions and sensations that they have, which was, perhaps, impossible, we can be no judges of the merits or demerits of their opinions, or how far they have outraged reason and truth,—even admitting that they are in error. But, it may be said, that reason and truth are immutable; and, when two differ upon a fundamental truth, there must be a deviation from truth and reason in one of the parties; and, if the subject in question were susceptible of demonstration, it would be so. Were I to meet with a man who should contend, that two and two do not make four; or that the amount of degrees, in the three angles of a triangle, are not equal to the amount of degrees in two right angles, I might justly charge him with folly or wilful falsehood; but, in whatever does not admit of demonstration, our convictions are our feelings; and our feelings depend more upon involuntary impressions than we are often willing to allow: certainly, reason and truth are the most likely to prevail with cultivated minds, for reason and truth are the most likely to make the right impression.

But we are too apt to over-value our own kind of knowledge, while we under-value that of others. In point of real utility, the knowledge of the man who is skilled in the breeding and feeding of cattle is more valuable to society than is the knowledge of him who is skilled in the mathematics; yet the latter will look down upon the former, when perhaps the only advantage he has over him is the being able to convey his knowledge in more correct and perspicuous language; and, unless we possessed all kinds of knowledge in an equal degree, we are liable to be imposed upon in some things, either by thinking too little upon it, or too much, to the exclusion of other branches of knowledge, the possession of which, though seemingly foreign to the subject, may be necessary to its clear elucidation: for it is by the possession of general knowledge only, that we can claim a superior title to correctness in every particular. A. may be able to solve a difficult problem in mathematics: B. cannot do this, but B. can make a plough upon true mechanical principles, which A. cannot: if C. can do both, C. must be superior to A. or B.; but, all mankind are in the situation of A. or B. —as possessing only partial knowledge: we should all, therefore, be indulgent to each other's deficiencies. Still my superior, in general knowledge and learning, may be the dupe of a weak prejudice, without justifying an impeachment of either. I have a neighbour, of whose understanding and general knowledge I have a very high opinion, yet in politics we are quite opposites: we indeed worship different idols, and the only superiority I can pretend to claim over him is, that I can bear for him to worship his idol even in my presence, and yet keep my temper,—a compliment he cannot repay. I trust that it will not be understood that I wish to depreciate the value of truth and reason; I only wish to urge, that the seeming want of them in others may be deceptious, and should not be the cause of contempt, or acrimony, or ridicule. All are enamoured even with the shadow of truth; and would see the substance, if in their power; but, placed in a variety of lights and shades, some can only see the shadow, and mistake it for the substance. I was once within hearing of a parcel of would-be wits, that were bantering a Jew upon his religion: he bore the most cutting taunts with seeming apathy; at last he said,—"Hated, and despised, and ridiculed, as we Jews are by you Christians, and made almost the outcasts of society; do you think that we should not, for our own interests' sake, believe as you do, if we could? Give me leave to ask, Can you believe as we do? If you cannot, then judge with candour upon what is our misfortune, and not our fault."

We seldom hear of a more palpable instance of religious delusion than the one related in this Magazine for January, of a pretended miraculous recovery from mental derangement; there being nothing in the relation upon which to found a pretence of miraculous interposition, with the exception of the episode of the snake: that, to be sure, staggers credulity, but then the thing is possible

without

without a miracle: if the scene had been laid in Ireland, where there are no shakers, it would have made a great difference. Many medical professors could relate cases of recovery from mental derangement far more wonderful, where no supernatural agency was ever thought of; and yet, upon the face of this story, I would not take upon me either to question the veracity or the understanding of the narrator; for, had I all my life long been subjected to the impressions that he must have been, or rather to the want of those impressions, by which I am enabled to see the absurdity of the account; how can I be assured, that I might not have been equally credulous? Or, if I had been born in Turkey, that I should not have been a Mahometan; or, if I had been born on a bank of the Ganges, that I should not have paid adoration to some frightful idol; and yet have had the same capacity for obtaining knowledge that I do possess; for, there is no reason to suppose, that where the Almighty has been pleased to withhold the gift of revelation, he has also withheld the gift of human intellect.

I was once, for a short time, in habits of intimacy with a Mr. Thair, a Roman Catholic priest, who had been educated for a preacher amongst the Presbyterians, or rather Puritans, of New England; a people the most averse to the Romish doctrines. Having the gift of eloquence, self-confidence, and abundance of zeal, he took it into his head to convert the pope to his own religious persuasions, and went to Rome for that purpose: the pope converted him, and he became one of the most bigoted Roman Catholics that ever bent the knee at the shrine of a saint He took England in his way back to America, and distributed small tracts, exhorting the good people to return to the bosom of the mother church. Some years after, living in the same town that he did, I was attracted, by the fame of his preaching, to go and hear him once: his subject that morning was the Holy Legends. After giving us a long string of them, he argued with great force upon the obligation all Christians were under to believe these tales; and the great danger of entertaining the least doubt of their authenticity. I certainly should as soon think myself under an obligation to believe the tales of Baron Munchausen, as the improbable, and, indeed, insignificant stories he related; and yet it would be too much to assert, that he did not believe them, or to pronounce him a fool for his religious faith. In our subsequent acquaintance, religious doctrines, of course, never came under discussion; for they are precluded, where, if five are met, it may very likely happen that they are of five different religious opinions, all claiming equal rights and equal privileges. On other subjects, I found Mr. Thair polite and agreeable in his manners, intelligent, and a ready speaker; and, as I thought, very fair in argument. To what then could be ascribed the total change in his religious faith, for no one doubted his sincerity: had reason and truth changed sides, or had he been capable of reasoning at one period of his life, and not at another? Yet nothing of this kind had been apparent. I apprehend, that the suggestions of reason had little to do in the affair. His senses were, no doubt, dazzled and imposed on: his feelings yielded to the impressions made upon them by the splendour of the Romish worship, the magnificence of Rome, the thoughts of her antiquity, the hopes of clerical distinction, and the sanctified manners and pious exhortations of the holy fathers. It was, no doubt, the vividness of his feelings that exposed him to the change; while apathy and indifference might have remained the same. Our acquaintance was short, for it was soon found, that the pastor and many of his flock entertained different tenets upon some doctrinal points; and these acknowledged Catholics were not found bigots enough for his purpose. A few days previous to his giving up his charge, he was in a company, all of his own congregation, and holding forth on his favourite topic,—the infallibility of the mother church, her exclusive power of working miracles, and the impossibility of being saved out of her pale,—he ended a long harangue with these words: "My dear friends, to conclude all I have been saying upon this very important subject, however a man may live, yet, if he does not die within the pale of the Roman Catholic church, it is my firm belief, that he is damned." And, it is my firm belief, that that is a d——d lie, exclaimed one of the party. I have been well assured, that, with the exception of the priest himself, there was not one of the party that felt in the least displeased at this uncourtly rebuff, so abhorrent were their feelings to this monstrous doctrine: and yet, if these people had been subjected to the same impressions that Mr. Thair had, it is more than probable, that they would have been equally intolerant: for in point of

general information and knowledge of the counter arguments to this doctrine, he could not be inferior to any of the party, much less could he be inferior to the person, who, by speaking only twelve words, and they were all he spoke on the occasion, obtained such a complete triumph over him. Burke is the name of the decisive gentleman, by birth an Irishman!

Within a few miles of this place, there is a convent of nuns, that have been established about seven years. I have been told, that they are perverting the minds of the people, and that they have succeeded with a large proportion of the neighbouring village, which mostly consists of the very poor and ignorant. The means used are, convenient accommodations in a most beautiful place of worship, a sweet-toned organ, the chanting of the nuns, their affability and condescending manners, the pleasing deportment of the priest; and, above all, the hand of charity freely held out to the needy. I will not take upon me to judge, of how far the powers of reason have been perverted, or how far these nuns are culpable; but, I will venture to believe, that the powers of reason alone will not cause these converts to recant; and, indeed, amongst the more enlightened and learned, an appeal to the heart will succeed better in promoting the cause of truth, than any appeal to reason will, if the feelings are neglected or offended. T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, near Stone, Staffordshire; Feb. 13.

P.S. I should be much obliged, if some one of your numerous readers would inform me, and the public, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, whether there is, or is not, any general rule, or known law, for regulating the fees for marriages and burials in the established church. The fees for marriages are of less consequence, but the burial fees, following after expensive sickness, are sometimes serious to a poor family.—Is the charge governed by the terrier of the parish, by local custom, or by the will of the incumbent? I think I have been charged as low as five shillings, including the sexton's charge; and, this week, a servant of mine has paid eleven shillings for the burial fees of an infant, being one shilling more than he paid on a like occasion some time back, in the same parish of Swinnerton; and, he expects that he shall have to pay the fees in his own parish of Stone: this will make up a large sum for a labourer to pay. I was some time ago charged, in another parish, seven and sixpence; but then I had previously paid two and ninepence for a certificate, from the parish of Stone, the certificate being required. In another parish, I have paid seven shillings, and no certificate required. Is the charge of double fees for the burial of a corpse brought out of another parish legal, or can burial be refused for a corpse brought out of another parish? for, if it can, the double charge may be an established condition: and can fees be legally demanded by the parish from which a corpse is taken, or through which it may be carried, for interment? I have often heard these matters canvassed, but never any thing from authority. T. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD feel myself much obliged to you, if you would insert in your invaluable miscellany the following description of the hand-mills which I manufacture; and which I have written in answer to the enquiries of a gentleman in your Magazine for October 1817.

These hand corn-mills require the labour of one man only, to grind from three pecks to one bushel an hour of wheat, barley, and other grain: I will warrant them not to need repairing for twenty years. I have made three mills of this sort: they have proved, on trial, to be greatly preferable to any thing of the kind hitherto invented. Reference to those gentlemen for whom they were made may be had, by private application to myself. I may add, they occupy the space of only one square yard; and that the stones will not need dressing till after having ground 100 bushels. A machine may also be had for dressing the meal,—which will dress whites, households, and seconds, which it does in one-fourth of the time the wheat takes in grinding. The price of the mill is twenty guineas; that of the machine is five. The fluted rollers are most approved for cracking oats, beans, &c. for horses: the price of them complete is seven guineas. I make also threshing machines to work by hand, which will perfectly separate the corn from the straw, without the least injury to either.

Uxbridge. G. SILVESTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON opening a book the other day, on Toleration, written by a most extraordinary man, I was much entertained with the following story. After I had read it, I thought it would be very selfish, if I confined the amusement and instruction it conveyed to myself: I have

have, therefore, sent it to you, that you may, if you think proper, insert it in your excellent Magazine. It will, at least, furnish them with a view, at a trifling expense, of the principal cause which has hitherto prevented the success of missionary labours.

In the early part of the reign of the great Emperor Kamtis, a mandarin of the city of Canton, while ruminating in his own house, heard a violent noise proceeding from the house adjoining. He sent to enquire, if they were not committing murder on some person. He was answered, that the almoner of the Danish Company, a priest from Batavia, and a Jesuit, were disputing. He ordered them to be brought before him, and treated them with tea and sweetmeats; and then demanded the cause of their quarrel.

The Jesuit answered, that he thought it was hard upon him, who had always reason on his side, to have to deal with persons who were always in the wrong: that he had at first argued with great coolness; but that, at length, his patience was quite exhausted. The mandarin, with great composure, reminded them, that politeness was necessary in all disputes; that the Chinese never put themselves into a passion; and demanded what was the subject of their dispute.

The Jesuit said, "I appeal to you, sir, as the judge between us: these two divines refuse to submit to the decisions of the Council of Trent."

"This astonishes me," replied the mandarin: then, turning to the two refractory priests,—"Gentlemen, (he said,) it appears highly reasonable, that you ought to pay respect to the advice of a numerous assembly. I know nothing of the Council of Trent; but I know, that many heads are wiser than one. No man ought to fancy, that he knows more than others, and that reason lodges in his brain only: this is the opinion of our wise Confucius. If you will, therefore, believe me, you cannot act more wisely than trust to the decisions of the Council of Trent."

The Dane now put in his word, and said, "You speak, sir, with the greatest wisdom: we respect, as we ought to do, the decisions of large assemblies; and, therefore, agree with many that were held before the Council of Trent."

"Oh! (says the mandarin,) if that be the case, I beg your pardon: you appear to have reason on your side. Well, then, you and the Dutchman agree in opinion against this poor Jesuit?"

"Not at all, (said the Dutchman;) for this man holds opinions as extravagant as those of the Jesuit himself."

"I do not understand you, (said the mandarin:) are you not all three Christians? Are you not come hither to teach Christianity? And ought you not, consequently, to preach the same doctrines?"

"You see, sir, (said the Jesuit,) that these two persons are mortal enemies to each other, and both dispute against me: is it not evident, therefore, that they are both in the wrong, and that reason is clearly on my side only?"

"This is not so very evident, (said the mandarin:) you may be compelled, all three, to confess that you are all in the wrong. I shall be glad to hear you, one after another."

The Jesuit then made a long discourse, during which the Dane and the Dutchman shrugged up their shoulders, while the mandarin could not comprehend a single word that was spoken. The Dane made a speech in his turn,—his opponents eyeing him all the time with pity and contempt; but the mandarin understood not a word of what he said. The Dutchman was also heard. In short, they all three spoke at once, and treated one another with the grossest abuse.

The honest mandarin had great difficulty in procuring silence; and then said, "If you would have your doctrine tolerated here, you must begin with being neither intolerant nor intolerable yourselves."

On quitting the audience, the Jesuit met with a Dominican missionary, and told him, that he had gained his cause, assuring him, at the same time, that truth must always prevail. The Dominican said, "If I had been there you would not have succeeded; for I should have convicted you of falsehood and idolatry." The quarrel grew hot, and the Dominican and the Jesuit seized one another by the hair. The mandarin, informed of this scandalous affray, committed them both to prison. A sub-mandarin asked the judge, how long his excellency intended to confine them. "Until they can agree," said the judge. "Ah! (replied the sub-mandarin,) they will be imprisoned then all their lives." "I mean, (said the judge,) till they can forgive one another." "I know (said the other,) that they will never forgive one another." "Well, then, (said the mandarin,) till they can make us believe, that they forgive one another." Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. V.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

IL PECORONE.

In my last number, I attempted to give some account of the Divina Commedia, that celebrated and singular work,—which, five hundred years ago, laid

laid the foundation of the literary glory of Italy. Since that time, the Ausonian lyre has poured forth strains of superior gracefulness, and softer harmony; but it may be questioned whether it has not declined in power, in proportion as it has improved in sweetness: nor do any of the pictures, presented in the melodious numbers of Tasso, or in the brilliant and ever-changing colouring of Ariosto, appear to me equal, in pathetic effect, to those contained in the simple verses of the venerable Florentine.

I should now proceed to Petrarch; but, in order to relieve your readers a little from the dullness of a prosaic description of poetry, I shall present them with an abridged translation of two novels, or stories,—which have furnished Shakspeare with the subjects of "the Merchant of Venice," and "the Taming of the Shrew." They are to be found in the collection entitled "Il Pecorone," a work belonging to the fourteenth century; but of whose author little is known, except that he was a native of Florence,—the Athens of modern Italy. The fifty novels, thus designated, occupy a middle place between the rude simplicity of the "Cento Novelle Antiche," and the graceful style of Boccaccio. The language is, in general, correct and grammatical; the stories are longer and more intricate, and exhibit a greater tendency to the "*amorosi pensieri*," of that elegant, but licentious, writer. They are introduced as follows:—

"In the city of Forli, in Romagna, there was a convent, inhabited by a prioress and some nuns, all of whom were persons of holy and irreproachable life. Among the latter was one whose name was Saturnina,—young, accomplished, discreet, and beautiful as Nature could make her. Such was the angelic purity of her life, that the prioress and the other sisters held her in singular esteem and affection; and the fame of her beauty and virtue was spread abroad through all the country,—so richly was she endowed by bounteous Nature.

"Now, there was in Florence a youth named Auretto,—who was learned, sensible, and highly accomplished; and had spent a great part of his fortune in acts of liberality. This youth, hearing the extraordinary fame of the graceful Saturnina, fell deeply in love with her, from the mere report; and resolved to turn friar, and apply for the office of chaplain to the prioress of Forli, in order to have an opportunity of seeing her. Having come to this determination, he arranged his affairs, assumed the monkish habit, and went to Forli; where, by proper application, he got appointed chaplain to the convent, and conducted himself with such propriety, that he, in a short time, obtained the favour both of the prioress and the nuns; more especially of sister Saturnina, who was dearer to him than himself. At her he stole many a modest glance, and she at him; and, their eyes thus often meeting, love,—which quickly finds its way into sensible hearts,—soon attached them to one another; so that they began to nod and smile at each other from a distance: and love, still urging them more and more, they came to press each other's hands, and often spoke and wrote to one another. And this attachment so increased, that they at length appointed to meet in the refectory* of the convent, which was situated in a retired and solitary place: where, having come and conversed together, they agreed to return thither once a-day,—making it a rule, that each of them should every day relate a story, for their mutual amusement, which they accordingly did."

At their fourth meeting, the fair Saturnina thus relates to her lover the story of the Merchant of Venice:†—

"There was in Florence a certain rich merchant, who had three sons grown up to manhood. When he died, he sent for the two eldest, and made a will in their presence, by which he bequeathed to them every thing he possessed,—leaving the youngest, whose name was Giannetto, nothing. The youth, hearing of this, went to his father's bed, and expressed his surprise at being thus excluded from all share in his property. His father replied, 'Giannetto, there is not a person in the world for whom I have a greater regard than for thee. Thou must know, that thou hast a god-father living at Venice, whose name is Ansaldo, and he is one of the richest merchants in Christendom: he has no children, and has often written to me desiring that I would send thee to him. As soon as I am dead, therefore, I would have thee go to him, and take this

* Il parlatorio, the parlour. I have not used the word, because it does not bear the same limited signification in English.

† I have before observed, that the story is abridged in the translation. It is principally with respect to the less delicate scenes that this is the case.

this letter; and, if thou conductest thyself prudently, thou wilt assuredly be a rich man.' The youth having expressed his readiness to comply with his father's wishes, he gave him his benediction, and, a few days afterwards, died; and was buried by his sons with all suitable respect. The two elder brothers then sent for Giannetto, and said to him, 'It is true that our father hath made no mention of thee in his will; but thou art not the less our brother, and shalt share equally with us in the property he hath left.' Giannetto thanked his brothers for their generous offer; but expressed his determination to seek his fortune elsewhere, and wished them prosperity with their inheritance. His brothers, finding him fixed in his resolution, supplied him with a horse, and money for his expenses; on which he took leave of them, and went to Venice: where he arrived at the warehouse of Messire Ansaldo, and presented the letter which his father had given him, on his deathbed. When Messire Ansaldo had read the letter, and knew that he was the son of his friend, he embraced him, and bid him welcome; and enquired of his father. Giannetto replied, that he was dead: on which the old man again embraced him, with many tears, saying, 'I am, indeed, grieved to hear of the death of thy father,—for I owe to him a great part of my present possessions: but my sorrow is lessened by the pleasure which I have in beholding thee.' He then took him into his house, and commanded all his factors and servants to obey his orders as if it were himself. He gave him the keys of all his cash, and told him to make free use of it, for that it would give him pleasure to see him beloved by every body.

"Giannetto accordingly began to associate with the gentlemen of Venice, and to make presents, and give entertainments. He kept livery servants, bought fine horses, tilted at tournaments, and displayed a high and liberal spirit in every thing. His behaviour in society was regulated by the most discriminating politeness. He knew how to render honour to whom honour was due: while, to Messire Ansaldo, his attentions exceeded even those of a son to a father. In short, he conducted himself with such propriety towards every body, that he was universally beloved in Venice, for his courteous and pleasing manners. He was a favourite both of the ladies and the gentlemen: not an entertainment was given to which he was not invited; and Messire Ansaldo could scarcely bear him out of his sight,—so greatly did he delight in him.

"Now it happened, that two of Giannetto's companions, who were going a voyage to Alexandria, proposed to him to accompany them; in order, as they said, to see a little of the world. Giannetto replied, that he would willingly do so, if Messire Ansaldo could be prevailed on to give his consent. This his young friends undertook to obtain, and succeeded. Messire Ansaldo accordingly fitted out a fine vessel, well armed, decorated with streamers, and richly laden with various merchandize. When it was ready to sail, he commanded the captain and the crew to obey Giannetto's wishes in all things; and to take care of him,—for that he did not send him out with any view to commercial advantage; but merely that he might take his pleasure, and see the world. When Giannetto went on board, all Venice went to see,—for so gallant a ship had not left the city of a long time. He accordingly took leave of Messire Ansaldo, and of his companions,—who were all sorry to lose him; and set sail for Alexandria, in the name of God and good fortune.

"After they had been at sea several days, they came early one morning in sight of a fine harbour; and Giannetto enquired of the captain, how it was called? 'It belongs (said he,) to a fair widow, who has been the ruin of many.' 'In what way?' asked Giannetto. 'Sir, (replied the captain,) the lady is very handsome, and has established a law, that whoever lands on her coast shall espouse her; and, if he succeed in consummating the marriage, she becomes his wife, and he remains sovereign of the port, and of all the country: but, if he fail, he forfeits all that he has.' Giannetto stood thoughtful a few moments, and then said, 'Make for the harbour.' The captain begged him to consider well what he was about; for that many had made the attempt without success. 'Do not trouble yourself about that, (said Giannetto;) only do as I bid you.' The captain accordingly tacked about, and brought-to in the port, before Giannetto's companions, who were in two other vessels, had missed him. The people flocked in crowds to see the fine ship that had entered the harbour; and the news soon reached the lady,—who sent for Giannetto. He immediately waited on her, and saluted her with great respect: on which, she took him by the hand, and enquired whence he came; and

and whether he was acquainted with the custom of the country. Giannetto replied that he was, and had come thither purposely with a view of complying with it. The lady then bid him heartily welcome; and invited all the nobility of the country to do him honour. The day was spent in dancing and festivity; and Giannetto's lively conversation and agreeable manners so pleased every one, that all wished he might be their sovereign. When evening came, the lady conducted him to an apartment,—saying it was time to retire to rest: on which two damsels entered with wine and confectionary,—of which she invited him to partake. Giannetto thought the wine so good, that he drank half a goblet of it before he undressed himself. Now, this wine was prepared with such powerful soporifics, that he had no sooner got into bed, than he fell into a profound sleep; from which he did not awake till after nine o'clock the next morning. The lady, in the mean time, ordered the vessel to be unloaded of its rich cargo; and, when the clock had struck nine, the chambermaids went into the room, and told Giannetto to get up, and go about his business,—for that he had lost his ship, and all it contained: at which he hung his head, and looked very silly. A horse was then given to him, with money to bear his expenses; and he set out, sad and sorrowful, on his way back to Venice. When he arrived there, he could not summon courage to go to Messire Ansaldo; but concealed himself at the house of a friend,—whom he gave to understand, that he had been shipwrecked. In this concealment he remained for some time, till, being informed by his friend that Messire Ansaldo was very uneasy about him, he ventured to present himself to him. The old man was overjoyed at seeing him, and assured him that he esteemed the loss of the vessel as nothing, since he had the satisfaction of receiving him safe and sound again.

"Soon afterwards Giannetto's two companions returned from a prosperous voyage with great wealth; and, hearing the story, which he had caused to be circulated, of his shipwreck, they came to condole with him, and advised him to try his fortune again the following spring, that he might repair his losses. He, indeed, found it impossible to banish the image of the fair widow from his mind, and the mortification arising from his failure preyed upon his spirits, so that he became thoughtful and melancholy. Messire Ansaldo, who supposed that his dejection arose from the loss of his property, entreated him not to make himself uneasy on that account, as his fortune was still sufficiently ample to satisfy all their wishes. But, Giannetto replying, 'that he should never be easy unless he were allowed to make the adventure once more,' the old man generously fitted out a second vessel, more richly laden than the former, so that the principal part of his fortune was embarked in it. When the proper season was come, Giannetto again set sail, and once more entered the fatal port, the name of which was Belmonte. The lady soon recognised the colours of the vessel, and, calling one of her attendants, asked her 'if she knew to whom the ship belonged.' The damsel replied, 'that it resembled the one which entered the harbour the last year, and which proved such a rich prize.' 'It certainly is so,' said she, 'and I must have made no slight impression on that young man, for I never knew any one to return a second time before.' The damsel observed, 'that he was unquestionably the most courteous and graceful youth she had ever sat her eyes on.' The lady then sent a numerous train of footmen and servants to meet him, and conduct him into her presence, and expressed great joy at seeing him again. He returned her salutation with much politeness, and the day was spent, as before, in mirth and festivity. Giannetto gained the good will of the barons and nobility of the court, by the affability of his manners, while his smiling face and graceful dancing won the hearts of the ladies, and all supposed him to be the son of some great prince. At night he was conducted by the lady to her apartment, and served with wine and sweetmeats, as before. They then went to bed, and Giannetto had no sooner laid himself down than he fell fast asleep. In the morning he began to feel for his bride, but was surprised to find she was gone; and, opening his eyes, he found it was broad day-light. He was again obliged to depart amidst the derision of the populace, and never stopped till he reached Venice, where he took refuge in the house of the same friend who had before received him.

"His friend could not forbear upbraiding him with his mismanagement, observing, that the disgrace of having ruined so worthy a man as Messire Ansaldo, was even greater than the loss of the property. Giannetto was himself

so sensible of this, that he had almost determined to return to Florence, without seeing Messire Ansaldo; but his friend at length prevailed on him to present himself before him. The old man, so far from reproaching him, received him with tears of joy, saying, that the fortune of the sea was always uncertain, and only observed, that he hoped Giannetto would, in future, be content to stay quietly at home. The news of Giannetto's having returned a second time unfortunate, now spread rapidly through Venice; and every body pitied Messire Ansaldo,—who was obliged to sell a great part of his possessions, to meet the demands of his creditors."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS
OF
HIS OWN TIMES;
BY GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON,

Upwards of thirty Years in the Service of the United States, and one of the Chief Actors in the great Revolutionary Drama of that Country.

[This work, which has lately appeared in America, in three volumes, octavo, may now be purchased in England. It contains a history of the life and times of one of those heroes who assisted in laying the foundation of that liberty and independence, which, we hope, it will be the good fortune of that favoured country long to enjoy. We regret exceedingly that faction or party-spirit should have so far prevailed, even in that liberal land, as to preclude one citizen, and more especially the veteran now before us, from a participation in that happiness, tranquillity, and repose, to which his services to his country have justly entitled him. We lament the spirit of persecution which has, from time to time, assailed him; but it is satisfactory that, after having undergone three trials at the bar of public opinion, (two of which were long, dilatory, and protracted, courts-martial,—where in all he was honourably acquitted,) he can, through the medium of that sacred instrument—the press, appeal to his country, to the world, and to posterity; who will eventually judge aright. We earnestly recommend these volumes to the study of every friend of truth, freedom, and patriotic merit.]

MILITARY, more than any other class of men, are exposed to the jealousy, resentment, or caprice of rulers. Remote from the scenes where power and influence struggle against each other for superiority, they are frequently resorted to, as the sacrifices necessary to conceal the intrigues or incapacity of a cabinet. Under strong excitements, the imagination too often usurps the province of reason; and expectation, however tinged with extravagance, must to a certain extent be satisfied, or disappointment, and, in some instances, reprobation, will be the consequences: a sacrifice must be made to appease popular clamour, and he who plans, or he who executes, must fall. The minister is protected by executive patronage,—and the general of consequence is selected as the convenient victim.

I was born in Calvert county, and have always gloried in my *natalé solum*. The place of my nativity is near Patuxent river, about three miles from a decayed village, rendered conspicuous by the debarkation of the British detachment under command of Major-general Ross, the 18th of August, 1814, which sacked and burnt the national edifices of the city of Washington.

I had the misfortune to lose my father before I had reached my seventh year. I remember that I wept for his loss; but the misfortune was compensated, as far as it could be, by the fostering care of a noble-minded mother, to whose excellent understanding, tender care, and virtuous precepts, I am indebted for a sound constitution, my sense of justice, and of the Christian faith.

I could recite a hundred youthful incidents, which indicated the enterprise and activity of my future life, but they would be of little interest to my readers. My first excursion was to the town of Baltimore, for the purpose of being inoculated for the small-pox. This disease, in the natural way, was as frightful in those days as the plague in London, in the year 1665; and inoculation was considered an occult art, professed at that period in the southern states by a doctor Stevenson only, who by his success, acquired great celebrity.

It was my first absence from the neighbourhood of my native domicile, the first separation from my only parent whom I worshipped; and the emotions produced, still vibrate on my heart. As soon as my horse had passed the bounds of my former rides, my bosom was affected by sensations I had never before experienced; my gaiety forsook me, and my

my young heart was distended with anxiety: I had left behind me every thing I loved, and could attach no interest to what was before me; seventy miles appeared an endless journey; at every step, the chords of my affections were strained, and at the approach of sunset, I would have given the world to return home. I was, however, under the guidance of a protector, and obliged to prosecute my journey; but, as I approached Baltimore, my youthful mind was attracted by the novelties which the place even then presented; and, when I entered Market-street, extending form Gay-street, to a short distance west of Calvert-street, I thought myself transported to another region. The active scenes of business, the commixture, passage and re-passage, of men, women, and children, waggons, drays, carts, dogs, and horses, and the numerous tawdry signs swinging over the street, excited a degree of admiration and astonishment, which abated my solicitude for what I had left behind. Sweet ductility of the human mind! wisely ordained by a beneficent Creator to dissipate the cares, to soothe the sorrows, and blunt the edge of afflictions which "man is heir to."

It would be unnecessary to say, my education was superficial, because the reader will have abundant proofs of the fact. I read the Latin classics, and studied the inferior branches of the mathematics, under William Hunter, a private tutor, and a graduate of the university of Glasgow. I was taken too early from school, and put to the study of medicine under my relation Dr. John Bond, an *elevé* of his uncle Dr. Thomas Bond, formerly of Philadelphia. In my seventeenth year, my honoured mother sent me to the medical school in Philadelphia.

I continued in Philadelphia from 1773 to 1775, at which time the medical class exceeded sixty,—of whom Dr. Read, of Charleston, is the only surviving acquaintance within my recollection.

The abortive enterprise of Gen. Gage against the town of Concord, in Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1775, was unwise and unnecessary; diminutive in its object, but important in its consequences. When the report of this act of open hostility reached Philadelphia, the deepest gloom overcast the whole population: the blow was sudden and unexpected; the sword had been drawn, blood had been spilt, and lives had been lost. The citizens were seen assembled in crowds at the corners of the streets; alarm and terror were excited: but the bitter animosities of civil contest still slumbered. The whole city exhibited a scene of funereal gloom and stillness: men spoke in whispers,—as if afraid of being overheard; and the solemn peal which issued from the bells of Christ-church, gave to the conjuncture an air of mournful solemnity, and oppressed with sorrow the unoffending loyal subjects of the largest city in British America. But this submission was short-lived: it soon gave way to indignation, resentment, and denunciations.

About the period of this memorable event I returned to Maryland, and sat down in the practice of medicine near the confluence of the Potomack and Monocacy rivers. But the affair of the 19th of April had produced a general spirit of resistance throughout the colonies, and the preparations were correspondent with the general feelings. My youth had not allowed me time or means to investigate the merits of the controversy: my impressions I received from the highest source of wisdom and virtue,—from those dignified sages of the country, who composed the first Congress; whose policy was seconded by my feelings, and supported by that predilection for arms which I had previously imbibed.

I claim no credit for the part I took, when, with a burst of enthusiasm, (the recollection of which warms my heart with self-applause,) I declared for my native country, and bound my destiny to hers. It was, in truth, an impulse which characterized the times. The united colonies exhibited, in those days, a spectacle, awful indeed to usurpers, but charming to the friends of civil liberty; of a whole people rising with one accord, to claim the right of self-government, which man derives from his Creator:—If indecision was known at all, it was the momentary pause of Cæsar at the Rubicon. The feelings of ordinary men were elevated to grandeur, and all classes felt themselves ennobled by a contest for liberty. Unrestrained by the admonitions of friends and relations, I abandoned my profession for ever, and at my own expence repaired to the camp before Boston, in September, and, as a volunteer, joined the rifle corps under the gallant Colonel William Thompson, of Pennsylvania.

I cannot amuse the reader with

intrepid sorties nor desperate assaults, but I will endeavour to instruct him, by an illustration of the effects of habit on the human mind, drawn from a contrast of the sensibility of that day with the insensibility of the present. The provincials broke ground at Plowed hill, August 26th, about one mile north-west, and in front of the British post at Bunker's-hill, on the peninsula of Charlestown. A detachment of riflemen, ordered to cover the working party, took post in an orchard, and under cover of stone fences in advance. As soon as the enemy discovered the workmen, they opened a battery upon them, and kept up a brisk cannonade, by which volunteer Simpson, of Pennsylvania, had one of his heels and ancles so much shattered, that a mortification ensued, and he died in a few days. This young man was visited and consoled during his illness, by General Washington in person, and by most of the officers of rank belonging to the army. Every exertion of the faculty was made to save him, and his death became a theme of common sorrow in an army of twelve or fourteen thousand men.

A private soldier, in a recumbent posture, was grazed on the ribs by a grape shot, which lacerated the muscular and intercostal integuments in such a manner, as to leave the appearance of an aperture into the cavity of his body, by which the faculty concluded the ball had entered; and, of course, the life of the poor soldier was despaired of. The solicitude of the corps, from the colonel to the ranks, was so strongly excited by the hopeless condition of this man, as to affect the repose of the camp; and, if money could have assured his recovery, the fortunes of the corps would have been pledged. Contrary, however, to all calculations, the wounded soldier breakfasted heartily the next morning; and, in spite of the predictions of the surgeons, to the great satisfaction of his officers and comrades, was on his legs in a week, and at duty in a month.

Compare the general sympathy and fellow-feeling manifested in the case of these humble individuals, at the camp before Boston, in the year 1775, with the unheeded scenes of senseless slaughter, which we have recently beheld, wherein the blood of thousands of brave men has been wantonly wasted, to promote the ambitious views of individuals, and establish a character for national courage, which had been most solemnly recorded with the blood of the enemy almost half a century ago,—in the triumphs of Trenton, of Princeton, of Saratoga, of Monmouth, of King's mountain, of Stoney point, of Powles hook, of the Cowpens, of York town, of Eutaw, and many other places; and I will appeal to the casuist and the philosopher to decide, whether the character of our country has improved or deteriorated in the mild virtues, which form the sweetest traits of human character, and most effectually promote the happiness of mankind.

To the cool courage and obstinacy displayed in the battle of Breed's hill, and the moral influence of the bloody lesson, which Sir William Howe received on that day, we must ascribe the military phenomenon, of a motley band of undisciplined American yeomanry, scarcely superior in number, holding an army of British veterans in close siege for nine months; and hence it might fairly be inferred, that our independence was essentially promoted by the consequence of this single battle. The firmness, prudence, and vigilance, of General Washington, and the general officers associated with him, were well adapted to profit by these first advantages.

[In a confidential letter, dated Jan. 14, 1776, from General Washington to his secretary, Colonel Reed, are these observations:]

"I can bear to hear of imputed or real errors. The man who wishes to stand well in the opinion of others, must do this; because he is thereby enabled to correct his faults, or remove the prejudices which are imbibed against him. For this reason, I shall thank you for giving me the opinions of the world, upon such points as you know me to be interested in; for, as I have but one capital object in view, I could wish to make my conduct coincide with the wishes of mankind, as far as I can consistently—I mean without departing from that great line of duty, which, though hid under a cloud, for some time, from a peculiarity of circumstances, may nevertheless bear a scrutiny."

It is difficult to account for Sir William Howe's extreme caution, after he succeeded General Gage in command, as the situation was calculated to excite his energies; but, whatever may have been the cause, whether motives of personal policy, or views to ulterior operations on a more favourable theatre, or the desire to spare his troops, until he should receive reinforcements; or whether, which is most probable, he waited for instructions

instructions from his government, his conduct operated favourably for the revolution: the free use of his artillery familiarised our men to danger, and by suffering himself to be shut up in the town of Boston, he enabled General Washington to make a selection of officers, to levy a new army, to organise his corps, to assimilate partially their modes of duty and exercise, to cherish the confidence of his troops, and to infuse among them some sense of the "*esprit du corps.*"

On entering the town he had so long blockaded, General Washington enjoyed his triumph, and the merited honours conferred on him by the voice of Massachusetts, with characteristic dignity and reserve; and, on a public occasion in Boston, where I happened to be present, he took occasion to *express his satisfaction, that the place should have been taken without bloodshed*; but, in these our enlightened days, a president of the United States has been found to approve the *wanton waste* of human life, for the "honour of the nation;" and torrents of the best blood of the country have been prodigally expended, to raise the reputation of a favourite,—to conceal the want of system in military operations,—to mitigate the incompetency of the public councils,—to wash out the stains of moral turpitude, and give lustre to flagitious characters.

Preferring the duties of the line, as the most profitable school for a noviciate to a staff appointment, I took command of my company on the 18th,—when an incident occurred, the recollection of which, at this distant day, causes me a twinge of sensible regret. My first-lieutenant, Grover, old enough to be my father, had served with the provincials in 1758, and was a serjeant of the rangers under Lord Howe, the day on which that gallant young nobleman, yielding to the impetuosity of his spirit, threw away his life in pursuit of a party of flying Canadians: this veteran lieutenant had distinguished himself in the battle of Breed's-hill; he had levied the company, and commanded it; but his want of education was considered a bar to his promotion, and the commission was conferred on me by the commander-in-chief. Nevertheless, poor Grover's pretensions were strong, and my sense of justice pleaded in his behalf. I thought then, and I think still, that military rank should be held as sacred as the vestal fire, and that the officer who voluntarily yields his just claim to promotion, except in cases of reward for very extraordinary service, gives the strongest proofs of his unworthiness to wear a sword.

[Of affairs in Canada at this period, we have many particulars. The following letter from Capt. Wilkinson to General Green, written when he was only nineteen, will give some idea of our autobiographer at that time.]

La Chine, May 24, 1776, 12 o'clock at night, about 12 miles from Montreal.

My dear sir,

We are now in a sweet situation. A part of the garrison at Detroit, in conjunction with Indians and Canadians, to the amount of 1000 men, have made themselves masters of Colonel Bedel's regiment, who were stationed about nine miles from this place, among the cedars, and have cut off our friend Major Sherburne, with 140 men, who were detached to relieve the regiment, which defended itself in a little fort. The major, with that courage which marked his character, pushed his way, after an engagement of four hours, into the fort, and was obliged to yield for want of ammunition and provisions; since which time General Arnold, with a handful of men, has been throwing up a breastwork here, in order to stop the enemy's progress, and had indeed meditated a plan of attacking them; but, alas! so astonishingly are matters conducted in this quarter, that, notwithstanding the General's most pressing solicitations, and the length of time since he took possession of this post, we cannot now muster more than 350 men, whilst the proximity and movements of the enemy assure us that we shall be attacked within six hours. Their drums were heard this evening at our camp, and a man of mine was shot through the thigh, within half a mile of it, by an Indian, who took off a prisoner. But the morning dawns,—that morn, big with the fate of a few, a handful of brave fellows. I shall do my part; but remember, if I fall, I am sacrificed. May God bless you equal to your merits—Vale!

(Signed) JA. WILKINSON.

In less than twenty days after writing this letter to General Greene, I was the instrument of saving Arnold and the garrison of Montreal, from the grasp of Sir Guy Carleton.

By what a slight thread was the issue of the revolution at this moment suspended! If our Canadian army had been lost, it is not improbable that the dubious question of independence, not yet decided at that juncture, would have been

been negatived, or possibly a negotiation opened with the British commissioners, and a reconciliation with the parent state might have followed. General Washington, whose lofty soul and inflexible purposes were not to be affected by ordinary circumstances, in a letter to the President of Congress, describing our scattered, divided, and broken Canadian army, thus expresses himself: "I will only add my apprehensions, that one of the latter events, either that they are cut off, or made prisoners, has already happened; and, if it has taken place, it will not be easy to describe all the *fatal consequences* that may flow from it." Wonderful indeed was our escape, and complicated the causes to which it may be attributed! But for General Carleton's short halt at the mouth of the Sorel, the sudden failure of the breeze which wafted him up to Varenne, my fortunate rencontre of him at that place, and the tardy movement of the column under Lieutenant-general Burgoyne, the apprehensions of General Washington must inevitably have been realised.

Our military code is extremely defective: an attempt was made to revise it in 1806, when it was made worse; and, at best, it is but a servile copy of the British articles of war.

[Of Gen. St. Clair he observes:]

At Trenton he saved the army by the flank movement to the right, which he recommended in council on the night of the 2d of January, 1777; and at Ticonderoga, in the same year, I beheld him rising superior to the selfish obligations which fetter mankind; and, by preferring the safety of the army confided to his charge, to the *bloody honours* which were within his reach, he *voluntarily* plunged himself into the gulph of popular detraction. Well do I remember his reply to me, when deploring the necessity of our retreat:—"*It must be so, my boy: it is not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more,—we will deserve it. I know I could save my character, by sacrificing the army; but, were I to do so, I should forfeit that which the world could not restore, and which it cannot take away,—the approbation of my own conscience.*" How noble a sentiment!

At Chippewa and Bridgwater, and Fort Erie, *personal fame, and not the public cause, was contended for, and, to use a vulgar, but appropriate, phrase, a butcher's bill was to varnish military follies, and justify the wanton waste of human life.*

A passion for office appear to be gaining ground in the American community; they spring out of partial interests, envy, and invidious feelings, and are cherished by intrigue and ambition: to repress them, they must be rendered not only unfashionable, but abhorrent to all minds and hearts; and, to effect these purposes, under the government of these states, we must appeal to the source of all good and all evil in politics—THE PEOPLE.

The ill-fated Thaddeus Kosciusko was at that time our chief engineer, and for months had been the companion of my blanket: he selected a position for a fortified camp, about four miles below Fort Edward, at Moses's creek, where the waters of the Hudson river are separated by an island. On the 22d we called in our out-posts, and retired to that position, where it was proposed to await the approach of the enemy. During this day's march, an Indian shot and scalped an inhabitant, who was removing his family out of the way of the enemy, between the left flank guard and the column. He was seen and pursued, but made his escape; and the audacity of the act produced a general sensation.

Let those parents who are now training their children for the military profession, let those misguided patriots, who are inculcating principles of education subversive of the foundations of the republic, look on this picture of distress, taken from the life of a youth in a strange land, far removed from friends and relations, co-mingled with the dying and the dead, himself wounded, helpless and expiring with agony; and, then, should political considerations fail of effect, I hope the feelings of affection, and the obligations of humanity, may induce them to discountenance the pursuits of war, and save their offspring from the seductions of the plume and the sword, for the more solid and useful avocations of civil life; by which alone, peace and virtue, and the republic can be preserved, and perpetuated.—A dupe, during my whole life, to the prejudices I now reprobate, I speak from experience, and discharge a conscientious duty, when I warn my country against military enthusiasm, and the pride of arms; and against the arts and intrigues by which the yeomanry, the palladium of the republic, are depreciated, and standing armies and navies

navies are encouraged. For what would it avail the citizens of the United States, if, in a political frenzy, they should barter their rights and liberties for national renown? And who would exchange the blessings of freedom for the repute of having eclipsed the whole human race in feats of valour and deeds of arms? This is a serious question! It affects the vital interests of every freeman; and the course of the government makes it proper and necessary, that the citizens of these states should pause and reflect, before it be too late. We have escaped from one war with a crippled constitution; the next will probably destroy it: therefore, let the motto of the state be—PEACE.

In the summer after the convention of Saratoga, I was dining with Major-general Phillips, at his quarters in Cambridge, near Boston, when, the conversation turning upon our campaign on the Hudson's river, he was remarking, how often the fortune of war, and the fate of empires, were determined by circumstances trivial and unexpected; and, by way of illustration, he gave me the following anecdote:—"After the affair of the 19th September terminated, General Burgoyne determined to attack you the next morning on your left, with his whole force: our wounded, and sick, and women, had been disposed of at the river. The army was formed early on the morning of the 20th, and we waited only for the dispersion of the fog, when General Fraser observed to General Burgoyne, that the grenadiers and light infantry, who were to lead the attack, appeared fatigued by the duty of the preceding day, and that, if he would suspend the operation until the next morning, he was persuaded they would carry the attack with more vivacity. Burgoyne yielded to the proposition of Fraser; the orders were countermanded, and the corps returned to camp; and, as if intended for your safety and our destruction, in the course of the night a spy reached Burgoyne, with a letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, advising him of his intended expedition against the highlands, which determined Burgoyne to postpone the meditated attack of your army, and wait events. The golden, glorious opportunity was lost; you grew stronger every day, and, on the 7th of October, overwhelmed us."

[Of the affair of Lady Harriet Ackland, we have the following particulars.]

About ten o'clock I was advised from the advanced guard on the river, that a batteau, under a flag of truce, had arrived from the enemy, with a lady on board, who bore a letter to Gen. Gates, from Gen. Burgoyne; and I will add, from my own observation, and I do it with lively satisfaction, that, in the exercise of those duties and those virtues which ornament and sweeten the married life, in every trial of adversity, the fair and feeble sex shew themselves superior to the lordly animals of the creation, and furnish examples of tranquil firmness and resolution to their protectors.

Major Henry Dearborn, who commanded the guard, was ordered to detain the flag until the morning; the night being exceedingly dark, and the quality of the lady unknown. As this incident has been grossly misrepresented, to the injury of the American character,—which in arms is that of courage, clemency, and humanity; to correct the delusions which have flowed from General Burgoyne's pen, who, although the vehicle, could not have been the author, of the calumny,—I am authorised by General Dearborn to make the following statement, in which I place entire confidence. His guard occupied a cabin, in which there was a back apartment appropriated to his own accommodation: the party on board the boat attracted the attention of the sentinel, and he had not hailed ten minutes, before she struck the shore; the lady was immediately conveyed into the apartment of the major, which had been cleared for her reception; her attendants followed with her bedding and necessaries, a fire was made, and her mind was relieved from the horrors which oppressed it, by the assurance of her husband's safety: she took tea, and was accommodated as comfortably as circumstances would permit; and the next morning, when I visited the guard before sunrise, her boat had put off, and was floating down the stream to our camp, where General Gates, whose gallantry will not be denied, stood ready to receive her with all the tenderness and respect to which her rank and condition gave her a claim: indeed, the feminine figure, the benign aspect, and polished manners, of this charming woman, were alone sufficient to attract the sympathy of the most obdurate; but, if another motive could have been wanting to inspire respect, it was furnished by the peculiar circumstances of Lady Harriet, then in that most delicate situation, which cannot fail to interest the solicitudes of every being possessing the form and feelings of a man: it was there-

fore the foulest injustice to brand an American officer with the failure of courtesy, where it was so highly merited. Major Ackland had set out for Albany, where he was joined by his lady.

But unfortunate was the destiny of this gallant, generous, high-minded, gentleman; and it cannot be listened to by an American without deep regret, when it is known he gave his life in defence of their honour. I have the following detail from an English gentleman, in whom I place confidence:—Ackland, after his return to England, procured a regiment, and at a dinner of military men, where the courage of the Americans was made a question, took the negative side with his usual decision; he was opposed, warmth ensued, and he gave the lie direct to a Lieutenant Lloyd, fought him, and was shot through the head. Lady Harriet lost her senses, and continued deranged two years; after which, I have been informed, she married Mr. Brudenell, who accompanied her from General Burgoyne's camp, when she sought her wounded husband on the Hudson's river.

[Of General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, General Wilkinson furnishes us with a great variety of interesting particulars,—having been an active agent in that memorable affair.]

A youth, in a plain blue frock, without other military insignia than a cockade and sword, I stood in the presence of three experienced European generals, soldiers before my birth: Phillips had distinguished himself (and received the thanks of Prince Ferdinand) at Minden, in 1759; Burgoyne had served with credit under Count La Lippe on the Tagus, in 1762, and Reidesel was an élève of the Duke of Brunswick; yet the consciousness of my inexperience did not shake my purpose, and I had conceived in my mind the following message, which I delivered *verbatim* to Lieut.-gen. Burgoyne from Major-gen. Gates, and afterwards furnished a copy of it.

"Major-general Gates, in justice to his own reputation, condescends to assure your excellency, that no violation of the treaty has taken place on his part since the commencement of it: the requisition, therefore, contained in your message of this day, is inadmissible; and, as it now remains with your excellency to ratify or dissolve the treaty, Major-general Gates expects your immediate and decisive reply.

(Signed) J. WILKINSON,
Deputy-Adj. Gen.

This message was respectfully received, and some conversation ensued, which gave me an opening to observe, "that his excellency must entertain an humble opinion of Major-general Gates's professional knowledge, or he would not have demanded permission for two of his officers critically to examine his numbers, and of consequence his position, whilst the British army had their arms in their hands, and that General Gates could not but conceive it was trifling with him." This drew out General Burgoyne into a most eloquent vindication of his proceedings,—"not only his own individual reputation, but the service of the king his master, and the honour of the British arms, enjoined on him the most cautious circumspection:" he analysed the various species of intelligence, from the vague camp-rumour and the reports of deserters, up to authentic information; which last he averred was the nature of that he had received the preceding night: he spoke in high terms of the resolution of his army, and ended by saying, "General Gates has no idea of the principle and spirit which animates the army I command; there is not a man in it, I assure you, Colonel Wilkinson, who does not pant for action."—"But," I replied to him, "what can the courage of a handful of men avail, against the numbers you see on the hills beyond the river, and those which surround you? who, I can assure your excellency, are with difficulty restrained from falling on you at all quarters, in the hope of dividing the spoils of your camp;" and, after a moment's pause, I added, "Be pleased, sir, to favour me with your determination?" He then answered, "I do not recede from my purpose; the truce must end." "At what time, sir?" "In one hour."—We set watches, and, on taking leave, I observed, "After what has passed, General Burgoyne, there can be no treaty; your fate must be decided by arms, and General Gates washes his hands of the blood which may be spilled." "Be it so," said he; and I walked off with most uncomfortable sensations; for our troops were much scattered, having encompassed the British army three parts out of four; the men had got the treaty into their heads, and had lost their passion for combat; and, what was worse, we had been advised of the loss of Fort Montgomery, and a rumour had just arrived that Esopus was burnt, and the enemy proceeding up the river; but I had

I had not proceeded fifty rods, when Major Kingston ran after me, and hailed: I halted, and he informed me, that General Burgoyne was desirous to say a few words to me. I returned, when he addressed me by observing, that "General Gates had, in the business depending between them, been very indulgent, and therefore he would hope for time to take the opinion of his general officers, in a case of such magnitude to the two armies; as it was far from his disposition to trifle in an affair of such importance." Gen. Phillips then spoke, "Yes sir, yes sir, Gen. Burgoyne don't mean to trifle on so serious an occasion; but he feels it his duty to consult his officers." I asked what time he would require? he mentioned two hours; and we again set watches, and I retired, promising to wait at our picket for his answer.

The interview with General Burgoyne had been spun out to such length, that General Gates became uneasy, and I found a messenger waiting at our picket, to know what I had done. I reported in brief what had passed, and what was depending; and took a station near the ruins of General Schuyler's house, where I walked, and expected, with much anxiety, the result of General Burgoyne's consultation: the two hours had elapsed by a quarter, and an aid-de-camp from the general had been with me, to know how matters progressed. Soon after, I perceived Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland opposite to me, and beckoned him to cross the creek: on approaching me, he observed, "Well, our business will be knock'd on the head after all." I inquired, why? He said, "The officers had got the devil in their heads, and could not agree." I replied, gaily, "I am sorry for it, as you will now not only lose your fusee, but your whole baggage." He expressed much sorrow, but said he could not help it. At this moment I recollected the letter Captain Craig had written me the night before, and, taking it from my pocket, I read it to the colonel, who declared he had not been privy to it; and added, with evident anxiety, "Will you give me that letter?" I answered in the negative, and observed, "I should hold it as a testimony of the good faith of a British commander." He hastily replied, "Spare me that letter, sir, and I pledge you my honour I will return it in fifteen minutes." I penetrated the motive, and willingly handed it to him; he sprang off with it, and, directing his course to the British camp, ran as far as I could see him: in the mean time, I received a peremptory message from the general, to break off the treaty, if the convention was not immediately ratified. I informed him, by the messenger, that I was doing the best I could for him, and would see him in half an hour. Colonel Sutherland was punctual to his promise, and returned with Captain Craig, who delivered me the convention, signed by General Burgoyne, with an additional article, specifically to include himself, which I engaged should be admitted by General Gates, and immediately sent to General Burgoyne. I then returned to headquarters, after eight hours' absence, and presented to General Gates the important document, that made the British army conventional prisoners to the United States.

Thus terminated a negociation which prostrated the power of the enemy in the north, disconcerted a dangerous project, and distracted his future operations.

I had now reached a period when neither political integrity, personal probity, patriotic zeal, nor innocence of life, could shield me against envy, jealousy, suspicion, and perfidy. *My youth* then furnished objections to my unsolicited promotion, and *my age* has since afforded President Madison *a pretext* for turning me out of the service: and thus it appears, that from *youth to age* I have been a subject of persecution; yet it is my pride and my boast, that my life has been devoted to my country.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Letter from the Emperor of Russia to Queen Elizabeth, thanking her for the offer of sending him over a Young Lady. 1603.

THROUGH the tender m^cis^ of God, whereby the daie spring from on high dothe guyde our foote into y^e^ way of peace, the God in Trinitie we praise for his mercie.

From the great Lo. King, and great Duke Burrys Phedorow^ch.^ of all Russia, only upholder of Volodemio, Mosco, Novogorode, king of Casan and Astrachan, lord of Volsko, and great duke of Smolensko,

Smolensko, Otver, Ughery, Perme, Veatskey, Bolgharie, and other regions; great duke also of Novogorod in y^e lowe countries; Chernico, 'Razon, Pelotsko, Rostonesky, Yearoslauley, Belozero, and ot Leyuffland, of Udorskey, Condiuske, and comander of all the countrie of Syberia, and of the north parts; and lord over the countrey of Verskey, Grusmiskey, and king over the countrey of Kabordinskey, Chereaske, duke over the countrey of Igorskey, and ruler over many other kingdoms and dominions, or dere and loving sister greeting.

To the right high and worthy prynce, our deare and loving sister Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queen of England, France and Ireland, and of many other countries.

Your ma^tie, our loving sister, hath sent unto us your princely and kynde l'res, professing y^r sisterly love and affec'on towards us, w^ch we have diligently p'used and readd, and doe most kyndlie conceave thereof.

And concerninge the argument of yo^r princely l'res, it cannot but give us an extraordinary contentment. Wee finding therein yo^r ma^ties love and affec'on towards us and o^r children, carefully endevouring y^e matching and bestowinge of them in your own lyne and race, by w^ch your l'res your highness made knowne unto us, that amongst others you have made choise of a young ladie, being a pure mayden, nobly descended by father and mother, adorned w^th graces and extraordinary guiftes of Nature; about eleven yeares of age, of whom you make an offer unto us, that yf it be the pleasure of God to incline the harts of the two yonge coople to like one of the other, all circu'stances shall be accomodated on yo^r part, and that yo^r princely desire is to knitt more and more, if it can be soe, mutuall bonds of friendship, as y^t no practice of others envie should have power to weaken or blemish the same.

Of w^ch ladie and others, yo^r ma^tie intended to send and rep'sent unto us as many livelie images as absence could afford, by a gentleman well qualified and well trusted by you, who should freely and p'ticularly deale with us in all thinges necessary for an affaire of this importance, wishing us to suspend from embracing any other course in y^t kinde till we have heard what yo^r embassador (whom you purpose to send,) could say in the matter. But yo^r ma^tie hath therein not p'ticularlie written unto us (of that worthie ladie,) what she is: whether shee be of yo^r highnesses blood, descended of your royal race, by yo^r father or mother, or from some other archduke or duke, whereof we are desirous to be resolved, upon consideration of w^ch your ma^ties most kind l'res, we great king and great duke Burris Phederowich, of all Russia, doe acknowledge ourself much beholden unto you, that you o^r loving sister are pleased to make unto us so loving and free an offer in this kynde, wherein it cannot be unknowne unto yo^r ma^tie y^t we have been moved and friendly dealt withal by divers other great princes who have sent unto us, with earnest entreatie to match with our children. And in respect of our conceipt of yo^r ma^ties good affection towards us, we doe rather and more willinglie enclyne to yo^r princely offer, then to the offer of any other great prince whatsoever.

And to y^t end our desire is, y^t you o^r loving sister would be pleased before you doe sende yo^r embassador to lett us knowe howe this ladie (proposed by y^r ma^tie to be offered unto us in m'yage,) standeth allied to y^r ma^tie or otherwise, from what duke or archduke she is descended, upon notice whereof we shall apply ourself to resolve of y^e matter. And, in the meane time, we will suspende the embracinge any other course in this business, expecting, with all expedition, to be satisfied fullie by y^r ma^tie herein. Written in o^r princely pallace, in the cittie of Moskoe, in the yeare since the beginning of the world, 7,111, and in the month of April.

Cottonian MSS. Nero B. xi.

Letter from Lord Raley to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover.

I must take the liberty to inclose to your R. H. a letter from Florence, for Mons. Leibnitz, from the famous Magliabecshi, who I have often heard your royal highness talk of, but oftener the late queen, your daughter; and, having no letters of recommendation, and going by a supposed name, I could think of no better expedient to introduce myself to satisfy my curiosity of seeing that original, than by telling him, that, having passed by Hanover, Mons^r Leibnitz had desired me to make his compliments to him, which pleased extremely that old dirty philosopher, who did me the honor to carry me all over his little house, which was adorned with the same furniture, of double and treble rows of bound books on the sides, and strewed with unbound ones on the floor, so that one

one saw nor touched nothing but books. Even his little dirty staircase was strewed and piled up with books. His three rooms, above stairs, were adorned in the same manner, and all his bedding was the unbound books, on which he lay with a slight rug or cover, to throw over his feet, for he never pulls off his clothes, nor often changes his shirt, and was dirty when I saw him as Diogenes could be, and as vain in his extraordinary odd way of living, as that Grecian was of his. His memory is, no doubt, as great as the others could be, since there is hardly any book extant in Europe that he has not read, and can give you a particular account of it. I asked him after an English book, in folio, which he said he had, and would shew me; so taking out two books, in folio, he bade me thrust my arm in as far as I could, which I did, and brought out the book I took hold of at my arm's length, which proved the book I asked for; which was very surprising, that a man of his age should have so great a memory to direct me so soon to the book I mentioned, considering how many thousands he had, which seemed to be all scattered about in the greatest confusion imaginable. This put me in mind to tell him that I had heard the queen, your daughter, talk of him at her table with pleasure, and particularly mentioning the seeming disorder of his books; and that sometimes, to come at those he wanted, he was obliged to groble to the bottom of those which lay on the floor, and to come at them was forced to stand almost upon his head in his books, as a duck often does in the water. This pleased him infinitely, and especially when I told him I have heard your royal highness mention him, for he has that good sense to know of what credit it is to him to be membered by a princess of your known worth and genius. He understands all sorts of *lingua Franca*, since he could so well understand me, being all the Italian I had, was only what I had picked up on the road in the fortnight I had been travelling from Trent thither; which, I mixing with French and some broken Latin, he understood me so well, that he was pleased with my conversation; that three days after he drest, powdered himself, and really was a good figure of a man then, though before one might have taken him for some other sort of creature. His visit lasted above two hours, and, as the Italians are always full of a multiplicity of compliments, whether deserved or no, I had my share from him, who, having been the day before at court, told me much on the part of the grand duke, who, he said, was jealous of him; for he had heard I had been first to see him, and that all the strangers went first to Magliabecchi, and then to the grand duke.,

If your royal highness will send this letter to Mons^r Leibnitz, and make him send an answer, you may order him to question Magliabecchi, whether Mr. Yorke (which was the supposed name I took upon me during my voyage,) seemed to be in that ill state of health as to need such violent remedies as your royal highness seems to suspect.

Since I did myself the honor of writing last to your royal highness, Pietism seems to go down the wind, for the king, finding the progress Mons^r Frank made here, and that his sectators began to grow mutinous, has ordered him to return to his profession at Hall, which is a great mortification to the admirers of that Tartuffe here.

Berlin; Dec. 14, 1709.

Bibl. Birch. 4107.

Note to Lord Raley's Letter to the Princess Sophia.

This celebrated man, Antonie Magliabecchi, was born at Florence in 1633; his friends had at first designed him for a goldsmith; but, being suffered to follow his taste for the Belles Lettres, he became librarian to Cosmo II grand duke of Tuscany. He died at Florence the 14th of July, 1714, aged eighty-one years, leaving his large and valuable library to the public, with a fond for its support. He was consulted by all the learned in Europe of his time, and adored by all those of Florence. Instruction, books, manuscripts, nothing was refused to those in whom he discovered the germ of talent. The Cardinal Norris wrote to him, that "*il lui etoit plus redevable de l'avoir dirigé dans ses etudes, qu'au Pape de l'avoir honoré de la Pourpre.*" He possessed a most retentive memory, and carried his avidity for books so far as to read all those which were not very bad, and he found his time was not always lost. A collection of letters from the learned to him was published at Florence in 1745. It contained but a very imperfect account of his correspondence; for Magliabecchi, indifferent to every thing but study, had neglected to put his papers in order.

Trial of Bishops.

Adam Tarlton, or d'Arlton, bishop of Winchester and of Hereford, was the first bishop that ever had been arraigned in the king's

king's courts. John Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury, was excluded the Parliament-house in the time of Edward III. till he had answered to certaine crimes objected against him in the Exchequer; after being admitted, he submitted himself to justice, and was tried by his peers, viz.—four bishops, four earls, and four barons, and was purged. Thomas Lilde, bishop of Ely, was arraigned in the time of Edward III. as being accessary to the murder of William Holms, servant to the Lady Blanch Wake; he demanded triall by his peers, and the judges denied it. Richard Scroop, archbishop of York, was arraigned of hye treason before Sr Will. Fulthorpe, and Gascoyne, in the time of Henry IV. and by them was (being found guilty,) condemned to be beheaded: so, in the 2d. of Henry IV. Maukes, bishop of Carlisle, was arraigned for treason, in joyning with the Hollands against the said Henry IV. and was tried *P. patriam* and found guilty: he would have claimed priviledg *quia Episcopus unctus*, and therefore not tryable *coram Justiciariis*, but it was denied: the said bishop was afterwards pardoned. So John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, for denying to acknowledge the king's supremacie in ecclesiastical matters, was therefore arraigned in the 27th. of Henry VIII. and tried *P. patriam*; and there it was resolved he should not have knights of his jury. By the canon law, bishops were forbid to judge on cases of life, and therefore they have departed out of Parliament-house upon such trials.

Harl. MSS. 980.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER CXXXV.

Dear sir,

WHAT I send, I would have now printed; the rest shall follow. I would have but a small number printed; you be so kind as to determine the number for me.

I see some marks of your's in the sheets I send, but I do not understand them: however, let me not lose the advantage of them; but correct as you please,—the more you do so, the kinder.

I shall take the advice in your last, and separate the heterogeneous parts. The joys of the season, and the blessings of Heaven, be on you all.

My dear sir,
Most affectionately your's,
E. YOUNG.

Wikced sleeplessness is my complaint also; pray let me know how you do.

LETTER CXXXVI.

Dec. 26, 1758.

Forgive, dear and reverend sir, the following humble suggestions, in obedience to your condescending call upon me.

Page 1.—*And perhaps not over-important in its end*—[yet, dear sir, afterwards the introduction of that noble anecdote is mentioned as its end, and an important one. Allow me to ask, Is not expectation here too greatly raised? Suppose some such change as this]—*in its end;* regarding myself, however, with digressing into subjects more important, and from which my thoughts ought not, at this season of life, to make too long excursions. A serious thought, standing single among many of a lighter kind, will sometimes strike the careless wanderer, who roamed only for amusement, with useful awe: as monumental marble, scattered in a wide pleasure-garden, (and such there are,) will call to recollection those who would never have gone to seek it in a church-yard walk of mournful yews.—To one such monument I may conduct you, within which the sepulchral lamp still burns; but, unlike those of old, will not be extinguished, but made illustrious, by being produced after so long a time, in open day.—Consider, then, the lighter parts of my work as irregular walks, which the superannuated gardener hath not strength [and yet, sir, I am afraid the comparison, without your assistance, will not hold; since the *superannuated gardener*, preserving his *judgment*, though not his *strength*, might *direct* his *under-gardener*, or *journeyman*, to *trim up*, &c.] to trim up very nicely; but which yet he makes as pleasant as he can, because every one leads to some wholesome spot, or useful point of view.

You remember, that your worthy patron, &c.

Ibid.—*Proper authority stood centinel at the press*, &c.] Will not this phrase give offence to the liberty-mad? Suppose it were therefore omitted, and the whole to run thus:—Overcharged it could never be, if none were admitted but such as, &c.

Page 2.—*These advantages composition, whether we write ourselves, or, in humbler leisure, peruse the works of others, affords us. While we bustle through the thronged walks*

walks of public life, it gives us a respite at least from care, a pause of refreshing recollection. *If this country*, &c.

Ibid.—*Smiles cannot* prevent or *cure.*] Among these are the languors of old age. If those are held honourable who, in an hand benumbed by Time, have grasped the just sword in defence of their country; shall they be less esteemed whose unsteady pen still vibrates to the last in the cause of religion, of virtue, of learning? Both are happy in this, that, by fixing their attention on objects most important, they escape numberless little anxieties, and that *tædium vitæ*, which hangs often so heavy on its evening hours. May not this intimate some apology for my *spilling ink*, and spoiling paper, so late in life?

Ibid.—*The mind of a man of genius is a* fertile, &c.

Page 3.—*Encreasing the* mere drug of *books*, while all that makes them valuable, —*light, knowledge, and genius*, &c.

Page 4.—*Imitator's undertaking;* but the river and the imitation creep humbly along the vale.

Page 5.—*Equality which he denies.*] After all, the first ancients had no merit in being *originals;* they could *not* be *imitators*. Modern writers have a *choice* to make: they may soar in the regions of *Liberty*, or move in the soft and shining fetters of *fair Imitation;* and she has as many plausible reasons to urge, as *Pleasure* had to offer to *Hercules*. Hercules made the choice of an hero; and, as such, is ennobled.

Yet think not, ye asserters of classic excellence, that I deny the tribute it so well deserves. *He that admires not*, &c.

Page 6.—*Learning, destitute of* this superior aid, *is fond*, &c.

Ibid.—*Famed examples.* As beauties less perfect, who owe half their charms to cautious art, she inveighs against natural unstudied graces, and harmless indecorums; and sets rigid bounds to that liberty to which genius, &c.

Page 9.—Would you, sir, let go the word *licentiously* in this place?

Ibid.—*Beggar'd at last, and lose their reputations, as*, &c. Two good similes: but *younger brothers* are not usually *persons born rich.*

Page 10.—Is not *thirdly* too sermonlike! Suppose,—The *third* fault I find with a spirit of imitation, is, &c.

Page 12.—Should not the address,—*Thou, thyself; you, yourself;* in the same paragraph, be uniform?

Ibid.—*Self-worship* is a spirited expression: but is it not a dangerous one?

Import from abroad; suppose,—*import* from classic land? This will except tha assistance from the light of revelation which, perhaps, ought to be excepted.

The man who thus reverences himsel will soon find the world's, &c.

Page 15.—For tingling, tinkling: altere in original.

Once more, good sir, excuse thes freedoms, and those in my former letter; and allow of my daughter Patty' transcription, instead of mine. My firs runnings, as I may call them, are no legible; and my vibrating fingers wil not suffer me to transcribe withou pain, and, perhaps, after many attempts Always your's, dear sir. Many happ revolving seasons.

S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXXXVII.

Dear sir, *Jan.* 7, 1759.

Your *dele* of my parade at the beginning is most just and judicious.

Your *monumental marbles*, most beautiful, and the happiest thought in th world for my purpose.

I would have the part I now send pu to the press as soon as you please; an the remaining part of the *first lette* shall be sent you soon.

Mr. Spence is with me, who send with mine and Mrs. Hallows's, his bes wishes and respects.

Heaven's blessings be with you all so prays,

Your most obliged,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER CXXXVIII.

Dear sir, *Jan.* 11, 1759.

I so soon send you the last part of m first letter, in hopes that it may receiv the same favour from you as did th former part,—which was very great.

I conclude with Mr. Addison; an that part more particularly entreats you kind correction.

Most part of what I now send I dic tated to female hand,—the errors which, in spelling, the composer wil easily amend. My thanks to Mis Patty; her transcripts wanted n amendment. I read part of it to M Spence, who seemed struck with it vivacity. I wish there is not still to great length. Be quite frank, and yo will most oblige,

Dear sir,
Your most obliged,
E. YOUNG.

ORIGINAI

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE VALLEY OF STONES,*
NEAR LINTON, DEVONSHIRE.
BY W. WOOLCOT,

HAIL, peaceful vale! where sacred silence reigns!
Here the rude din of noisy dissonance
Ne'er enters, to disturb thy calm repose;
But all is peace, serene: no passions vex,
No jarring interests ever wake to strife
The tongue of Slander; here, the haggard form
Of Envy lurks not,—seeking whom to wound!
Who, like the vile assassin in the dark,
Murders in secret! while the hand remains
Invisible,—hid in the folds of night!

Sweet vale of contemplation! here the mind
May take a retrospect of former days,
And deeply "meditate on things long past,"†
Till recollection tires; how states have fall'n,
How empires risen, doom'd again to fall
In quick succession! while thy solid rocks,
Immoveable, unchangeable the same,
Stand, like the mighty fabric of the world,
Unshaken and compos'd amid the rage
Of elemental war, of winds, and waves!

What strong emotions rise within the breast,
As the eye glances on thy top-most cliffs?
Thy monuments of hoar antiquity!
Frosted by Time!—I love to see them shoot
Their bold aspiring columns to the skies,
In dreadful majesty, grotesque and wild!
See, on yon cliff, which overhangs the sea,
Whose base repels the chiding of the waves,
When vex'd to madness by the frowns of Heav'n!
An antique castle, proudly eminent,
The work of Nature, stands sublime on high,
And mocks the angry tempests as they pass!
Here, on the left, as down you walk the vale,
Conspicuous, on a steep acclivity,
Stands the rough fragment of a broken rock,
Horrid and vast, of most unwieldy weight!
Distinguish'd by this odd, fantastic name,
"The devil's cheese-wring!" So the village swains,
As in derision, call it. 'Tis a stone,
A combination rather, rudely piled
In most romantic wildness.—Here, I thought,
The heroes of renown'd antiquity,
Immortalized by Homer, might have met,
And tried their strength of muscle Ajax, here,
Might, with the mighty Diomede, have strove,
And rent the rocks asunder! Front to front,
Here Hector and Achilles might contend
For victory, and tire their hostile limbs,
'Till Greek or Trojan fell. Achilles' arm
Might shake the antique castle at his foe,
And his strong foe the "devil's cheese-wring" wield!
(Fit weapons for such valiant warriors famed,)
And hurl the broken fragments in mid-air!
But, for the "strength of these degenerate days,"
They are too vast, or we too feeble grown.

Here, in this peaceful valley, once, perhaps,
Was heard the din of war, the trumpet's clang,
The clash of arms, and hiss of hostile spears,
Mix'd with the victor's shout,—the groans of death!
While, in a mingled current, to the sea
The blood of Danes and Britons freely flow'd!
For, not far hence, as history‡ records,
A host of fierce barbarians, rough and wild,
Came from the north, and blacken'd all the coast,
And, like a deluge, pour'd along the land!
Denmark's abhorred sons, in quest of prey,
On murder and on devastation bent!
Hubba their chief, whose banner proudly wav'd,—
The gloomy raven, purpled with the blood
Of the slain victim:—murder'd innocence,
Untimely slain! The peaceful natives fled,
Affrighted at their ruin'd villages;
But fled not long: in native vigour bold,
Confiding in their strength they soon return'd,
Indignant, on the foe; their firm resolve,
To die or conquer! The assault the Danes
Could not resist: confounded, they gave way,
In wild confusion, and their chief was slain!

So perish all, who dare the rash attempt
To make the free-born sons of Britain slaves!
England, I trust, will never sink so low,
To wear of bondage the accursed chains,
While Britain has a son to wield a sword!

And now, sweet vale of solitude and peace!§
O! that at peace were too the frighted earth,

* The Valley of Stones, or, as it is now called, the Valley of Rocks, is a beautiful and a most romantic spot, about half a mile in length. Its situation is between two hills, covered with an immense quantity of stones, terminating with rocks, rising to a great height,—one of which, in particular, assumes the appearance of a magnificent castle; and by which appellation it is at present distinguished. Towards the close of the valley the rocks open, and present a delightful view of the Bristol channel, the coast of Wales, and some of its distant mountains. The scenery of this picturesque valley is wonderfully bold and striking: the country-people call it by the name of the Deans or Danes. Near this spot are still visible the remains of Danish encampments; particularly at Oldborough, a little to the east of Countisbury, and at the northern extremity of Devon. This encampment is in a perfect state. Our historians inform us, that, in the ninth and tenth centuries, the Danes landed on this coast, and committed many depredations,—when Porlock and Watchett became a prey to the merciless invaders and the poor inhabitants experienced all the accumulated horrors that could possibly be inflicted by famine, fire, and sword.

† Shakspeare.

‡ In the year 879, Hubba the Dane, who had harrassed and cut off many of the English, was himself cut off; and the Danish standard of the *reafen*, or raven, became the spoil of the victors.

§ The sword is now happily sheathed: may the olive of Peace long continue to flourish throughout the habitable world!

Ne'er

Ne'er to be so disturb'd! When will the sword,
Horrid with blood, with brother's blood, return
Back to its scabbard,—rust to wound no more?
Sweet vale of peace and solitude, adieu!
My feet must homeward trace their wand'ring steps;
While with a look, still "ling'ring,"* I survey,
Once more, thy views romantic. Now I go
To muse upon the follies vain of life!

ON THE NEW YEAR;
By J. B. Rousseau.
Translated by Sarah Candler.

THE glorious orb that rules the year,
Of light and heat refulgent source,
Now terminates its short career,
To recommence its annual course.

Tho' with surprise we call to mind,
How rapidly the year has pass'd,
The one succeeding we shall find
Elapse as swiftly as the last.

All things, without redress, below
Submit to Time's imperious sway;
And ev'ry moment Heaven bestows,
Annuls the light's preceding ray.

Alas! the happiest day we know
Can only once our minds elate:—
Alas! the year exempt from woe
Only begins, to terminate.

We all must yield to Nature's plan,
With every creature that has breath;
For, ah! the natal hour of man
Is but the first advance to Death.

Then why this transient life infect
With anxious thought, and useless care?
And why the present day reject,
For time approaching to prepare?

If such the destiny of man,
A moment may his life destroy:—
O! let us hail, while yet we can,
The present, not the future, joy.

How truly wretched is the mind
Whom riches' specious charms beguile;
Whose care (to present ills resign'd)
Is bent on Fortune's future smile.

Thus rolls the prime of life away,—
The gay delusions still increase;
And, to uncertain hopes a prey,
He sacrifices present peace.

Votaries of Folly! thus employ'd
In worldly schemes of care and strife,
You die before you have enjoy'd
The pleasurable charms of life.

I mourn the errors that you love,
Nor feel their fascinating power;
The present instant I improve,
Regardless of the future hour.

O! let us gratefully enjoy
The many blessings we possess;
And let not vain desire destroy
The relish of our happiness.

The past we never can recal,
The future we may never know;
And thus the present time is all
That man can call his own below.

* Ling'ring look.—*Gray.*

THE POCKET-BOOK.
INSCRIBED TO E. B.

WHEN angry Winter's keener blast,
And bleak December's winds are past;
When Spring and Summer breathe around,
And deck with flow'rs and fruits the ground;
Be thine to steal from worldly strife,
And note th' occurrences of life;
To linger near some murm'ring brook,
And ponder on thy Pocket-book.

To mortal man it is not given
To read the purposes of Heaven;
Yet, tho' the future to divine,
Nor gift of prophecy, be mine,
I dare predict, in symmetry
And form whate'er thy volume be,
Its circumscribed page shall hold
The deed unseen, the tale untold;
That register'd therein shall be
Full many a pleasing history,
Of act in secret done to bless
Affliction's child, and soothe distress.
Perchance, on some far distant day,
When rolling years have past away,
And thoughts of former scenes arise,
And bind our souls in stronger ties;
Together, smiling, we may look
With pleasure o'er thy Pocket-book.

But, mark me, Betsey! let me bind
A useful moral on thy mind;
Nor let the emblem be mistook,—
Thy heart is but a Pocket-book!
And every thought that's written there,
And every wish, and every prayer,
Is read distinctly by that Eye
Which pierces through eternity:
Oft shouldst thou turn the volume o'er,
And all its deep contents explore.

'Tis sweet, 'tis passing sweet, for me
To traverse through futurity;
For I am tutor'd to believe,
And I the pleasing thought receive,
That, when thy God the dead shall raise,
And read the diary of thy days,—
Tho' many a fault be rang'd around,
And many a blotted page be found,—
Some memoranda will appear,
Bestain'd with a repentant tear;
Some records, mix'd with worldly strife,
Of Heaven and everlasting life.
Yes! I will pleasingly presage,
That, scrawl'd in every chequer'd page,
There shall be found, however rude,
The signature of gratitude;
And, haply, in the margin spied
The record that thy Saviour died.

Then lift to Heav'n the raptur'd eye
With confidence and certainty;
And, if thy poet's humble prayer
And ardent vow find favour there,
Thy great Creator's helping hand
Shall guide thee through a weary land;
His providence and watchful eye
Lure thee from earthful vanity,
And, rich in mercy, overlook
The errors of thy Pocket-book.

Birmingham. AMBROSE.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London; for a Moveable Axle for Carriages.—January* 27, 1818.

THIS ingenious and useful invention consists in the upper and lower parts of the carriage being united into one whole, by which, greater simplicity and solidity are produced; the danger arising from the breaking of the perch-bolt is entirely obviated; by the mode of placing the springs, great elasticity is obtained, and the carriage can be turned, without the least risk, in the smallest possible space. The advantages resulting from this invention, which is, of course, peculiarly applicable to four-wheeled carriages, may be thus enumerated:

1. A carriage, with the moveable axle, will turn in a very limited space, where it would be impossible for the same carriage, with the stiff axle, to effect that movement.

2. The moveable axle permits a carriage to be built from fifteen to eighteen inches shorter than on the old principle, and will, of course, greatly diminish the draught.

3. The moveable axle affords complete security against upsetting. It is a safeguard against accidents in turning, as the wheels never change their position, but only their direction: whereas the stiff axle, on the contrary, augments the danger at that moment. It is a notorious fact, that more carriages are upset in making short turns, than in any other way.

4. With this axle the fore wheels can be made much higher, while the body may be hung lower; a circumstance not admissable with a stiff axle. A high fore-wheel, moreover, adds much to the beauty of a carriage, while it also greatly reduces the draught, and surmounts, with much greater facility, any obstructions that happen to lie in the way, or that present themselves in bad roads.

5. This axle is by no means so liable to break as the stiff one: its greatest strength is brought behind the nave of the wheel, the place where the common axle frequently breaks; and, owing to its being moveable, it gives way to any obstruction that is encountered by the wheel.

6. The breaking of the perch-bolt,—a very serious consideration, to which four-wheeled carriages are continually exposed, and which but too often happens, especially to travelling-carriages in bad roads, or in going up and down hill,—is rendered next to impossible by the moveable axle. With this invention, the upper and lower carriage constitute but one and not two distinct parts, as in the old construction with the stiff axle, and very little stress rests on the perch-bolt.

7. The airy and light appearance, the beauty of good lines, combined with solidity, have always been, with the gentleman of taste and the coachmaker of ingenuity, the principal object in the building of carriages. All these qualities are here combined in one simple invention,—producing at once safety, ease, and elegance.

To William West *and* Daniel West, *both of Bombay, in the East Indies, for certain Methods of producing and applying Power and Motion to Presses and other Mechanical Apparatus.*—March 14, 1816.

The improvements for which this patent has been granted, have two distinct objects, the one a diminution of friction in machinery, the other a due adjustment of mechanical power, and both tending to lessen that waste of moving force or of time, which, with many ordinary machines, is found to be unavoidable, and in some instances very considerable.

The attention of the patentees was principally directed to the improvement of presses for packing fresh-gathered cotton-wool; and, with this view, they spent above three years in experiments with variously-contrived machines, and in ascertaining the nature and effects of friction, as well as the compressibility and expansive force of cotton. By means of nine hundred experiments, carefully made with a regular series of weights, from ten thousand pounds down to five hundred pounds, pressing upon cylindrical and plane surfaces of metal, of three square inches and upward, to twenty square inches in extent, moved with various degrees of velocity accurately noted, an idea of the mechanical effects of friction was obtained, and an useful practical table was constructed. And by means of about one hundred and sixty experiments with the same series of weights, and with powerful machines, upon various quantities of cotton, sufficient information was obtained in respect to its resisting force under each degree of compression.

The former course of experiments, confirmed by observations upon the large screws commonly used for packing cotton, shewed, that rather less than one-fourth part of the force required to work

work the screws is sufficient for the compression of the cotton, and that above three-fourths is consumed in overcoming the enormous resistance occasioned by the friction of the parts: while the latter experiments prove that the resisting force of the cotton increases rapidly during the ordinary process of compression, and is about seventy times greater at the end of the operation than at the commencement. This circumstance shews that a machine, with an equable power, is not well adapted for the purpose, as it must occasion some loss of time, it being impossible to increase the velocity of the moving force so much in the commencement as to compensate for the slow process of such a machine, which must be sufficiently powerful to complete the operation. It was found that these evils could be remedied or reduced by the construction of a press, according to the methods for which this patent has been since obtained, as the friction of this new machine would amount to less than one-fourth of the force employed to work it, and its powers could be accelerated, during its operation, in a ratio corresponding very nearly with the increasing resisting force of the cotton.

The specification of this invention describes, at considerable length, these new methods of producing and applying power and motion to presses, or other machines, and is accompanied with drawings of nineteen figures, illustrative of different modifications: their general principles, however, may be in some measure collected from the following extracts. "Our first method of communicating an equalized or an accelerative power or velocity, in either a rectilinear, reciprocating or circular manner or direction to any machinery, is effected and performed by means of an instrument, mechanical organ, or piece of mechanism, which we distinguish by the name of the rotative wedge; the figure and the action of which may be conceived by supposing a wedge to be bent partly or entirely round the internal or external surface of a hollow or a solid cylinder, and fixed thereto, its entering edge being placed parallel with the axis of the cylinder, and its exterior or acting surface, consequently projecting in a spiral form or in a curve line, diverging from or converging towards the axis of the cylinder. In this disposition, when the cylinder is turned round upon its axis, any bodies that are kept in close contact with the acting surface of the wedge, and confined between proper retainers or guides, will be moved in a rectilinear direction, either from the centre of motion or towards it." These rotative wedges are made to act upon friction wheels of large diameter, from which, in some instances, the motion is conveyed by means of hooks or pawls, to racks or toothed wheels; and a very intense power is thus obtained with very little loss of force in friction: the direction of the motion may also be altered by means of the rotative-wedge, from rectilinear to rotary, or, *vice versa*, without any of the irregularities of the common crank, which communicates a motion variable as the sines of the arch it describes in its rotation.

The second method consists in the application of certain bars or beams, calculated to communicate a force in the manner of a direct thrust or pressure in the direction of their length. "These said bars, or beams, we distinguish by the name of geometrical levers, (the calculation of their powers depending upon the geometrical principles of circles and triangles;) and, by means of a proper arrangement of them, we construct presses with a power that increases or accelerates during the process of their action." A general idea may be formed of the manner in which these geometrical levers act, by imagining "a beam of wood to be placed with one end resting upon the ground, the other end considerably elevated and reclining against a wall: in this position, let it be supposed that a quantity of cotton, wool, hemp, or other elastic matter, is confined and opposed to the action of the lower end of the beam, and that a sufficient power is applied at the upper end to force it perpendicularly downward; in this case the elastic matter would be compressed with a power or force continually increasing, during the descent of the beam, in an inverse proportion of the cosines of its respective angles of elevation. This is the simplest construction; but, more frequently, we find it requisite to combine two, three, or more of the said geometrical levers, of equal or various lengths, and to attach them to each other in different positions, in order to obtain the necessary ratio of powers, or the required extent of motion for the various descriptions of presses."

The new cotton-press, accordingly, consists of a combination of two of these geometrical levers, actuated by means of a capstan, with two of the rotative wedges, which operate alternately; and the

the powers of the machine are so well adjusted, that there is no sensible difference in the force required to be exerted upon the capstan throughout the whole operation of compression.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favor us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

JOHN TURNER, of Birmingham; for certain improvements in the plating copper or brass, or a mixture of copper and brass, with pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy; and in the preparation of the same for rolling into sheets.—Dec. 5.

WILLIAM BUCK, of Ponsburn Back, Hertford, and ROBERT HERVEY, of Epping, Essex; for certain improvements in the means or mode of making pipes and tubes of porcelain clay, or other ductile substances.—Dec. 5.

Mr. STRATTON, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside; for improvements in certain part or parts of gas apparatus.—Dec. 5.

JOSEPH WILD, of Pylewell-house, Southampton; for a machine for separating corn, grain, and seeds, from the straw.

STEPHEN PRICE, of Stroud, Gloucester, engineer; for his improved substitute for teasles, to be used in the dressing of woollen cloths, or fabrics which require dressing.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The great use, as well as novelty, of the information promulgated by this Society, will occasion us, in future, to give a summary of the chief papers contained in its valuable Transactions. The following are from the sixth part of the second volume, just published.]

Description of the different Plants grown in Gardens, under the denomination of Winter Greens, *with an Account of their Qualities, of the Seasons in which they are to be used, and of their Cultivation. By Mr.* WILLIAM MORGAN.

THE *Savoys* do not, perhaps, strictly belong to the *Winter Greens*, but I have introduced them into the present collection, in order that I might be able to exhibit all the green vegetables for the supply of the table, during the winter portion of the year, that is, from the month of November to April, inclusive.

The first plant I am to notice is the *Green Savoy*. This must be used the first of the whole class, in as much as it is the least hardy. It is in demand, and supplies the London market, through the month of November, and until the plants are rendered useless by frost, by which it is essentially injured, and ultimately destroyed. It grows to the height of two feet and upwards, the leaves are large and rugose, the veins, which shew conspicuously underneath, being of a greenish white. The heart is large and compact, in shape like a sugar-loaf cabbage, but sometimes more globular; the heart-leaves are green on the outside part, but are blanched internally.

Except where a large consumption requires stronger plants, or great markets are to be supplied, the *Dwarf Savoy* is to be preferred. This sort possesses much excellence: it is hardier than the preceding, bearing well the attack of the first winter frosts, by which the delicacy of its flavour is materially improved; and, from its small size, it is better adapted to the tables of private families. The best plants grow close to the ground, not exceeding a foot in height: they are quite a distinct variety from the *Green Savoy*. The leaves are peculiarly rugose, the projections being on the upper surface, and the corresponding indentations on the under part: the veins, which are rendered most conspicuous by the deep green of the other part of the leaf, are nearly white, being only slightly tinged with green: the heart is small, close, and compact, quite green externally, and only blanched where the parts are excluded from the light.

The third and last sort of this division is the *Yellow Savoy*, the peculiar excellence of which is, that by its hardiness it enables us to continue the use of hearted cabbages till mid-winter: it does not yield to either of the others in goodness, and by many persons it is preferred, being considered much sweeter. When both the other *Savoys* have perished from severe weather, this will survive, and, from its size, is fitted to yield a succession to the *Green Savoy*, for the market-gardener's use. It is not unlike the *Green Savoy* in general habit and size; but the leaves, though rugose, are much smoother and paler than the other, and the veins are green: the heart is less compact, though nearly as large; and its colour, instead of being a gradation from green to white, is a fine yellow, even in the parts exposed to view. What is commonly sold for the *Yellow Savoy*, in the shops, is very inferior to that which is now exhibited, but the best I have seen are in the royal gardens at Kew.

Approaching to the *Savoy* is the plant producing

producing the *Brussels Sprouts*: indeed, I can consider it as no other than a variety of the *Savoy*, with an elongated stem, producing, from the *alæ* of the leaves, shoots which form small green heads, like *Cabbages* in miniature, each being from one to two inches in diameter, and the whole ranged spirally along the stem, the main leaves of which drop off early. This spiral appearance is caused by the manner of the insertion of the leaves on the chief stem, which, I believe, is in this fashion in all the *Cabbage* tribe, but certainly in the *Savoys*. The *top* of the plant resembles that of a *Savoy* planted late in the season: it is small, and with only a little green heart, and is of little value. The *Sprouts*, or little cabbages, are excellent for the table, after they have been exposed to some frost: they are not, however, sufficiently hardy to bear very severe weather, and generally perish before the spring. I consider them as the first to be used of those plants, properly called *Winter Greens*. Few persons possess the genuine sort of *Brussels Sprouts*.

The plants hitherto described are those which form cabbages with hearts, and are eaten in that state. The subjects which remain to be treated of, are entirely open in their crown; but the portions of them to be used are taken from the centre of the plants, and are the growth of the preceding autumn.

The *Green Borecole*, which is called in the southern parts of Britain the *Scotch Kale*, is one of the most important of the whole. Though frequently seen in gardens, it is too little cultivated: for it is impossible to find a plant of more excellence for the table, or more easy of cultivation; and it is capable of enduring severe frosts. It affords the best greens, after the first sharp frost has mellowed its flavour, until the middle of February. Its height is usually from two to three feet; but I have seen a variety much dwarfer, which I prefer: the leaves are of a bright light green, deeply lobed, and not very wide, slightly rugose on the upper surface, having indentations on the under surface, corresponding to the projections above, with veins of a greenish white. The chief peculiarity lies in the margins of the leaves, which are plaited in a very singular manner, and thereby widened so considerably that the actual margin of the leaf, in consequence of the plaiting, will measure three times as much as the edge of the leaf would, if only a quarter of an inch of it were taken away all round. The crown, or centre, of the plant, cut off so as to include the leaves which do not exceed nine inches in length, is the part to be gathered for use: it boils well, and makes a most tender, sweet, and delicious green, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

The *Purple Borecole*, in its formation and habit, differs nothing from the *Green*: the only peculiarity it has, is that of being of a deep purple colour: as the leaves enlarge, they have an inclination to become green, but the veins still remain purple. There are tall and dwarf varieties of this, as well as of the *Green Borecole*.

Besides these two, I have grown plants of *the Variegated Borecole*. They sport into varieties in the most remarkable manner, no two being exactly like each other; some are veined with purple, some with white: the leaves are variously indented and coloured, and some are much smoother than others. Many are singularly beautiful, and may be cultivated for ornament.

The Green which is cultivated in the royal gardens of Kew and Kensington, under the name of *German Kale*, is a variety of the *Scotch Kale*, of singular merit. It is frequently sold in the shops for the true *Scotch Kale*, and is the plant known in Scotland under the same designation that it goes by in the royal gardens, but is more usually called *Curlies*, or *Curled Kale*, by the Scotch gardeners.

The *Thousand-headed Cabbage*, which has been much extolled as an article in agriculture, may be also considered as belonging to the garden. I notice it, chiefly because I know, from experience, that it will withstand the severest frost, and will survive, and be useful, when every other vegetable of the *Cabbage* tribe has been destroyed. It grows to the height of four feet and upwards, sending out from its main stem branches in the manner of a tree; from the ends and sides of these branches proceed shoots, which appear as if actually in growth the whole winter. The leaves are of a pale green, very numerous, tongue-shaped, and entire, being narrower than those of any other green with which I am acquainted. The whole plant has, as it were, the appearance of a large thick bush of green leaves.

The *Chou de Milan* is the latest of the winter greens which grow with elongated stems: it is something like the *Brussels*

Brussels Sprouts in general habit, except that the side-shoots, instead of forming little cabbages with small hearts, are sprouts. The principal leaves of this plant are not very large; they are rugose like the *Savoy*, and form a small crown on the top of the plant, which remains open, and does not cabbage: this top may be cut off, and used for the table, in February.

The *Egyptian Kale*, or, as I have heard it called, the *Rabi Kale*, has much the appearance of a Swedish turnip which has shot into a head, but the plant has no bulb whatever: the stalk is very thick, and extends about ten inches above the ground, shooting in the spring from all points; the leaves are narrow, without serratures, but generally have, at the lower part, one strong indentation on each side; they are of a dark green, like those of the *Swedish Turnip*, and much resemble them in flavour.

The plant called *Ragged Jack* is very well known also in cottage and farm-gardens; but in the seed shops it is a greater stranger, for I was not able to procure the seeds in London, last spring, except under an erroneous appellation.

The *Jerusalem Kale* is much superior, in quality and produce, to either of the preceding, which it agrees with in habit and growth. The leaves are long, with several deep indentations on each side: their edges are serrated, but not deeply so, the upper surface having a purplish hue, the under being a pale green, and the veins are purple, inclining to a pink colour. The whole plant, when growing, appears of a dingy purple: it is extremely hardy, and were it not that its use, as a late green, is superseded by the next plant I have to describe, it ought to be universally cultivated.

The plant I have alluded to is called by Mr. Aston, in his Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis, the *Buda Kale*. I received the seeds originally as those of the *Russian Kale*, and I have lately learned, that from its having been cultivated in large quantities about Manchester, it is called by many the *Manchester Kale*; by some it is also called the *Prussian Kale*; but these last appellations must give way to the authorized name by which it is known in the royal gardens. It is the last plant of the tribe, and is, perhaps, as valuable in the garden as the best of the others: it is perfectly hardy, and remains till late in the spring before it pushes to flower, thereby keeping up the supply of green vegetables for the table until the early cabbages are ready. It is a dwarf in its habit, like the three preceding ones; but it is altogether more close and compact, and the head, when gathered, has considerable substance. The leaves are most like those of the *German Kale*, and have the same sort of fringe on their margins. Before the plant begins to shoot, in the spring, it appears purple, the back and edges of the leaves being tinged with that colour, which of course are more in view in their growing state than when expanded.

The *Savoys* and the *tall winter greens* may be sown the third week in March, and the strongest plants put out in June, leaving the others for successive crops, if desired, to be planted in July. The *dwarf winter greens*, not being required to attain much size before the winter, ought not to be sown till the middle of May, nor be planted out until July. But it must be remembered, that as the *Buda Kale* is expected to furnish a supply much longer than most of the others, and until late in the spring, a greater breadth of ground should be allowed for this kind, and that a second plantation of it. in August, will always be necessary for the late gathering.

On promoting the early Puberty of Apple *and* Pear *Trees, when raised from Seed. By* JOHN WILLIAMS, *Esq. of Pitmaston, near Worcester.*

The facts are these: in *November* and *December*, 1809, I sowed the kernels of several ripe *Pears*, in separate pots, and placed them in a green-house during the winter. They began to vegetate in the following month of *February*, and in *March* the pots were removed into my grapery, where they remained till after midsummer. The plants were then carefully removed into a seed-bed, and planted in rows, about fourteen inches apart, where they remained till the autumn of 1811, when they were again transplanted into a nursery, at distances of six feet. Every succeeding winter I pruned away all small trifling lateral shoots, leaving the stronger laterals at their full length to the bottom of the plants, and made such a general disposition of the branches, as that the leaves of the upper shoots might not shade those situated underneath: every leaf, therefore, was thus rendered an efficient organ, by its full exposure to the light; as in similar experiments upon the *Peach* tree, described by Mr. Knight in the Horticultural Transactions, (volume II. page 71). At the height of about six feet,

feet, I had the satisfaction to observe that the branches ceased to produce thorns, and the leaves began to assume a more cultivated character. Several of these trees afforded blossoms and fruit last year. One seedling Siberian variety of the *Apple*, thus treated, yielded fruit at four years old, and many more at the age of five and six years. I consider these facts of some importance, in furthering the object of obtaining new varieties of fruit trees from seed, and confirming, were it necessary, the valuable discoveries of the President in that part of vegetable physiology which points out the curious and wonderful processes going on in the leaf.

Two of my new *Pears* were raised from seed of the *Swan's Egg*, impregnated with the pollen of the *Gansell's Bergamotte* (the *Bonne Rouge* of the French.) In shape, the *Pears* bear a considerable resemblance to the *Gansell's Bergamotte*, and, as far as so unfavourable a season as that of last year will allow me to judge, I think, as the trees advance in age, their produce will be thought superior in flavour and size to the *Swan's Egg*.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mehul's celebrated Overture "Dell' Irato," adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments; by S. F. Rimboult. 3s.

WE have perused this composition with more than common gratification. Its force and originality of conception, as also its mastery in modulation, and happy diversity of expression, without the forfeiture of consistence and coherence, have conspired to please and delight us. Some of the passages are highly brilliant; especially one in the first part, which Mr. Mehul has judiciously repeated in the second. We are sorry that the piece is limited to a single movement. Whatever variety the genius of the composer may have produced in one and the same time, a mutation of measure both affords a new scope for the imagination, and gives a fresh spring to the auditor's attention. To this truism, may be added the consideration of the fact, that the piece is really so short, that it would well have admitted of an augmented length.

The accompanying parts, which are separately printed, we have sedulously examined, and discovered in them much contrivance as well as true beauty of colouring. While closely interwoven with what they enrich and variegate, they do not conceal their own excellence. They are what all accompaniments should be, distinct, yet connected; varied in feature, though of the same family with the parent matter; and at once display the master and the man of talent.

"Windsor Castle;" a favorite Overture for the Harp and Piano-forte; by J. Jay, Mus. Doc. 3s.

This overture, which consists of a movement in common time of four crotchets in a bar (*allegro,*) interrupted in its course by the sudden and unexpected introduction of "God save the King," after which air, the original movement is resumed,—this overture, we would say, is conceived with considerable spirit, and conducted with a vigour and consistency that demand our favorable report. We will not deny that some of the principal passages may be found in other compositions, and that a greater variety and relief might have more adorned, and further recommended, this ingenious production; but we must, in candour, observe, that the adapted passages are artfully incorporated with the original matter; and that the absent diversity finds an apology in the general analogy and force of the ideas.

We do not see announced in the title-page, the flute part, with which the piece is accompanied, printed on a distinct half-sheet: we are, therefore, more just to Dr. Jay than he is to himself, when we announce it for him. This we not only do, but declare, that it forms an able and desirable appendage to the piece; and that, while it affords an additional evidence of the composer's merit, cannot fail to enhance, with the public, the general attraction of the composition.

An Epicedium, to the Memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Composed by J. Whitaker. 2s.

This effort of Mr. Whitaker's bears the stamp of talent; but that talent has been cramped by the poetry he had to treat, if poetry it can justly be denominated. We have often been concerned to see so important a misfortune as that of the nation's loss, in the death of the Princess, torn from us "in youth and beauty's pride," made a subject for the idle and awkward Muse of dull-

ness and vanity; and this instance adds to our mortification. The music, however, compensates, in a considerable degree, for the absence of idea and rhythm in the words, and will, we think, give a currency to the publication, for which it could not have hoped, had the composer been upon a level with the poet.

"Fantasia," for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced several favorite Airs; composed by C. L. Lithander. 4s.

This *Fantasia* occupies seventeen pages, and comprizes eleven different movements; some original, and some selected. Among the latter, we find, "God save the King;" "Robin Adair;" "Oh! Happy Tawny Moor;" a "Swedish Dance;" and "Ye Banks and Braes." The qualification necessary to this publication was, evidently, of a three-fold nature: *inventive*, as regarding the production of the *original* matter; *tasteful*, as respecting the *choice* of the selected melodies; and *judicious*, as concerning the *arrangement*, or disposition of the whole. In the *first* of these, Mr. Lithander certainly exhibits considerable claims upon our approbation, in as much as genius and science are conspicuous in every page: in the *second*, taste is by no means wanting; and, in the *third*, we discover evidences of a mind capable of embracing an extended and multifarious whole.

Viewed in the aggregate, therefore, we think this piece highly creditable to the ingenious author, compiler, and arranger, and feel it our duty to recommend it to the attention of piano-forte students.

"Odd Matters;" composed by Deither. 1s. 6d.

To those who delight in hearing rubbish in rhyme, sung to a good tune, we earnestly recommend "Odd Matters." To Mr. Deither, much praise is due; for, in spite of the badness of the words, he has really produced a novel and pleasant melody. Many listen to productions of this kind, only for the sake of the music; and to such, this publication will not be unacceptable. The passages are free, natural, and easy; and lie within the compass of the most ordinary and limited voice.

Glinor's Song, from Glenarvon. Composed by F. I. Klose. 1s. 6d.

This is a tasteful and affecting little song. Its simplicity adds much to its general merit; and we doubt not, that it will prove universally attractive. The words are smooth in their versification, and natural in their sentiment. The modulating to the fifth of the original key, through the medium of the relative minor, is ingenious and effective: and the regular and consistent cast of the whole melody, evinces a sound judgment and cultivated taste.

"Sweet Rose!" A Tribute to the Memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; by John Davy. 1s. 6d.

If we cannot very highly panegyrize Mr. S. Kemble on the excellence of his *Tribute*, neither should we be justified in not allowing it some merit. The ideas are natural, the lines are easy, and the rhymes are unexceptionable. Of the music, we are happy to be able to speak more liberally. The air is appropriate and impressive, and tells what story there is to tell, in the language of good music. The pause, or cadence, upon the conjunction *and*, is unfortunate, but a fault scarcely attributable to the composer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

A Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R.N.; to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith, &c. &c. This expedition set out under the most favourable auspices; and was provided by the British government with every thing which was supposed to be necessary for exploring the regions through which the Congo flows. The principal object was to trace, if possible, this river to its source; conjecture, as well as a variety of ingenious deductions, having excited the belief, that this and the Niger, which takes its rise on the northern declivity of the Kong mountains, and flows to the east towards the centre of Africa, are the same stream. Although the deaths of Capt. Tuckey, Professor Smith, and almost all the other scientific persons attached to the expedition,—owing, it should seem, to extreme bodily fatigue, in a wild and inhospitable country,—put an end to it; yet we think it very manifest, that the expedition itself, and the information which Capt. Tuckey's Narrative, and Professor Smith's Journal, convey to us, will be of

of great importance to our future researches in that hitherto imperfectly-known region. That the Congo and the Niger are the same stream, we are not prepared to say; but Capt. Tuckey's Narrative, as far as it goes, strengthens the opinion,—he having ascended the Congo to the extent of 280 miles. The geological strata of this portion of Africa, appear to resemble those of South America, and add to the probability that these two continents were primevally connected. Upon the whole, we consider this volume as affording a valuable addition to geographical knowledge.

The "*Letters from the Hon. Horace Walpole to George Montagu, esq.; from the year 1736 to 1770; being the sixth volume of the Works of the Earl of Orford;*" are highly amusing, and contain much of that attic salt which Mr. Horace Walpole was known to possess. The various interesting anecdotes of the times, the nobility, and the court, during so long a period, confer value of a very superior kind on these letters.

If we wanted any further proofs to convince us of the total inadequacy and utter impropriety of our general prison discipline, as well as of the operation of our present criminal code, in the correction of criminals and the prevention of crime, a perusal of "*An Inquiry whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present Discipline; by* T. F. BUXTON;" could not fail of producing complete conviction in our minds. In the moral world, EMPLOYMENT is the grand, the sovereign, remedy for those diseased aberrations which, unfortunately, our present system of idleness is so much calculated to foster and mature. It is impossible to read the account of the Bury prison, the Maison de Force at Ghent, the Philadelphia prison, and the proceedings of the Ladies' Committee in Newgate, without being convinced that *employment, with kind and affectionate behaviour* towards those unfortunate beings who have rendered themselves amenable to the laws, are the only effectual means of obtaining a reformation of the offender, and a prevention of crime.

"*Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey; by* ADAM NEALE, M.D." Walks, voyages, and travels, seem the order of the day: the travels of an intelligent physician ought to be at all times pregnant with interest. Although these of Dr. Neale were undertaken so long ago as 1806, they yet contain many important facts and observations desirable to be known; nor do we think the general reader will be disappointed with the sketches here given of a journey through nations so very different in their habits, manners, and modes of life.

Mr. G. REYNOLDS has published, with great parade, what he calls an improvement of *the first Elements of Arithmetic;* but which appears to us to be greatly perplexed by his studied confusion of one operation with another. His boasted combination of the four rules in one sum, consists merely in performing the several operations of each rule on the same figures!

Mr. N. G. DUFIEF has published, in two respectable volumes, an application of his new system to the teaching of the French language. We have already expressed our approbation of the importance of Mr. Dufief's improvements in the principle of teaching foreign tongues; and, in regard to this work, we can state, that it is not only "a Display of Nature's Mode of Teaching Language to Man," but the completest and most elaborate system of French and English which has hitherto appeared in any form. In both points of view, we recommend the work to learned philologers, and to teachers and students of the French language, as theoretically ingenious, and practically useful.

M. L'ABBE BOSSUT has extended his system, so remarkable for its brevity and simplicity, to the Latin language, in *a Latin Word Book*, and *Latin Phrase Book;* both of which cannot fail to recommend themselves to junior classes, and preparatory schools.

We have been much pleased with the *Juvenile Poems*, and other pieces of Mr. CHANDOS LEIGH. He has not submitted his free-born genius to the chains which Pope and his disciples have imposed upon the efforts of poetic talent. He professes himself a lover of Nature and simplicity. His amatory effusions are particularly elegant, and, though destitute of that high poetic genius which characterises the writings of Mr. MOORE, there is a degree of sprightliness and feeling which strongly reminds us of that fascinating writer. In his more serious compositions, he appears to have taken Lord Byron for his model; and imitated his sombre, but powerful, pencil, with considerable effect.

"*Rhododaphne, or the Thessalian Spell,*" is one of those airy and light nymphs with whom we are pleased to take a ramble on a summer evening.—Our readers will certainly not dislike her company. If her songs are not the songs of Selma, they are yet warbling.

On Thracia's coast the morn was grey,
Anthemion, with the opening day,
From deep entrancement on the sands,
Stood up. The magic maid was there
Beside him on the shore. Her hands
Still held the gold lyre: her hair
In all its long luxuriance hung
Unringleted, and glittering bright
With briny drops of diamond light:
Her thin wet garments lightly clung
Around her form's rare symmetry.
Like Venus risen from the sea
She seem'd: so beautiful; and who
With mortal sight such form could view,
And deem that evil lurk'd beneath?
Who could approach those starry eyes,
Those dewy coral lips, that breathe
Ambrosial fragrance; and that smile
In which all Love's elysium lies;
Who this could see, and dream of guile,
And brood on wrong and wrath the while?
If there be one who ne'er has felt
Resolve and doubt, and anger melt,
Like vernal night-frosts, in one beam
Of Beauty's sun, 'twere vain to deem
Between the Muse and him could be
A link of human sympathy.

A new tragedy, called "*the Appeal,*" has been performed at Edinburgh with very considerable applause: it is from the pen of Mr. GALT, and is chiefly formed from the story of his dramatic poem of "the Witness," originally printed in the Rejected Theatre. The prologue was written by Mr. Wilson, author of the Isle of Palms, and the epilogue by Mr. Walter Scott: the latter is said to be highly comic, and turns chiefly on the improvements in the Scottish metropolis.

An extensive collection of songs, called "*the Vocal Library,*" has appeared within the month, and recommends itself for its unequalled variety, its good taste, and its regard to decency.

Of "*a Walk through Switzerland in September* 1816," the greater part of which has already appeared in the pages of this Magazine, we are of course precluded from making many observations; but, to those of our readers who are desirous of having these letters in a connected form, their re-publication will be acceptable: a map of the route, and of the passage of the Simplon, accompany this very interesting volume.

"*Some additional Particulars on French Politics, Manners, &c. by* J. ROBERTSON," appear to be written by one who is well acquainted with Gallican affairs; and who has, in a few pages, drawn a striking sketch of that volatile people. Of Napoleon, he says, "Since the termination of his power, science in that kingdom has received a fatal blow. The fall of their great and liberal encourager has dispirited its cultivators; and *toutes les sçavans sont perdus*, is a sentiment at present echoed from one extremity of France to the other."

We have read with considerable satisfaction, "*A Sermon on the Advances in Knowledge, Freedom, and Morals, from the Reformation to the present Times; by* JAMES LINDSAY, D.D.;" and earnestly recommend it to the public, as one of the few addresses from the pulpit which can be passed through the printing-press with credit to the preacher.

The "*Two Letters to the Bishop of Ossory, concerning Parliamentary Concession to the Catholic Claims; by* NATHANIEL HIGHMORE, LL.D." appear to us, at this time of day, to be works of learned supererogation. We regret to find that a Protestant bishop has been resuscitating the intolerant bugbears of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to frighten the timid of the present age, in "*the Protestant Catechism on the origin of Popery, and on the grounds of the Roman Catholic Claims, &c.; by the* BISHOP *of* ST. DAVID."

"*The Documents connected with the Question of Reform in the Boroughs of Scotland,*" and the "*Proceedings of the Guildry of Edinburgh, at the meeting of the Incorporation in December,* 1817;" prove that our neighbours, on the other side the Tweed, have not all lost that spirit of independence for which we, in England, have ever been proud to contend. These proceedings are marked with temper and moderation; and we heartily wish the Scottish reformers success.

The "*Sketches of Curvilinear Hot-Houses; by* J. C. LOUDON," will be useful to those gentlemen and others who are desirous of perfecting the luxuries of the torrid zone, in the colder atmosphere of these islands.

The "*Remarks on the Medical Care of Parochial Poor, with a few observations on the Improvement of Poor-Houses, and on the necessity of establishing*

ing small Infirmaries in Populous Towns; by JOHN C. YEATMAN," deserve the consideration of our political economists.

The *Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech* will be noticed at large under the head *Public Affairs* for next month.

ANTIQUITIES.

ANTIQUITIES of Athens, measured and delineated; by J. Stuart, F.R.S. &c. and Nicholas Revett, painters and architects: edited by Jos. Woods, architect. Vol IV. imp. folio, 7l. 7s.

The Elgin Marbles, from the Temple of Minerva at Athens; selected from Stuart and Revett's Antiquities of Athens: to which is added, an Historical Account of the Temple, in sixty engravings. 4to. 5l. 5s.

The History and Antiquities of Gainsburgh: together with a topographical and descriptive account of Stow, principally in illustration of its claim to be considered as a Roman Sidnacester; by Adam Stark, with plates, 8vo. 10s. 6d.—royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Part I. of a Catalogue of Books for 1818; by J. Albin. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Evelyn, esq. the celebrated author of the Sylva; by W. Bray, esq. with many engravings, 2 vols. 4to.

CONCHOLOGY.

Index Testaceologicus, or a Catalogue of Shells, British and Foreign: arranged according to the Linnean system, with the Latin and English names, and references to figures and places where found; by W. Wood, F.R.S. and L.S. author of Zoography and General Conchology, &c. 8vo. 9s.

DRAMA.

The Bride of Abydos: a tragedy, in five acts. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Zuma, or the Tree of Health: an opera, in three acts; by T Dibdin. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Metrical Guide to the right Intelligence of Virgil's Versification; by John Carey, LL.D. 3s.

The first Elements of Arithmetic, or the Teacher's and Scholar's Assistant: comprising the first four rules, combined into one series, and taught in one operation; by G. Reynolds. 2s. 6d.

A Guide in the Selection and Use of Elementary School Books, in every branch of education: compiled with a view to save much useless expense to parents, to relieve tutors from perplexity, and to economise the time and labour of students; by the Rev. Joshua Collins, late master of the Grammar School at Newport: corrected to the present time by the Rev. W. Catlow, conductor of an academy at Wimbledon, in Surrey. 1s.

Scenes in Europe; by — Taylor. 12mo. 4s. plain,—6s. coloured.

Tales for my Sons; by M. Kotzebue. 6s.

HISTORY.

History of British India; by Jas. Mill, esq. with maps by Arrowsmith. 3 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

The Northern Courts; containing original memoirs of the sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark, since 1766: including the extraordinary vicissitudes of the lives of the grand-children of George II.; by John Brown, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A History of Europe, from the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, to the Pacification of Paris in 1815; by Charles Coote, LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

HORTICULTURE.

Part II. Vol. VI. of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, with nine engravings. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Sketches of Curvilinear Hot-houses, with a description of the various purposes in horticultural and general architecture, to which a solid iron sash bar, lately invented, is applicable; by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. &c. 2s.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Game Laws: in which it is fully proved that game is now, and always has been, the property of the occupier of the land on which it is taken, by the law of England; by Edward Christian, esq. 8vo. 16s.

The Law of Elections: comprising the law up to the present period, and the statutes relating to elections for England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the 58 Geo. III. inclusive; by Wm. T. Roe, esq.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Cure and Prevention of the Contagious Fever now prevalent in the City of Edinburgh, and its Environs; with an inquiry into the nature and origin of the specific poison producing the various forms of this disease; the means necessary for preventing its formation, as well as arresting the progress of the contagion: with the best chemical processes for that purpose; by J. Yule, M.D. &c. 2s. 6d.

John Walker's reply to James Moore, on his Mis-statements respecting the Vaccine Establishments in the Metropolis, and their Servants, both living and dead. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Remarks on the Medical Care of Parochial Poor: with a few observations on the improvement of poor houses, and on the necessity of establishing small infirmaries in populous town; by J. C. Yeatman, surgeon. 1s. 6d.

Introductory Lecture to a Course on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Ear; by Mr. Curtis.

The Horse-owner's Guide: containing valuable information on the management and cure of the diseases incident to horses, more particularly that very fatal disease called Glanders; with many esteemed recipes; by T. Smith, late Veterinary

rinary Surgeon to the 2d regt. of Dragoon Guards. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

An Address to the Honourable Committee for the Relief of Distressed Seamen; containing the outline of an effectual plan for that purpose, pointing out defects in the payment of seamen's wages, and in the manner of taking sea-apprentices. 2s. 6d.

Part X. of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd, with numerous corrections, and with the addition of many thousand words. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Anti-Duello, or the Duell's Anatomie: a treatise, in which is discussed the lawfulness and unlawfulness of single combats: first printed in the year 1632; with a preface by the Editor, and an appendix, containing the case of Lord Rea and Mr. Ramsey, and James Cluff. 8vo. 2s.

No. LXXIII. of the Farmer's Magazine. 3s.

Memoirs of Mad. Manson. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Morality of the East, extracted from the Koran of Mahomet: to which is prefixed, the Life of Mahomet; forming the fourth number of the Philosophical Library. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Beauties of Massinger. 12mo. 8s.

The History of the Wars, from the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo: with plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Adventures of a Post Captain; by a Naval Officer, with twenty five plates, by Mr. Williams. royal 8vo. 1l. 4s.

British Field Sports; by W. H. Scott; with many beautiful engravings, demy 8vo. 1l. 18s.—royal 8vo. 3l. 3s.

Beppo, a Venetian story. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Tales of my Landlady. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

The Brewers' Monopoly: being an inquiry into the causes of the late advance on porter, with hints for reducing its price, &c. 2s.

A Corn Table: showing, at one view, the several proportionate values, at any practical given rate, of a stone, a Liverpool payable bushel, and a quarter, of any kind of grain, and of every variety of weight, from 52 to 63 lbs. per bushel inclusive, &c.; by C. Scott. 3s. 6d.

A Review of Johnson's Criticism on the Style of Milton's English Prose, with strictures on the introduction of Latin idioms into the language; by T. H. White, esq. 2s. 6d.

A full and correct Account of the chief Naval Occurrences of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America, with a cursory examination of the American accounts of their naval actions fought previous to that period: illustrated by plates; by Wm. James, esq. 8vo. 1l.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Report of a Committee of the Linnean Society of New England, relative to a large marine animal, supposed to be a serpent, seen near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August 1817; reprinted verbatim from the Boston edition, with a large plate of the serpent. 8vo. 4s.

NOVELS.

Benignity, or the Ways of Happiness: a serious novel, selected (with additional conversations) from the works of Henry Brooke, esq.; by a Lady. 12mo. 5s.

Secrets in every Mansion, or the Surgeon's Memorandum Book; by Anne of Swansea. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 7s. 6d.

Sir James the Ross, or the old Scottish Baron: a border story; by a North Briton. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Steyne: a satirical novel. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

The Maid of Killarney, or Albion and Flora: a modern tale, in which are interwoven some cursory remarks on religion and politics. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Woman, or Minor Maxims: a sketch. 2 vols. 11s.

POETRY.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea, Death on the Pale Horse, and other Poems. 8vo. 5s.

Poems written by Somebody; most respectfully dedicated to Nobody, and intended for Everybody who can read. Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A Complete Analysis or Abridgment of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations; by Jeremiah Joyce. 6s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the Subject of the Poor Laws: in which the evils of the present system, the origin of those evils, and their remedy, are considered; by a Countryman. 1s. 6d.

An Enquiry whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present System of Prison Discipline: illustrated by descriptions of the Borough Compter, Tothill fields, the Maison de Force at Ghent, the Philadelphia Prison, the Penitentiary at Millbank, and proceedings of the Ladies' Committee at Newgate; by T. F. Buxton. 8vo. 6s.

Some additional Particulars on French Politics, Manners, &c.; by J. Robertson. 8vo. 1s.

Documents connected with the Question of Reform in the Boroughs of Scotland. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Proceedings of the Guildry of Edinburgh, at the Meeting of the Incorporation in Dec. 1817; including some documents connected with that meeting. 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Rise, Progress, Causes, and Effects of the National Debt and Paper Money upon real Property, in the present State of Civil Society; pointing out the only way the national debt can or ought to be paid;

paid: with a word of advice to the people at a general election; by the late John Horne Tooke, esq.: to which is added, an Appendix, containing a just and impartial review of the funds of England, shewing the consequences of a public bank being at the disposal of any minister; by the late Dr. Price. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

The Protestant Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, briefly celebrated as a motive of national gratitude; by the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogan, A.M. rector of Godstone, Surrey. 8vo. 5s.

Lessons, Moral, Christian, and Patriotic. 1s. 6d.

A General Index to the Matters contained in the Notes to the Family Bible, lately published under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 4to. small 3s.—large 6s.

A Concordance to the Holy Bible: to which is added, a Geographical Index, adapted to the maps and notes of the Family Bible, and a calendar and table of lessons. 4to. small paper 4s.—large 7s.

A Sermon, preached in College-street Chapel, Edinburgh, on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of May, 1817, on the occasion of the fifth annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Scotland; by R. Wardlaw. 1s. 6d.

Faith in the Holy Trinity, the Doctrine of the Gospel, and Sabellian Unitarianism, shewn to be "the God-denying Apostacy," ΤΗΣ ΑΡΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΥ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ—Cains: in a connected series of letters; by the Rev. Wm. Hales, D.D. rector of Killesandra, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Indian Pilgrim; or the Progress of the Pilgrim Nazareenee, formerly called Goonah Purist, or the Slave of Sin, from the City of the Wrath of God, to the City of Mount Zion; by Mrs. Sherwood. 4s.

Horæ Mosaicæ, or a Dissertation on the Credibility and Theology of the Pentateuch, and on the connection of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations; by G. S. Faber, B.D. rector of Long Newton, Durham. 2 vols. 1l. 4s.

Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions; by F. Skurray, B.D. 12mo. 5s.

The New Testament, translated by Dr. G. Campbell, Dr. P. Doddridge, and Dr. J. Macknight. 5s.

The Folly of Vice and Wisdom of Virtue: in two discourses; by the late Rev. Biggin Broadbent, A.M.: to which is annexed, an Address, delivered at his Interment; by the Rev. J. G. Robberds.

Two Letters to the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, on his Proposal for Increasing the Number of Churches in Glasgow; by an Observer. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Principles of Lord Bacon's Philosophy applied to the Inquiry, How far the Civil Establishment of Christianity is countenanced by the Sacred Scriptures. 1s.

A Sermon on the Advances in Knowledge, Freedom, and Morals, from the Reformation to the present Times; by James Lindsay, D.D. 2s.

Two Letters to the Bishop of Ossory, concerning Parliamentary Concession to the Catholic Claims; by Nath. Highmore, LL.D. 2s.

The Protestant's Catechism on the Origin of Popery, and on the Grounds of the Roman Catholic Claims: to which are prefixed the opinions of Milton, Locke, Hoadley, Blackstone, and Burke; with a postscript on the introduction of Popery into Ireland, by the compact of Henry II. and Pope Adrian, in the twelfth century; by the Bishop of St. David's. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Letters to a Friend on the late Attack of the Archdeacon of Bath upon the Church Missionary Society; by a Member of the Church of England. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels through some Parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey; by Adam Neale, M.D. eleven plates, 2l. 2s.

Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Capt. J. K. Tuckey, R.N.: to which is added the Journal of Professor Smith, and an Appendix, containing the natural history of that part of the kingdom through which the Zaire flows; fourteen plates, 4to. 2l. 2s.

A Description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India, and their Institutions, civil and religious; by the Abbe J. A. Dubois, missionary in the Mysore. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Travels of his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme through the Northern and South-west Departments of France, in Oct. and Nov. 1817. 8vo. with a portrait.

Travels to the Mouth of the Black Sea; by Gen. Count Andreossy: translated from the French, with plates, and nine maps.

A Walk through Switzerland in September 1816. 8s.

AMERICAN BOOKS,

Just Imported by J. Souter, 73, St. Paul's.

Cicero's Works. 20 vols. 10l.

Hubert and Ellen. 2s. 6d.

Hull's Defence. 5s. 6d.

New England Medical Journal. Vol. VI. 18s.

Buckminster's Sermons. 10s. 6d.

Clavis Ciceronis. 3 vols. 1l. 8s.

Airs of Palestine. 2s. 6d.

Analectic Magazine. Vol. I. to IX. 18s. per vol.

Port-Folio, from Jan. 1815 to Nov. 1817. 18s. per vol.

Ramsay's History of South Carolina. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Adams' History of the Jews. 2 vols. 15s.

Olive Branch. 15s.

Hedge's Logic. 3s. 6d.

Cleaveland's Mineralogy. 1l. 1s.

Pickering's Vocabulary. 7s.

Adams' Dictionary of Religions. 14s.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

ATTEMPTS have been made to amuse the public by a tissue of quackery about an increased probability of approaching the North-Pole, or of effecting a passage around the northern coast of America into the Pacific Ocean. As we have not heard that any observatory in Europe has detected any novel variation, either in the sun's parallax or in the obliquity of the ecliptic, we see no reason for supposing that the general mass of ice in the polar regions is less than it always was, and always must be. Some changes in its local position, in lower latitudes, may have taken place; the coasts of the icy continent may have assumed new forms, but the icy continent itself, extending from ten to fifteen degrees around both poles, is necessarily coeval with the earth itself, and an essential result of its globular form and fixed axis of rotation. Nor is there better foundation for the empirical statements, that a permanent alteration has recently taken place in the climate of England or Europe, because there have been two or three cold years. There are periodical returns of hot and cold seasons, as well as cycles of planetary motion. The same routine of causes will, in course of time, produce the same succession of effects, though the times will be in a direct ratio of the multiplicity of the effects; and hence it is, that the circulation of the atmosphere, with all its accidents of clouds, local heats, mountainous interruptions, &c. &c. will, of necessity, produce periods, longer or shorter, of increased heat or cold, though the average of the 50, 100, or 1000 years, composing the cycle, is and must be the same, while the superior causes continue unaltered. The disquisitions and speculations which have appeared, therefore, with a view to make the world believe that unusual changes have recently taken place, are, *prima facie*, so many frauds on the public, growing out of ignorance or design. At the same time, we are glad to hear of expeditions of discovery, because every voyage of that kind must add to the stock of valuable knowledge. We think Cook's voyages and decisions are conclusive, in regard to the impracticability of a north-west passage through Bhering's Straits; yet many curious discoveries remain to be made in the region of Baffin's Bay, and our geographical knowledge of those seas and coasts ought to be improved. For the intended expedition, government have hired four merchant vessels, which have been rendered as strong as wood and iron can make them. Their names are,—the ISABELLA, the ALEXANDER, the DOROTHEA, and the TRENT. The first two, (*under the command of Captain Ross,*) being intended to proceed in a north-west direction to Davis's Straits, and search there for a passage into the Great Pacific Ocean, by the American continent. The other two, proceeding to the eastward of Greenland, (*under Captain Buchan,*) will take the route of the North Pole, and make the best of their way towards Behring's Straits and the Great Pacific Ocean. The *Alexander* and the *Trent* are two brigs, the former commanded by Lieutenant Parry; the latter, by Lieutenant Franklyn, with a junior lieutenant to each of the four vessels, and two midshipmen, who have served their time and passed their examinations; one assistant surgeon, and a purser. To each vessel have also been appointed a master and mate, well experienced in the navigation of the Greenland seas and Davis's Straits, who are to act as pilots among the ice. Captain Ross is an active and experienced officer; and Lieutenant Parry, who accompanies him, is an excellent navigator, theoretical as well as practical. Captain Buchan is well acquainted with the navigation of the cold seas, in the neighbourhood of Newfoundland; and Lieutenant Franklyn, who is his second, was brought up under the late Captain Flinders, and is well acquainted with nautical surveying and the use of astronomical instruments. The junior lieutenants, Hoppner and Beechy, are excellent draughtsmen. The Isabella, Captain Ross's ship, is a fine roomy vessel, of 350 to 370 tons. The strength of her hull has been increased by the addition of a new *skin* to the outside, and a lining to the inside, each of five or six inches thick, while many beams, of large dimensions, are placed on the bow and stern. Staunchions are fixed on-board for the erection of a roof over the deck, in the event of their

births, or bed-places, are capable of being removed on shore; and canvas and tarpaulins, of large size, are provided to be fixed over them. Coals, to the amount of 150 tons; and flour, for three years, will be carried out; with sour krout, vinegar, and lime-juice, in abundance. A new kind of log is fixed, the machinery of which runs from the cabin down the side of the rudder, nearly to the keel, the purpose of which is to show, by a dial in the cabin, the rate of the vessel's sailing.

Mr. HAZLITT's Lectures on English Poetry, delivered at the Surrey Institution, will appear in a few days.

The first and second numbers of a topographical work, entitled, "London before the great Fire," are announced for publication, by Messrs. BOYDELL and Co. It will consist of a classical arrangement of plates, with historical and descriptive accounts of the early state, buildings, monuments, and antiquities, of the metropolis; and will, combined with the letter-press, form a regular history and survey of London, as it existed prior to the year 1666. The prints already finished, contain views of various buildings and places never before engraved. It will be continued periodically.

The Civil History of Rome to the Time of Augustus, by HENRY BANKES, esq. M.P. is in the press.

A View of the State of Europe during the middle ages, by HENRY VALLUM, esq. is in a state of forwardness for publication.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is preparing a work for the press, entitled, the Code of Political Economy, founded on statistical enquiries. The plan is designed—

1. To enquire into the internal structure of political communities.

2. To explain the sources whence individuals derive the means of their subsistence.

3. To point out the sources of accumulating wealth.

4. The last, and most important, to ascertain the means of improving the circumstances, and promoting the happiness, of the people.

Mr. T. YEATES will shortly publish, Indian Church History, or notices relative to the first planting of the Gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India; compiled chiefly from the Syrian Chronicles: with an accurate account of the first Christian missions to China; with some interesting facts, hitherto unknown to the historians of Europe.

Moral Philosophy, by JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, L.L.D. in two vols. octavo.

We persuade ourselves that our readers will give us full credit for being the first periodical work which has drawn the public attention to the new and important applications of steam. In like manner it is our pride to record, that we were the FIRST to call attention to vaccination, to illumination by gas, to the life-boat, to steam-navigation, and, we may add, to every great discovery of this age.

The Brownie of Bodstock, and other tales, in prose, by the Ettrick Shepherd, in two vols. duodecimo, will be published next month.

Dr. SPIER is about to publish, General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric, Functions, &c.

Mr. T. TAYLOR is engaged on a translation from the Greek of Jamblichus' Life of Pythagoras, and of the Pythagoric Ethical Fragments, in the Doric dialect, preserved by Stoboeus.

In a few days will be published, the Anniversary Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London, on Monday the 9th of March; by Dr. UWINS, the writer of the Medical Reports in this Magazine.

Mr. JOHN FRY, of Bristol, has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, in two quarto volumes, Bibliophilia; which will contain—1. An account of those publications of earliest English printers, which have either escaped the knowledge of bibliographers, or have been inaccurately described.—2. An account of scarce and curious books printed, with a few exceptions, before the seventeenth century.—3. Notices of such manuscripts as have fallen under the Editor's inspection, and entire reprints of pieces of old poetry, meriting revival.

A Companion to Mr. James's Naval Work on the late American War, is in the press, and will speedily be published: containing a full and correct account of the military occurrences of the late war, between Great Britain and the United States of America; with an appendix of British and American official letters, and plates; by WILLIAM JAMES. Details will be given of all the actions fought between the British and American armies, during the late war; also of those operations along the coast, and on the borders of the lakes, creeks, and harbours of the United States, in which the two services acted conjointly.

The

The publication of what the publishers call "the Regent's edition" of the Latin Classics, will henceforward be prosecuted with vigour, industry, and perseverance. Livy and Sallust are now in the press, under the editorial inspection of Dr. J. Carey; to whom the public are already indebted for the Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Martial, Cæsar, Tacitus, and the second edition of the Virgil, with the Opuscula, recently published.

Dr. Carey has also in the press, the "Eton Latin Prosody illustrated," with English explanations of the rules, and copious examples from the Latin poets.

Mr. S. F. Gray has in the press, and nearly ready, a work intended to serve as a supplement to the several pharmacopœias.

Dr. Crotch, in a late Lecture on Music,—of which he is now giving a course at the Surrey Institution,—in a comparison between vocal and instrumental melody, appropriately described the latter as an adjective without a substantive; and he exemplified his meaning by stating, that *mere* sound, how sweet and melodious soever it might be, could hold but a secondary rank till, united with the powerful combinations of mind, conveyed in poetry by the human voice.

Mr. Muir, of Kelso, has constructed an apparatus for gas, which produces sufficient to supply ten different burners; the flame of each far surpassing that of the largest candle, and which completely illuminates his shop, workshop, and dwelling house, at the total cost of only three pence per night.

J. C. Turner, of Macclesfield, master of the French and Italian languages, will speedily publish, in one octavo volume, *Un Dictionnaire de Verbes Francais, indiquant leurs differens regimes.*

Mr. J. Hall, of Northampton, has in the press, a Free Inquiry into the Practice of Infant Baptism, whether it is not unscriptural, useless, and dangerous: to which are added, some remarks on Mr. Belsham's plea for infant baptism.

Mr. Keats will shortly publish, Endymion, a poem.

History of York, comprising the valuable part of Drake's Eboracum, and much new matter, is about to be published, by M. Hargrove.

Dr. Paris is printing a Memoir of the Life and Scientific Labours of the Rev. Wm. Gregor.

A poem, occasioned by the cessation of public mourning for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with sonnets and other productions, by Mrs. B. Hooper, will be shortly published.

The Traveller's Guide down the Rhine, with a map, by A. Schreiber, is in the press.

A new Picture of Brussels, and its Environs, with seven engravings, and a plan of the city, by J. B. Romberg, will shortly appear.

The Commerce of the World, containing a geographical description of the principal cities, sea-port towns, weights, measures, monies, and coins, reduced to the English standard; the courses of exchange, imports, exports, duties, drawbacks, &c.; by the Editor of the Commercial Dictionary, is in a state of forwardness for publication.

Wild Roses, a collection of poems on various subjects, by Kiltoe, will speedily be published.

Anaya Discours sur les Langues Vivantes, a treatise on the living languages, containing, in a small compass, the necessary rules for acquiring a knowledge of them, particularly of the Italian and Spanish, with a treatise on the difficulties of Italian and Spanish poetry, has been sent to press.

An Essay on Spanish Literature; containing its history, from its commencement in the twelfth century, to the present time; with an account of the best writers, some critical remarks, and a history of the Spanish drama, with specimens of the writers of different ages; will soon be published.

A small pocket volume is about to be published, on the Police of the Metropolis, descriptive of the means used by knaves to take in and cheat the unwary, to rob the unprotected, and to make a prey of the unsuspecting: including advice to the unwary, and the means of avoiding the villains which prey upon society.

Mrs. Lamont, of Liverpool, intends publishing, by subscription, Poems and Tales in Verse, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. Bisset, of the Historical Picture Gallery at Leamington, has announced for publication a novel work, entitled, a Poetical Gazetteer of all the principal Cities, Boroughs, and Seaports, in the United Kingdom.

An amatory mock-heroic poem, entitled, Secundus Syntax, will be forthcoming in the course of the next month: it is, we are informed, written with considerable humour.

Mrs. Isaacs, the authoress of "Tales of To-day, &c." has a new romance in the

the press, which will appear early in May next.

Mrs. RICHARDSON is translating from the French of Madame le Sousaz, the interesting tale of *Eugenie et Matilde, ou Memoires de la Famille de Mons. de Revel.*

Considerations on the Impolicy and Pernicious Tendency of the present Administration of the Poor-laws; with suggestions for improving the condition of the poor; by the Rev. CHARLES JERRAM, M.A.; are in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

Juvenilia, or Specimens of the early Efforts, as a Preacher, of the late Rev. C. Buck; to which will be subjoined, miscellaneous remarks, and an obituary of his daughter, edited by J. STYLES, D.D. are in a course of forwardness for publication.

Letters on the West Indies, by JAMES WALKER, esq. late of Berbice, will soon appear.

A valuable collection of books is now on sale, by Mr. SAUNDERS, in Fleet-street, comprehending a collection of 941 exquisitely beautiful Chinese drawings and paintings; the works of Piranesi, old Roman impressions; Galerie du Palais Royal; Liber Veritatis, Mayer, Salt, and Hodges's Views; Visconti Iconographie Ancienne; the works of Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Raphael, &c. Grainger's Biographical History of England, with above 4000 portraits; Hume's History of England, (Bowyer's edition.) with upwards of 800 portraits and historical subjects; Macklin and Field's Bibles; a fine Miniature of the Virgin, by Don Sylvestro, in gold and colours, bound in morocco and Russia; Pennant's Account of London, the largest paper, illustrated with more than 1,100 engravings, by the first masters, Boydell's edition of Shakspeare's works, with upwards of 600 portraits, views, scene prints, &c. and about 130 drawings; Topography, Antiquities, and Voyage Pittoresque; Dugdale's St. Paul's, Baronetage, and Monasticon, with Stevens's Continuation; King's Vale Royal, &c. &c.

An English Translation is in the press of *Voyage à l'Embouchure de la Mer Noire, par* LIEUT. GEN. COMTE ANDREOSSY; in an octavo volume, with maps and plates.

The Rev. JOHN MARRIOTT, of Exeter, has a volume of Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Mr. W. PYBUS will soon publish the Amusing Companion, containing philosophical amusements, and entertaining recreations, for young persons.

The Lord of the Bright City; a poem; by H. H. MILMAN, author of Fazio; will shortly appear.

In the course of the month will be published, the Fudge Family in Paris, in a series of letters from Phil. Fudge, esq. Miss Biddy Fudge, &c. edited by J. BROWN the younger.

Shortly will be published, a Latin and Greek Grammar, intended to facilitate the study of those languages, on an entirely new plan; by T. H. BLUCK.

Mr. DICKINSON is about to publish the Justice Law of the last Five Years; intended as a companion to his own work, as well as those of Burn and Williams.

Sixty-five Sonnets, with prefatory remarks on the accordance of the Sonnet with the powers of the English Language; and some miscellaneous poems, will shortly be published.

Mr. JOHN MATHESON is about to publish a new System of Arithmetic, the object of which is to render general the application of decimals to mercantile purposes, and to enable youth to comprehend the theory when they are learning the practice.

Speedily will be published, the Entomologist's Pocket Companion; being an introduction to the knowledge of British Insects, the apparatus used, and best methods of obtaining and preserving them; the Genera of Linnaeus, with observations on the modern systems, and a copious calendar of the time and situations where usually found, of between two and three thousand insects; by a Practical Collector: illustrated with numerous plates.

Mr. F. W. CRONHELM is preparing for the press, a new method of Book-keeping, double entry by single; applicable to all kinds of business, and exemplified in five sets of books; possessing the brevity of single entry, without its defects; and the proof of double entry, without its redundancies; and obtains, by two entries, the same results as the Italian system by four. Its universal applicability is proved, by distinct sets of books for retailors, wholesale dealers, manufacturers, merchants, and bankers; the whole comprising a great diversity of the forms and results of business, an improved arrangement of partnership accounts, and a plan of routine which will prevent fraudulent entries and erasures: comprised in one volume.

A new

A new novel, entitled, Correction, will be published in a few days.

Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ; by the Rev. THOMAS BOWDLER, M.A. will appear shortly.

Sir J. LEICESTER is about to open to the public his beautiful gallery of paintings, which is exclusively British.

Intelligence has been received from Sierra Leone, that the scientific expedition for exploring the interior of Africa has been unsuccessful,—having advanced only about 140 miles into the interior, from the Rio Nunez. Their progress was then stopped by a chief of the country; and, after unavailing endeavours to proceed, they were obliged to return. Nearly all the animals perished. Several officers died; and, what is remarkable, but one private, besides one drowned, of about 200. Capt. Campbell died two days after his return to Rio Nunez, and was buried in the same spot where Major Peddie and one of his officers were interred on their advance.

Llewellyn, or the Vale of Plinlimmon, a novel, in three vols. is in the press.

Early in April will be published, a Ready Reply to an Irish Inquiry, or a convincing and conclusive confutation of Calvinism: to which will be subjoined, Ieropaideia, or the true method of teaching the clergy of the established church; by a clergyman of the Church of England.

It is said that the American farmers have of late years adopted the following method, to prevent the blight or mildew from injuring the crop of apples. In the spring, they rub tar well into the bark of the apple-trees, about four or six inches wide round each tree, and at about one foot from the ground; which effectually prevents the blight: abundant crops are the consequence. This is certainly worth trial in England.

The number of known vegetable species since the year 1763, when Linnæus published his *Species Plantarum*, and reckoned them only 7500, is remarkable: 1784, Murray raised them to 9,000. In 1806, M. Person includes 21,000, without reckoning cryptogamous plants, which may be estimated at 6000 more. M. Decandolle has made assiduous researches, and finds the number increased in an extraordinary manner: so that, it appears, we shall be perfectly correct in asserting, the whole number now exceeds 50,000.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Royal Society, was lately read, a paper by Dr. Ferguson, on the mud volcanoes of the Island of Trinidad; who found that, in the year 1816, when he visited them, the eruptions of these semi-volcanoes, two in number, situated on a narrow tongue of land, which points directly into one of the mouths of the Oronoko on the main, about twelve or fifteen miles off, at the southern extremity of Trinidad, and not far from the celebrated pitch lake, are at all times quite cold:—That the matter ordinarily thrown out, consisted of argillaceous earth mixed with salt water, about as salt as the water in the neighbouring gulf of Paria: but, though cold at all times, that pyritic fragments are occasionally ejected along with the argillaceous earth. He also observed, that several mounts in the vicinity possessed the same character in all respects, as the semi-volcanoes then in activity; having all the marks, except the actual eruption, of having been raised through a similar process to their present height of about one hundred feet; and that the trees around them were of the same kind that are found near lagoons and salt marshes.

At a late meeting of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh, Professor Jameson read a paper containing an account of an excursion on the Island of Jan Mayor. This remote and desolate spot, situated in lat. 70° 49′ N. and long. 7° 25′ W. was visited by Capt. Scoresby in Aug. 1817. On approaching, the first object which strikes the attention is the mountain of Beerenberg, which rears its icy summit to the height of 6840 feet above the level of the sea. All the high lands were covered with snow; and the low lands in deep cavities still retained part of their winter covering down to the very margin of the sea. Capt. S. observed three remarkable ice bergs, having a perpendicular height of 1284 feet. The beach was covered with a sand having the appearance of coarse gunpowder: being a mixture of iron, sand, olivine, and augite. As he advanced towards the rocks, he found masses of lava, blocks of burned clay, and masses of baked clay. He ascended to the summit of a volcanic mountain, 1500 feet above the sea, where he beheld a crater forming a basin of 500 or 600 feet deep. From this eminence, the country in all directions appeared bleak and rugged in the extreme;—all indicated the action of volcanic fire; the plants were few in number; the animals, blue foxes;

foxes; feet-marks of bears, and he thinks rein-deer; but few birds were seen.

FRANCE.

By the report of Messrs. BERTHOLLET, PERCY, and HALLE, on vaccination, communicated to the *National Institute*, it appears,—

That vaccination is not accompanied with any serious or dangerous symptoms, either internal or external.

That, in few instances, and those doubtful, has vaccination been followed with disease or injury to the constitution.

That a beneficial change on the constitution is often produced by vaccination; that scrofula is almost always mitigated by it; and that many other violent diseases have been either cured or alleviated.

That, relative to the question, whether a complete security against the small pox be obtained by vaccination? the reporters say, that they must first distinguish between the true and false vaccine: a distinction they conceive clearly to exist; and the not attending to it has been one main cause of distrust in vaccination.

That there are certain slight variolous symptoms, commonly called the flying small-pox, which are not preventive of the common-small pox; nor it of them; that no importance can be attached to the occurrence of these symptoms. These allowances being made, the reporters have, however, known six cases in which there appeared to be small-pox after regular vaccination; but none of these were entirely free from doubt. There was only one case of a girl in Paris, who, after being vaccinated in the most complete manner, had, two years afterwards, in December 1806, a full, though favourable small-pox. Against these seven cases there stand opposed TWO MILLIONS and upwards of persons in all parts of the world who are attested to have employed with success this remedy against the most fatal malady to which the species is liable.

We consider this report, emanating from so respectable a source, as decisive, if decision were yet wanting in favour of the advantages and blessings of COW POX INOCULATION.

M. GROSIER has undertaken a new edition of his General Description of China; which will extend to seven octavo volumes, and comprehend all the information obtained during the last thirty years, respecting that country and its inhabitants.

The prize subject for 1818, by the Academy of Sciences, at Rouen, is for the best history of the printing and libraries of that place: a list of the principal printers and libraries, with an account of the most curious editions which have issued from the press of the former, or been in possession of the latter.

According to the *Bibliographie de France*, there have been published in 1817, four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven works; 1,179 engravings; and 470 pieces of music. The first three weeks of the present year, produced 280 publications; 63 engravings; and 26 new tunes.

At a late meeting of the Institute and Royal Academy of Science, the gold medal prize, founded by the late M. de LALANDE, was awarded to Mr. Pond, the astronomer royal, at Greenwich, for his researches relative to the annual parallaxes of the fixed stars.

DENMARK.

The researches of the learned in Denmark have been, for some time, turned towards the Asiatic origin of the languages of the North. One of these gentlemen has made a detailed comparison between the ancient language of Scandinavia and other European languages, as well ancient as modern. This comparison shews a striking resemblance between the old Scandinavian and Greek, in its most ancient forms. The resemblance which has been already traced between the Northern languages and the Persian, it is said, has been proved by one of the Danish Savans: —inquiries, however, of this kind, require extraordinary care.

GERMANY.

The Royal Society of Gottingen has offered a prize of fifty ducats, for "an accurate examination, founded on precise experiments of Dalton's theory of the expansion of liquid and elastic fluids, especially of mercury and atmospheric air by heat." The authors are desired to pay attention to the necessity alleged by Dalton, for changing the progression of the degrees of the present thermometrical scales: memoirs must be transmitted before the end of September, 1819.

UNITED STATES.

The beautiful work on the American Ornithology of the American States, projected, and partly executed, by Mr. Wilson, originally from Paisley, has been concluded by a Mr. ORD. Mr. Ord has also published a work on the Insects of America.

M. LESUEUR, now in Philadelphia, made many curious observations on molluscous and zoophytic animals during his

his passage from Europe to America. He collected and delineated the animals of many different species of Isis, Gorgonia, Alcyonium, Meandrites, &c.; and obtained a beautiful series of actinia, shewing the gradual transition into the animal madrepore. His attention was also directed to the different *vermes* that occur, as well as in the interior, as on the exterior, of fishes.

EAST INDIES.

A stone sarcophagus has been forwarded to the Asiatic Society, which was dug out of the foundation of some ancient ruins, about eight miles from Bushire. It contained, when discovered, the disjointed bones of a human skeleton, which had perfectly retained their shape, till a short time after exposure to the atmosphere, by the removal of the lid, which was fastened with metallic pegs. The lid is an entire slab of micaceous mineral, and the vessel is of calcareous sand-stone. This is the second of the kind which has been discovered; and they differ from those usually dug up, which are composed of baked clay: it is concluded that they contain the remains of eminent personages.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the 57th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIFTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXXXI. *For the better Regulation of Polls, and for making other Provisions touching the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for Places in Ireland.*—July 12.

From Aug. 1, 1817, every poll must commence, at the latest, the day after it is demanded, unless it be Sunday, &c. and must not continue longer than a certain day, except as herein mentioned.—Return to be made at the close of the poll, or the day after.—After fourth day, returning officer may close any booth when 20 have not polled in the day.—Within two days after receipt of writ, proclamation to be made of the election, which must begin between the 10th and 16th days after proclamation.—Whenever more than 2,000 freeholders be registered in one barony, such barony to be so divided that no more than 2,000 shall have to poll in one booth.

Cap. CXXXII. *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Year* 1817, *and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*—July 12.

ACTS PASSED *in the 58th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD.

Cap. I. *To repeal an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to continue an Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government."*—Jan. 31, 1818.

Cap. II. *To suspend, until the end of the present Session of Parliament, the Operation of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, to provide for the more deliberate Investigation of Presentments to be made by Grand Juries for Roads and Public Works in Ireland, and for accounting for Money raised by such Presentments.*—Feb. 18.

Cap. III. *For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; for the Service of the Year* 1818.—Feb. 23.

Cap. IV. *For raising the Sum of Thirty Millions, by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year* 1818.

The Treasury may raise 30,000,000l. by exchequer bills, in like manner as is prescribed by 48 G. 3. c. 1.—Treasury to apply the money raised.—Exchequer bills to be payable out of the supplies for the next session;—to bear an interest not exceeding 3½d. per cent. per diem; and to be current at the Exchequer after April 5, 1819.

It shall and may be lawful for the governor and company of the Bank of England to advance or lend to his Majesty, upon the credit of the Exchequer bills to be made out in pursuance of this Act, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty millions.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charter house-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

IT is pleasing for the Reporter to be able to say, that, according to his observations, there has recently been rather a diminution than an increase in the average number of real consumptive cases. Pulmonary affections have, indeed, within the last few months, been exceedingly numerous, as may easily be conceived from the very extraordinary and sudden vicissitudes of weather which these months have witnessed; but such disorders have proved, for the most part, rather of the catarrhal and asthmatic, than of the true phthisical kind; and the writer, connecting the result of his own practice with the remarks of others, cannot help indulging the hope that this giant consumer of human lives is beginning to abate a little of his greedy desire for victims. Should this anticipation be realized—should this presumption prove fact, in what way is such fact to be accounted for? Are we to look for its explication to those inscrutable changes which certainly sometimes occur in respect of susceptibility to different diseases? Or may not something of it, at least, be attributed to the undoubted improvement which has lately obtained in reference to the management of infancy and youth? A reformation, which is likely to prove as happy in its consequences, as it is decided in its nature; for, "an injudicious management in the dawn of life has too often overcast its meridian, and its close, with a cloud of misery, such as neither skill nor fortune could disperse."

The Reporter would be happy, were it in his power to predicate the decline or diminution of rheumatic complaints; and this he ought to be able to do, were the assumptions of some of our modern theorists founded in fact. "Rheumatism, (say these theorists,) is gastricism. Attend to the state of the stomach, and all these sympathetic symptoms of disease will soon be subdued." But the disorder, unfortunately, derides these predictions, and proves, to the observant practitioner, that there is something specific and peculiar in its nature. It is a remarkable fact, and one which either demonstrates the caprice of medical phraseology, or the change of constitution, above alluded to, that rheumatism "the most tedious and intractable of all modern maladies," is not even named in the writings of the antients. On the appellation, however, causes, peculiarities, and treatment of this complaint, the writer intends embracing an early opportunity to treat somewhat more at large.

A curious case of St. Vitus's dance has recently fallen under the care of the Reporter: curious, inasmuch as the convulsive actions, by which it was characterized, were exceedingly severe while they were confined to one spot, viz. the muscles of the shoulder on the right side; but were lessened in their intensity in proportion as they became diffused through the whole system, which appeared to be the consequence of the electric shock. The progress and event of this case did not prove favourable for the gastric and intestinal presumptions. Purging evidently retarded the cure; and, in proportion to the looseness of the bowels, did the disordered actions gain upon the sufferer. Valerian, and Cascarilla bark, in equal proportions, were the medicines in this case; which were the most satisfactory to the solicitude of the prescriber. The disorder is now cured.*

In respect to fevers, the Report of the preceding month has been considered by some too favourable to contagion, and too fearful of blood-letting. In reply to such allegation, the writer can only find room now to say, in the first place, that he has voluntarily admitted one of the worst cases of fever, which he has lately seen, into his own house, where there are children; and, secondly, that the commencement of his treatment in this case, was the application of four leeches to the abdomen, in consequence of the detection of peritonæal inflammation. The young lady, the subject of the disorder, was in a highly respectable boarding-school at the time of the attack, and her removal became, of course, expedient, lest the parents of the other inmates should

* Let it not be understood that the Reporter's opinions and practice are against the cathartic plans of cure in all these instances. He has published cases on the contrary, in which purging proved the most efficient ingredient in the remedial process. He only wishes to object against the universality of the proposition, that purgatives are the remedies for chorea.

be

be seized with alarm for the safety of their daughters. While the Reporter is now writing, the young lady in question (convalescent) is preparing for her departure into the country. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn, March 20th.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

ALTHOUGH the application of the discovery of permanently elastic gases has not succeeded to the extent that the first constructors of balloons supposed and hoped it might, yet we have many facts, almost constantly presented to us, which prove that a steady pursuit of inquiry in this interesting portion of chemical science will still furnish many valuable results: meteorology, in particular, derives from this source improvement. Mr. T. FORSTER had, for a long time, suspected, from the direction of flying clouds, that the currents of air which occupied the higher regions of the atmosphere came down afterwards, and flew over the earth's surface in the same direction as they had previously blown above. To ascertain this fact, he observed attentively the various directions of small air-balloons. He has minutes of nine experiments, in which each balloon got three currents, whose direction became successively the directions of the currents next the earth, in the space of thirty-six hours. In four other experiments, two of the balloons went uniformly in one direction, and the wind remained steady for several days. Two other experiments failed: that is, the currents indicated by them did not come down, or else they came down in the night-time, and were unobserved. The last of his experiments confirm an observation which he had before made; namely, that when the thermometer is below the freezing point, with a southerly wind, there is then a northerly wind blowing above it.

DR. HIBBERT, of Manchester, during the course of last summer, visited the Shetland islands, and examined the mineralogical structure of several of these secluded portions of the British empire. During his progress through the islands, he made many curious geognostical observations, and met with several interesting minerals. One of the most important of the metalliferous substances met with by the Doctor, was that very valuable one the granular *chromate of iron*, which he found in masses of considerable size. This mineral, in those countries where it is found in quantities, is employed to furnish the chromic acid, which, when united to the oxide of lead, forms chromate of lead, a very beautiful and much esteemed yellow pigment. We are happy to learn that Dr. Hibbert proposes to resume his geognostical investigations in Shetland this spring.

It appears that the supposed discoveries of Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, with the OXI-HYDROGEN BLOW-PIPE, were in truth made in 1811-2, by Mr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia; actually published by him in the Memoirs of the Connecticut Society, and, fourteen years ago, in *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine*. A blow-pipe, also, on the very construction of that pretended to be invented by Newman, was also there described by Mr. HARE, and PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, of Yale College.

The following are the original and ingenious experiments on bodies submitted to the heat of the compound blow-pipe of Mr. Hare, evidently copied and imitated by Dr. Clarke at Cambridge.

Silex—being in a fine powder, when moistened with water, became agglutinated by the heat, and was then perfectly fused into a colourless glass.——*Alumine*—perfectly fused into a milk-white enamel.——*Barytes*—fused immediately, with intumescence, owing to water; it then became solid and dry, but soon melted again into a perfect globule, a grayish-white enamel.——*Strontites*—the same.——*Glucine*—perfectly fused into a white enamel.——*Zircon*—the same.——*Lime*—When the compound flame fell upon the lime, the splendour of the light was perfectly insupportable by the naked eye; and when viewed through deep-coloured glasses (as indeed all these experiments ought to be,) the lime was seen to become rounded at the angles, and gradually to sink, till, in the course of a few seconds, only a small globular protuberance remained, and the mass of supporting lime was also superficially fused at the base of the column, through a space of half an inch in diameter. The protuberance, as well as the contiguous portion of lime, was converted into a perfectly white and glistening enamel: a magnifying glass discovered a few minute pores, but not the slightest earthy appearance. ——*Magnesia*—The escape of the water caused the vertex of the cone to fly off in repeated flakes, and the top of the frustum, that thus remained, gave nearly as powerful a reflection of light as the lime. After a few seconds, the piece being examined with a magnifying glass, no roughnesses or earthy particles could be perceived on the spot, but a number of glassy smooth protuberances, whose surface was a perfectly white enamel.

Perhaps, then, says Professor Silliman, we shall be justified in saying, in future, that the primitive earths are fusible bodies, although not fusible in furnaces, in the solar focus,

focus, nor (with the exception of alumine, and possibly barytes,) even by a stream of oxygen gas directed upon burning charcoal.——*Platinum*—was not only melted, but volatized with strong ebullition.——*Rock Crystal*—transparent and colourless. This mineral was instantly melted into a beautiful white glass.——*Common Quartz*—fused immediately into a vitreous globule.——*Gun Flint*—melted with equal rapidity: it first became white, and the fusion was attended with ebullition and a separation of numerous small ignited globules, which seemed to burn away as they rolled out of the current of flame: the product of this fusion was a beautiful splendid enamel.——*Chalcedony*—melted rapidly, and gave a beautiful bluish-white enamel resembling opal.——*Oriental Carnelian*—fused with ebullition, and produced a semi-transparent white globule, with a fine lustre.——*Red Jasper*—from the Grampians, was slowly fused with a sluggish effervescence: it gave a grayish black slag, with white spots.——*Smoky Quartz*—or smoky topaz, melted into a colourless globule.——*Beryl*—melted instantly into a perfect globule, and continued in a violent ebullition as long as the flame was applied; and when, after the globule became cold, it was heated again, the ebullition was equally renewed: the globule was a glass of a beautiful bluish milky white.——*Emerald of Peru*—The same; only the globule was green, and perfectly transparent.——*Olivin*—fused into a dark-brown globule, almost black.——*Vesuvian*—instantly melted into a beautiful green glass.——*Leucite*—instantly fused into a perfectly transparent white glass: the fusion was attended with strong ebullition, and many ignited globules darted from it, and burnt in the air, or rolled out upon the charcoal and then burned. Were they not potassium? This stone contains full 20 per cent. of potash.——*Chrysoberyl*—(Cymophane of Haüy) was immediately fused into a grayish-white globule.—*A crystallized Mineral*—from Haddam, Connecticut; according to the Abbe Haüy, it is *chrysoberyl*; according to Colonel Gibbs, *corundum*: it fused with ebullition and scintillations, and produced a very dark globule, almost black.——*Topaz*—of Saxony, melted with strong ebullition, and became a white enamel.——*Sappar* or *Kyanite*—perfectly and instantly fused, with ebullition, into a white enamel.——*Corundum of the East Indies*—was immediately and perfectly fused into a gray globule.——*Corundum of China*—the same, with active ebullition.——*Zircon of Ceylon*—melted with ebullition into a white enamel.——*Hyacinth of Expailly*—fused into a white enamel.——*Cinnamon stone*—instantly fused into a black globule, with violent ebullition.——*Spinelle Ruby*—fused immediately into an elliptical red globule.——*Steatite*—melted with strong ebullition into a grayish slag.——Porcelain, common pottery, fragments of Hessian crucibles, Wedgwood's ware, various natural clays, as pipe and porcelain clay, fire and common brick, and compound rocks, &c. were fused with equal ease.—In subsequent experiments, gold, silver, platina, and most of the metals, were not only volatilized, but burnt with peculiar flames.

In Mr. Hare's apparatus, the gases are not in mixture till they are brought together at the point of emission; consequently, says Mr. Tilloch, the operator is completely secured against any danger from an explosion; and it must be obvious that, by having two condensing vessels for the gas-reservoirs, every result can be obtained which the united gases from one vessel can possibly yield: for, by means of a cock at the effluxion, the gases may be regulated, till any required proportion of mixture or effect is produced.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A CONVENTION has been entered into between the British and Portuguese governments, the object of which is, on the part of the two governments, mutually to prevent their respective subjects from carrying on an illicit slave-trade. They declare, that they consider as illicit any traffic in slaves carried on under the following circumstances:—

1st. Either by British ships, or under the British flag, or for the account of British subjects, by any vessel or under any flag whatsoever.

2d. By Portuguese vessels in any of the harbours or roads of the coast of Africa, which are prohibited by the first article of the treaty of the 22d of January, 1815.

3. Under the Portuguese or British flag for the account of the subjects of any other government.

4th. By Portuguese vessels bound for any port not in the dominions of his most faithful Majesty.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*February 20.*							*March 27.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	19	0	—	5	1	0	4	19	0	—	5	1	0	ditto.
——————, fine .	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Mocha .	6	10	0	—	7	0	0	6	10	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.

Cotton,

Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	1	7	0	1	10	per lb.
——, Demerara	0	1	10	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	5	14	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	10	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	5	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	82	0	0	84	0	0	82	0	0	84	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47	10	0	48	0	0	49	0	0	50	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	27	10	0	30	0	0	26	0	0	28	10	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	26	0	0	28	10	0	25	0	0	26	10	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	10	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	7	0	0	9	0	0	7	10	0	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	17	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	102	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	5	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	6	0	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	2	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	9	0	ditto.
——, East India	1	3	0	1	8	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	5	1	19	0	1	7	5	1	19	0	per lb.
Silk, Bengal, skein	1	7	2	1	10	7	1	7	2	1	10	7	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	15	0	0	16	3	0	15	0	0	16	3	ditto.
———, Cloves	0	3	8	0	4	1	0	3	8	0	4	1	ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	6	9	0	6	11	0	6	9	0	6	11	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
———, ————, white	0	0	10	0	0	$11\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	10	0	0	$11\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	3	6	0	3	9	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	0	5	6	0	3	6	0	5	4	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	15	0	3	17	0	3	18	0	4	0	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	12	0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1	17	0	2	2	0	1	19	0	2	7	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5	11	0	6	0	0	5	12	0	6	2	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	0	6	0	0	0	3	19	6	0	0	0	ditto.
———, Russia, yellow	3	19	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	5	10	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	120	0	0	90	0	0	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	125	0	0	120	0	0	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110	0	0	120	0	0	110	0	0	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 15s. 9d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, March 27. -Amsterdam, 37 2 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 7 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 30.—Leghorn, 51.—Lisbon, $58\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 230l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l—Coventry, 950l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1510l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 203l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 47l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 80l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 27th, were 78; navy 5 per cent. $105\frac{3}{4}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March*, 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 108.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN M. Aisgarth Yorkshire, dealer. (Willis and co. Warnford court

Allport E. Birmingham, silver plater. (Egerton, Gray's inn square

Almond R. Dartmouth, Devon, grocer. (White and son, Lincoln's inn, Old square

Andrus P. Melcombe Regis, Dorset, milliner. (Lamb and Hawke, Princes street, Bank

Baker J. Bath, tailor. (Highmoor, Scots yard

Basset M. Greenwich, boot maker. (Parkers, Greenwich

Bates E. Halifax, manufacturer. (Becket, Noble street, Foster lane

Bone G. Webb's court terrace, Kent road, merchant. (Holt, Threadneedle street

Boycett R. Newport, butcher. (Baxter and co. Furnival's inn

Brain W. Snodland, Kent, miller. (Constable, Symonds' inn

Brooke J. and C. Bowstead, Nantwich, Cheshire, common brewers. (Battye, Chancery lane

Broughall R. Shrewsbury, grocer. (Philpot and Stone, Temple

Brown C. Panton street, Haymarket, jeweller. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden

Brown J. A. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings

Bush W. Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter. (Grimaldis and stables, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Byrn G. H. Bush lane, Cannon street, wine merchant. (Mayhew and Price, Chancery lane

Cohen J. Manchester, hat manufacturer. (Cundiffe and co. Manchester

Collins J. Gosport, grocer. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread street

Constantine J. Crook mill, Westmoreland, M. Robinson, West house, Yorkshire, and A. Tyson, Crook mill, flax spinners. (Lowe and Cowburn, Hare court, Temple

Cotsford W. F. Upper Clapton, plumber. (Orrel, Winsley street, Oxford street

Cowell E. B. Shoreditch, oilman. (Lindsay, St. Thomas street, Southwark

Cracklow

Cracklow C. T. Scott's wharf, St. Saviour's, marble merchant. (Cafsle, Curfitor ftreet, Chancery lane
Carme G. and T. Brighton, linen drapers. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread ftreet
Dancey N. Briftol, linen draper. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn
Davies J. Llanfantffraid, Denbighfhire, fpirit dealer. (Bird, Liverpool
Davies T. jun. Chorlton, Chefhire, farmer. (Chefter, Staple inn
Dawfon T. and J. Grulton, Yorkfhire, drapers. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Eardley C. Stockport, Chefhire, cotton fpinner. [Milne and Parry, Temple
Bales T. Collier's rents, Southwark, fellmonger. (Bull, Holles ftreet, Cavendifh fquare
Evans D. Liverpool, grocer. Taylor and Rofcoe, King's Bench walks, Temple
Gifford J. Frome Selwood, coal merchant. (Blake and fons, Cooks court, Carey ftreet
Gilkes W. jun. Alderfgate ftreet, cooper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread ftreet
Gwillym A. L. Great Bath ftreet, Clerkenwell, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Lothbury
Harvey E. Oxford ftreet, grocer. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet
Hawkins J. Huddersfield, butcher. (Jacomb, Bafinghall ftreet
Hawes J. Ipfwich, pawn broker. (Baxter and Bowker, Furnival's inn
Hill J. Briftol, ironmonger. (Bigg, Southampton buildings
Hill J. Bradwell, Derbyfhire, baker. (Meymott, Great Surry ftreet, Blackfriars road
Hinde J. Liverpool, money ferivener. (Chefter, Staple inn
Hoffman L. Liverpool, common brewer. [Chefter, Staple inn
Holding J. Liverpool, cotton broker. (Chefter, Staple inn
Holmes J. Birmingham, dealer. (Berridge, Hatton garden
Hopkins W. Alderfgate ftreet, cooper. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread ftreet
Howin J. Liverpool, grocer. [Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Howkins J. Penny-field, T. Morris, and W. Conftable, Blackwall, builders. [Mitchel, Union court, Broad ftreet
Hughes H. Liverpool, joiner. [Blackftock and Bunce, Temple
James R. Briftol, cabinet maker. (Bridges and Guilter, Red Lion fquare
Jenkins J. Dudley, mercer. (Bousfield, Bouverie ftreet
Jofeph S. and W. Hughes, Winchefter ftreet, merchants. [Clarke, Richards, and Metcalf, Chancery lane
King J. Swaffham, Norfolk, farmer. (Barber, Fetter lane
Latcham C. Briftol, money ferivener. (Heelis, Staple inn
Lloyd B. lanefa, Flintfhire, dealer. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Marfhall J. Great Grimsby, corn merchant. (Burton, Weldon, Northamptonfhire
Marsden W. N. Manchefter, corn dealer. [Hurd and Johnfon, Temple
Mercer J. Greyftonely, Lancafhire, lime burner. (Hurd and Johnfon, Temple
Moore G. Liverpool, grocer. [Battye, Chancery lane
Moore J. Armitage, Staffordfhire, victualler. (Plats, Caftle ftreet, Holborn
Nutt T. Manchefter, cotton manufacturer. (Makinfon, Temple
Page J. Bermondfey ftreet, Southwark, grocer. [Buckle, Size lane
Pallifter T. York, currier. (Cardale and Young, Gray's inn
Parker H. Sheffield, Yorkfhire, cutler. (Darke and co. Chancery lane
Parr J. O. Liverpool, merchant. [Makinfon, Temple
Pitcher J. Back road, St. George, bricklayer. [Weft, Red Lion ftreet, Wapping
Plimmer T. Brailsford, Derby, innkeeper. (Hull, Chiswell ftreet, Finsbury fquare
Pollitt C. Manchefter, grocer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Powell J. Prefteign, Radnorfhire, farmer. (Meredith, Lincoln's inn
Proctor G. and W. Birmingham, opticians. [Swain, Stevens, and co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Proctor W. Kettlefhulme, Chefter, calico printer. [Ellis, Chancery lane
Radcliffe J. Chefterfield, Derbyfhire, druggift. (Hurd and Johnfon, Temple
Ready S. Southampton, dealer. (Hicks and co. Bartlett's buildings
Rennifon T. St. Paul, Gloucefterfhire, tavern keeper. (King, Serjeant's inn
Ridler J. Worcefter, dealer. [Beake, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane
Rigby W. Liverpool, corn factor. [Clarke and Richards Chancery lane
Ronalds F. H. and J. Singleton, Fofter lane, Cheapfide, warehoufeman. (Phipps, Weaver's hall
Rycroft J. Idle, Yorkfhire, cloth manufacturer. (Evans, Hatton garden
Saint T. jun. Gloucefter, flax fpinner. [King, Serjeant's inn
Sanders D. Stafford, law ftationer. [Bifhop and Barker, Tokenhoufe yard
Smith W. and P. F. Papillon, Morton bridge, Surry, dyers. [Barnes, Copthall court
Soutten E. Fox and Knot yard, Snow hill, dealer. (Deykes, Thavies inn
Stubbs J. Long Acre, coach plater. (Hill, Fleet ftreet
Sunderland S. and A. Barnoldswick, Yorkfhire, corn dealer. (Stocker and co. Furnival's inn
Tapfcott W. Plymouth, victualler. [Darke and co. Chancery lane
Tengatt G. Manchefter, currier. [Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Vofe J. Hardfhaw, Lancafter, ironmonger. (Leigh, Mafon, and co. New Bridge ftreet
Walthew M. Liverpool, grocer. [Young and Hughes, Mildred court, Poultry
Walker T. and H. P. Parry, Briftol, ironmongers. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's inn fields
Walton W. Evefham, Worcefterfhire, barge owners. (Hurd and Johnfon, Temple
Ware W. H. Bow ftreet, Covent garden, mufic feller. [Smith Bedford row
Wilfon J. and J. Wilfon, Shrewsbury, drapers. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Wood J. Manchefter, broker. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Wright W. N. Stapleford Abbott, Effex, farmer. [Evitt and Rixon, Haydon fquare, Minories
Wright W. Briftol, vender of medicines. (Heelis, Staple inn
Younge J. and J. Deakin, Sheffield, button manufacturers. [Stocker and co. Furnival's inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Abrahams M. Duke ftreet, Aldgate
Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumberland ftreet, Fitzroy fquare
Allwright S. High ftreet, Shoreditch
Allen R. Bedford
Allen B. Bedford
Aufell T. Little Wild ftreet
Arkwright J. Liverpool
Barnes W. New Sarum
Barker S. Norwich
Barchard E. Fenchurch ftr. chambers
Battersby J. Lower Shadwell
Baylis G. Stapleton
Bell N. Boreham park, Herts
Berthon P. and co. Crofs ftreet, Finsbury fquare
Bigland G. Bigland hall, Lancafhire
Bimfon T. and D. Upholland, Lancafh.
Binion J. Edward ftreet, Portman fq.
Bifhop S. Colchefter
Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court
Booth W. Hull bridge, Yorkfhire
Booth W. Hanley, Staffordfhire
Bradley M. Huddersfield
Branfcomb W. jun. Plymouth
Brewer W. Cirencefter
Bradford W. and T. R. Mallam, Stones end, Borough
Brown T. Chorley
Brown J. Glamford Briggs, Lincolnfh.
Browell W. and R. Brewfter, Newcaftle upon Tyne
Bryant W. Temple
Bull J. fen. and J. Bull, jun. Red Lion court, Watling ftreet
Carter W. Bragbury houfe, Herts
Chambers J. Sheffield
Chamberlain W. Watling ftreet
Chefney H. High Holborn
Children G. Tonbridge
Clark R. St. Mary hill
Clough R. and co. Denbigh
Cohen E. Broad ftreet
Cowen G. Great Prefcott ftreet, Goodman's fields
Collett J. Bifhopfgate ftreet
Collis R. jun. Romford
Coles J. Weft Smithfield
Cooke R. and D. Pilace, Coleman ftr.
Cooper T. Wormwood ftreet
Curlewis S. L. King ftreet, Covent garden
Culf A. Barking
Daniell R. Greek ftreet, Soho
Darwin J. and T. White, Clements court, Millbank ftreet
Davies J. Shoreditch
Davies J. Canterbury
Dawfon A. Bath
Davis D. P. Bloomsbury fquare
Demezy N. Hartley, Wintney, Hants
Dent T. Carlifle
Dickinfon R. and J. St. John ftreet
Dodman M. Thornham, Norfolk
Dowthwaite J. Maidftone
Dunin W. Hoxton
Dubois G. London wall
Dwyer G. Change Alley
Elmitt W. Peterborough
Fitch G. Chelmsford
Fofter T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
Fofter W. Leicefter
Fofter S. Leicefter
Gay J. Giflingham, Suffolk
Gainon W. and A. B. Goujoun, Lambourn chambers
Goodchild J. fen. and co. Bifhop-wearmouth
Gore S. V. Bifhopfgate ftreet
Grafton J. and J. Allerton ftreet, Hoxton
Griffin J. Little Ryder ftr. St. James's
Goundry W. Lower Shadwell
Hall T. jun. Evefham
Hammond G. Maunby, Yorkfhire
Hamilton W. and M. Agar, Lime ftr.
Hancock J. and T. Sheldon, Burflem, Stafford
Hayne J. Exeter
Hayward R. D. Plymouth
Hearn T. Clements lane
Herbert J. George ftreet, Fofter lane
Herring T. Huddersfield
Hefter J. Rochefter road, Tothill fields
Heffe G. Commercial fale rooms
Hiscock E. Abingdon
Houle S. Sheffield
Hopkinfon M. Nottingham
Hopps T. Green Hammerton, Yorkfh.
Horn W. Queen ftreet, Limehoufe
Hudfon J. and R. Newcaftle upon Tyne
Humphreys I. Cheltenham place, St. George's fields
Jackfon J. Wath upon Dearne, Yorkfh.
James E. Briftol
Jamefon J. and J. Willis, Little Queen ftreet
Jenkins J. Judd ftreet, Brunfwick fq.
Jarman A. Sheet, Hants
Johnfon J. Whittlefey
Johnfon C. South Shields
Johnfton S. Wood ftreet
Jones T. Liverpool
Jones J. and co. Bucklerfbury
Kennion J. fen. and J. Kennion, jun. Nicholas lane
King J. Yeovil
Knott J. and co. Duke ftr. Southwark
Landfell T. jun. Bexhill
Lane W. Hitchin
Lacy J. Whitby
Laycock T. and J. Bradford, Yorkfh.

Lean J. H. Fenchurch ſtreet
Leeney T. Maidſtone
Livock J. ſen. and J. Livock, jun. Loweſtoft
Lloyd R. W. Cheſter
Love C. Old Bond ſtreet
Mackintoſh E. Haymarket
Macbean W. Mitre court, Cheapſide
Mayne E. G. High ſtreet, Shadwell
Matthews J. Hatsfield
Middleton E. and T. Dyſon Beverly
Mocket J. St. Petre the Apoſtle, Iſle of Thanet
Moorſom G. Weſtoe, South Shields
Morley J. Liverpool
Morville G Lancaſter
Munton J, Red croſs ſtreet
Nias T, and J, White, Old Broad ſtr.
Noble G. Ely place
Parker T, Briſtol
Patience J, T. Bury St. Edmunds
Peat J and W. Smith, Piccadilly
Peirſon T, and W, Sammon, Ruſſia row, Milk ſtreet
Peun J, Chepſtow
Phillips T. Norwich
Pfeil and E. A, von Voorſt, Biſhopsgate ſtreet
Pidgeon P, and W, Stock Exchange, Coffee houſe
Pritchard J, Stratford on Avon
Pritchard J. H. Caerleon, Monmouthſhire
Pugh E, Lewes
Rainsford W, High ſtreet, Southwark
Raper J. Middleham, Yorkſhire
Reilly J. Hart ſtreet, Crutched Friars
Richardſon E, Great Ruſſell ſtreet
Richards J. S, Montague place, Ruſſell ſquare
Roads W, Oxford ſtreet
Rudd E, London ſtreet
Ruff H. Cheltenham
Samuel A. Middleſex
Sedgwick T, and co. Clements lane
Seaton J, Pontefract
Shelly J, Canterbury
Shaw R, S. Rochdale
Silver R, N. Oxford ſtreet
Sinnott W. Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell
Siſſell T. Jewin ſtreet, Cripplegate
Smith R, A, Belper Derbyſhire
Smith J, Everſholt, Bedfordſhire
Smith D, jun. and J, Hampſhire, Kirkburton
Sparkes J, and A, Coles, Portland ſtr.
Spear W. Upper Thames ſtreet
Stammers W, Liſton, Eſſex
Stewardſon J, Southwark
Swallow J, Bix
Taylor J, Walſall
Terley M, Leeds
Thomſon J, Broad ſtreet buildings
Thurckle G, M New ſtreet ſquare
Tolkins J, B, St Paul's church yard
Trotman D, Woolton under edge
Tuckert P. D, and W. Briſtol
Tucker T, Newton
Turnbridge G, and J, Smith, Lower Shadwell
Tuefly W, H, High ſtreet, Southwark
Turley T, Eaſt Grinſtead
Vaughan W. Pall Mall
Varyer J, Oxford
Vincent W, and co. Newbury
Walmeſley R, and co. Baſinghall ſtreet
Warren J, Fore ſtreet Limehouſe
Warren E, and L, Smith, Auſtin Friars
Weſton J, Pall Mall
Wells W, Malden
Welchman J, Bradford
Wells J, Poland ſtreet
Weſt T, Gracechurch ſtreet
Weſt C, Bucklersbury
Wheeler T, St. Andrew's hill
Williams J, Coleman ſtreet
Williams R, H, F, and M, Wilſon, Liverpool
Wilſon E, Hull
Wilſon F. Durham
Woodward J. Aylesbury.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of wet and variable weather, has had unfavourable effects on cold and wet soils—where the operations of husbandry are, in consequence, backward; and the spring sowing will be late. Bean sowing was for some time suspended, it being impossible to work the land, and water standing on those already put in. Seed beans at a very high price, the sample damp and soft; a disadvantage perhaps countervailed by the circumstance, that many farmers, hitherto accustomed to the improvident and unhusbandlike practice of broadcasting, have been induced to dibble or drill, for the sake of saving seed, a good custom which may thus gain ground. The late-sown wheats on these lands, look pale and sickly, and some have been thrown out, and lost plant to that degree, as to warrant the ploughing them up. A genial April may yet recover the thin-planted and sickly wheats, and improve them, as has often happened, into the heaviest crops. Opposite reports, fortunately, are received from the most forward and best corn districts, where the wheats have a promising appearance, and the spring culture has been forward: beans, pease, oats, barley, being well above the ground. Much of these wheats, however, from the *fashionable*, but not scientific practice, of very large seed quantities, stand so thick and bulky on the ground, that they may be incidentally liable to calamitous accidents; and cannot, possibly, with such a bulk of straw, produce the seasonable maximum of grain, nor can the grain itself attain the maximum of quality. Clover seed, as for some seasons past, a poor crop. Winter tares; with some favourable exceptions, of but an indifferent bulk; and the rape seed plants much injured by the changes of the weather. Never a more plentiful turnip and potato season; the fine quality of the latter, has helped much to economise the stock of bread corn. The alarming progress of the rot in sheep, has, at least, had one good effect; that of inducing persons, unaccustomed to such excellent practice, to draw their turnips from the water-sodden soil, and so feed their sheep upon a dry layer. It may be relied on, that the periodical rot in sheep, under which the nation suffers, might be, with great propriety and little exception, termed *periodical want of care*. Lambing has become general, with various success, from the state of the weather; many weak and unsound ewes have prematurely cast their lambs. At best, the price of mutton, it is supposed, will be affected for two or three seasons to come. The Swedish turnip has succeeded greatly, and is a larger growth than in any preceding season. All kinds of live stock, with the exception of young store pigs, at high and increasing prices: wool sells well, but is generally stationary as to price. Some of the great horse fairs have been well supplied, at rather lower prices than were expected, still sufficiently high. The supply of Scotch cattle has not been large: pork and butter at very high rates. Wheat, although not too dear for a due remuneration of the grower, yet at a high taxation price, which our labourers cannot afford; our increased, and increasing population, imperiously demanding a radical change of system. Wages, perhaps, in no part of the country, equal to the fair support of the labourer.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s.—Fat 4s. 5d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 55s. to 105s.—Barley 32s. to 58s.—Oats 21s. to 38s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 1s.—Potatoes 2l. to 4l. 10s. per ton. —Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 4s. 6d.

Coals, in the pool, 34s. 6d. to 44s. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; March 23.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for January, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.68—maximum, 30.30—minimum, 28.92—range, 1.38 inches.
Mean monthly temperature, 1‹°.75—maximum, 53°—minimum, 26°—range, 27°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .72 of an inch, which was on the 22d.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 14°, which was on the 25th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 5.35 inches, number of changes, 9.
Monthly fall of rain, 5.330 inches—rainy days, 27—foggy, 0—snowy, 7—haily, 8.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	4	0	0	15	3	2	7	0

Brisk winds, 6—boisterous ones, 3.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	8	1	16	0	6	0

This has been a very gloomy and wet month, attended with boisterous south-winds: temperature mild.

Results for February 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.53—maximum, 30.04—minimum, 28.92—range, 1.12 inches.
Mean monthly temperature, 38°.8—maximum, 52°—minimum, 19°—range, 33°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .60 of an inch, which was on the 21st.
Greatest variation of temperature, 14° which was on the 4th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.90 inches, number of changes, 8.
Monthly fall of rain, 3.170 inches—rainy days, 14—foggy, 1—snowy 9—haily, 5.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	1	3	0	7	2	5	10	0

Brisk winds, 2—Boisterous ones, 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	5	1	6	2	10	0

Character of the period.—Frequent showers of hail and snow at the commencement. The minimum temperature was, on the morning of the 4th, attended with a low pressure of the barometer. Continued showers of rain, hail, snow, and sleet, from the 17th to the close. Mean daily temperature generally above 40°.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

DURING the arduous debates on the infamous bill to indemnify ministers and their agents against the legal consequences of the crimes which they committed during the late wanton suspension of the law of Habeas Corpus, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY made the following interesting speech:—

He said, he would take that early opportunity of objecting to the general principle of the bill before them,—which, if suffered to pass, he could not help considering as one of the most fatal measures that ever received the sanction of that House. The tendency of this measure was to protect all acts done by ministers, and their subordinate agents, since the 27th of January, 1817; and to prevent individuals aggrieved,—whatever their wrongs, and however aggravated the nature of the injuries they had sustained,—from seeking redress of those wrongs: for, by the bill now before them, if passed into a law, no prosecutions for such acts could be maintained. The grounds upon which the suspension was justified were, that it was necessary, in the circumstances of the country at the time, for the salvation of the people, and for the safety of the community: this was a view of it, to which gentlemen on the other side, he believed, would not object. But it was the great boast of our government, that it was a government of law to protect from injustice, and the sovereign was bound by one of the most sacred oaths, to administer law and justice, tempered with mercy. The plain and obvious effect of this bill would be, however, to place a great num-

ber of individuals altogether without the protection of law. It was certainly with the most sacred and solemn feelings they ought to approach the consideration of a measure like the present; a measure which affected a great number of individuals,—to whom its direct tendency was to refuse justice. To press such a bill with so much precipitancy, in the face of so many complaints, aggravations, and injustice, was the same as saying to these individuals, that they would shut their doors against them, and afford them no redress whatever. Such was the effect of all bills of indemnity; and, therefore, they ought to proceed with great care and anxiety. The bill under consideration embraced a variety of objects: but they might be considered under three distinct heads. The first was indemnity to ministers; the second was indemnity to magistrates; and the third was indemnity to informers. These were the different objects of the bill; and they were, in their nature, quite distinct and separate. With regard to the first point, he found that many gentleman laboured under a great mistake,—they maintained, that, when the House intrusted ministers with such powers, it was their bounden duty to protect them in the exercise of these powers: but there never was a case that shewed greater ignorance; for nothing could be more fallacious than such a view of the subject—to suppose that any acts done by ministers, under the operation of the suspension, required such protection; or to say that indemnity was a necessary consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The suspension itself was a sufficient protection. When his Majesty's ministers had laid an embargo on ships, it was proper to apply for an indemnity to protect them from the consequences: but, had they previously obtained a law to sanction such a measure, would it be said that a bill of indemnity was necessary? He could not allow such a mistake to pass unnoticed; though it had been silently suffered by the gentlemen on the other side in their own defence. It was on this ground alone that the member for Bristol justified his support of the bill. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus empowered ministers to detain, without bringing to trial, individuals suspected of certain acts: it prevented individuals from having recourse to the Habeas Corpus, or the common law of the land. But it is maintained on the part of ministers, that not a single individual had been committed but upon information on oath. Notwithstanding the strong acts arising out of the circumstances of the country; and, justi- fy these circumstances, it is maintain- [illegible] e report of the House of Lords, [illegible] at of the House of Commons, [illegible] not appear that a single indi- [illegible] been detained, but upon information given against him upon oath: but, if such be the case, what need was there of a bill of indemnity? But to him it was no satisfaction to learn, that these commitments took place on information upon oath, when he considered the circumstances under which the information was given. It was said that, without a promise of secrecy, no information could be procured; and that, therefore, to disclose the sources of information, would be a breach of faith. But, with such a promise as this held forth, he thought it was little matter whether the information was upon oath, or not. What security was there, that all the commitments which had taken place, might not have originated in malice or resentment; while the individuals giving such information were assured of perpetual oblivion? The oath of an indidual, in such circumstances, was deprived of all legal and political security; and it depended entirely upon the influence of its religious sanction. One honourable gentleman had been of opinion, that all the petitions complaining of abuses under the late suspension, had been completely disproved. But here, he thought, there was a little mistake,—unless mere denial was to pass for proof; for, of eleven petitions which had been presented, only three had been denied. But, though all the statements of these petitions might not be taken to be true, were they, on that account, to grant protection to magistrates without further inquiry? As well might they say, we will have no more petitions; however gross, aggravated, or enormous, the wrongs committed may have been, we refuse inquiry altogether: no redress whatever shall be given On a former discussion of that important question, it was remarkable, that not a word had been offered by ministers in justification of their own measures: and the propriety of their silence was maintained, upon the ground that the subject was one in the discussion of which they could not properly take a part,—as their own conduct was the matter in question. This might be all very well: but how was it consistent with the activity which they had shown in the committee? There they brought forward the evidence; and, perhaps, drew up the report. Had they not interfered in private, but remained prepared for their public defence, their conduct would have been becoming and proper: but they had adopted a contrary line of conduct. The appointment by ballot, it was said, necessarily procured a majority for ministers,—because they had the confidence of a majority of that House: but it was obvious that the ballot was calculated to secure a majority for ministers,—whatever the nature of the House might be. It was true, there were some individuals, who held themselves independent members, and professed to vote

on

on either side, as their conscience might direct them: but he should suppose, that perhaps even those individuals might be sometimes arrested *in transitu* by the secret operation of the ballot. It was said by an honourable member on a former night, that the practice of handing about lists could have no undue effect on one side more than another; as the opposition had their lists, as well as the opposite side of the House. But he, though an older member in the House than that honourable gentleman, could not recollect the time when that practice had been resorted to; and he believed it had been long discontinued on that side of the House. The practice of handing about written lists was contrary to the very intention of the ballot; but it was become so common, that he would suggest, as a measure of economy, the propriety of having printed lists for the purpose. It had been asserted, that a bill of indemnity was the necessary consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; and this assertion was justified by precedents: but, as far as he knew, (and he had taken some pains to inform himself,) there was no such precedent but that of 1801. Suspensions had been, in different cases, followed by indemnities; but it did not therefore follow that the one was a necessary consequence of the other. The House would do well to recollect what were the circumstances of the country when the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was resorted to in former periods—at the revolutions in the years 1715 and 1745, when the suspension had been followed by indemnity. At these different times the country had been placed in circumstances that were extremely critical; and the ministers of that day found it necessary to have recourse to some strong steps, to protect the country from imminent danger; and, as these steps were adopted upon the spur of the occasion, and could not have been foreseen, or previously provided for, it was found necessary to apply to the legislature for indemnity, to protect them from the consequences of these acts. To show the real nature of an indemnity,—and that had no connexion with the suspension,—he would suppose that, when this country was threatened with the French invasion, ministers had given instructions for the general removal of cattle and property, as a measure of precaution: in such a case, they might find it necessary to apply for indemnity, for acts which might not otherwise be legal. Another view of the bill, and that quite different from that which he had just adverted to, was the protection it afforded to magistrates in certain acts committed by them in the exercise of their authority. This, he was persuaded, was a subject which was not even contemplated when the suspension was proposed. Was it to be supposed that in this country, in 1817, the magistrates could not trust to the strong bulwarks which the law had provided for the security of the country; but must have had recourse to violent means, and exert a vigor beyond the law? He believed there was no case in which these measures had been resorted to, but that of the meeting at Manchester. He felt astonished that,—considering the number apprehended,—if there existed evidence against them, they should, in order to pass over the first session, be removed by *certiorari* to another court. After some delay, these men were discharged,—when the learned gentleman who acted for the attorney-general stated, that, owing to the improved state of the country, such was the lenity of government, that it was not wished to bring them to trial. But, if government possessed evidence sufficient to convict these men, why not bring them to trial, instead of asking indemnity to these magistrates, while the House were left perfectly in the dark with respect to the real state of the case. It appeared to him as if something secret, mysterious, unexplained, and undefined, lurked behind this measure. No explanation whatever had been given to the House, why this bill extended to the 26th of January. It remained to be seen, whether they were really prepared to vote any thing proposed to them; whether they could vote such a measure as this, without even the show of a reason, or an explanation. There was one part of the bill which appeared to him of the utmost importance: there was a part justifying magistrates for the seizure of papers. How serious such a proposition was, it was surely not necessary to state: a more serious, a more important subject, could not be touched by that bill. No lawyer had yet denied the soundness of Lord Camden's doctrine upon the subject. It had been very warmly discussed at that time,—when a house (Wilkes's) was entered, and papers were seized, at mid-day, for libel; and the practice was strongly and explicitly condemned. Petitions were laid upon that table a few nights back; they were allowed to be laid there without any discussion: there was, indeed, a discussion then upon Hone's parodies; but no refutation of the petitions was attempted, and they passed in silence. In those petitions it was alleged that, the petitioners' houses were entered at midnight, the petitioners were dragged away, loaded with irons, brought before the sessions, condemned to hard labour; and all in consequence of the celebrated circular letter which had been discussed in that House. Was such a consequence, he would ask the gentlemen opposite, the intended effect of this letter? When ministers took upon themselves to suggest to magistrates to seize persons for libel,—if they

they were then told that the consequence would be the loading of persons with irons; the sending of them to hard labour before trial; the removal of them by *certiorari*, when their trial would otherwise come on, in order to continue their sufferings,—would not the House have been told, that such a consequence was impossible? He did not mean to reproach the magistrates; they were a necessary and a most useful body of men: but were there no ignorant magistrates? Were there no magistrates who would endeavour to gain favour by harsh treatment to persons alluded to in the circular letter? The seizure of persons, and the seizure of papers, were in this case relative terms; the persons were seized on account of seditious papers,—papers were seized to detect the suspected sedition. The punishment, to which they were thus exposed, was such as they could not suffer if convicted: a punishment so atrocious could not be inflicted; it would be a thing so monstrous, that it could not be attempted. Yet thus were they punished, without a charge and without trial! There was one case so peculiarly affecting, that he was astonished no notice or explanation had been given of it. It appeared in the public papers, and was so atrocious in its circumstances, that it was incumbent upon ministers to give some explanation. It was the case of a person of the name of Swinton; whose house was entered at midnight, when he lay in bed with his wife,—who was far gone in pregnancy: his house was ransacked for papers; he was himself dragged away. His wife was prematurely delivered, in consequence of the alarm: the child died; and another child, deprived now of the support of its parents, was sent to the workhouse. And all this dreadful suffering was inflicted on a person charged with no offence! He would ask the gentlemen opposite, whether they thought that, because they could suspend the laws of this country, they could suspend the laws of God and of Nature? Could they contemplate the consequences of such atrocious proceedings, and bow before their God, or look their fellow-men in the face?—He was glad to see the learned gentleman (the Solicitor-general) taking notes; but he could not deny or invalidate the established judgment against the seizure of papers for libel: he could not justify the proceedings that had taken place against persons suspected of libel. They were proceedings more suited to the government of Algiers, than to any government that professed to be directed by laws: they might be vindicated under such a government; they could not be mentioned in that House without reprobation. In those proceedings, however, the House could see the consequences of granting such powers to ministers or magistrates.—It had been said by the member for Durham, that this bill was the winding-up of the transactions of last year. Would to God it were so! But he saw in the report, grounds for future indemnity bills. In the Lords' report it was said, "that in London the disaffected were still active; and that, therefore, the continued vigilance of the government and of the magistrates was necessary." That was, it was necessary to continue the same illegal proceedings for which indemnity was now sought. Their own committee used terms still stronger:—"They would not deceive the House by stating that no disaffection still prevailed: the vigilance of government and of magistrates was still required, till full security should be restored." This time next year, they might expect a bill to indemnify magistrates; and the circumstances of the country would be held out as a justification for those illegal acts: illegal they were, or they could require no indemnity. For any illegal acts in future, then, an indemnity would be proposed on the very same grounds on which the present bill was brought forward. Nothing could be more dangerous than to excuse and indemnify magistrates for violating the laws which they were bound to observe. The consequences were most dreadful. He meant nothing personal: he should be sorry that any thing personal could enter into the discussion of such a question. But a great and awful lesson was taught by the transactions in Ireland. The magistrates in that country, most distinguished for their loyalty, received instructions and encouragements from government: indemnity, favour, and reward, were held out to them. The noble lord had said that he wished those transactions to be buried in oblivion: he might desire that they had never been executed; but buried in oblivion they never would be: they ought never to be;—they would ever remain the most instructive facts in British history; and none could ever read them without doing, so far as his feelings and judgment could do it, that justice to them which had been so wantonly violated when they took place. He would not disgust the House with the details of the tortures inflicted: they were, he trusted, well known; and they were exercised in the dominions of Great Britain, under the mild and beneficent reign of George III. They ought ever to be viewed as the consequences of encouraging magistrates to act against the law. In Ireland, the circumstances of the country were the excuse: but what circumstances could excuse the conduct alluded to? But, to do justice to the House, much greater lenity was shown in the Parliament of Ireland towards these torturers than in that House. An honourable member had said, that "all this was about the sore back

back of a Carmelite!"—The third point in the bill was the protection to be granted to those who had given information. He had said that the act of 1801 was the only precedent for this measure: that act was no precedent; it was not authority for any proceeding. The men were to be reprobated who had ventured to carry such an act,—throwing an indemnity over all the proceedings of eight years. It fined those who, during that period, had brought actions with double costs. Those who had not had the foresight to abstain from claiming their rightful redress, were thus fined: nay, if they had actually received judgment, they were deprived of its benefit, and punished for having obtained it. This was gross and shameful injustice,—done for not having foreseen that a Parliament could be found capable of sanctioning it. No judgment was allowed; no redress: but the victims of injustice were, by act of Parliament, obliged to remain under all the wrongs they had sustained. This was the act pleaded as a precedent for this measure! It might be pleaded as a precedent for indemnifying informers. Yet this act, monstrous as it was, had some grounds for this part, in the circumstances of the times. The period was the time when we were at war with France; and when there was supposed or real (for it was the same thing as to the argument) correspondence carried on with the government of France, by persons in this country. The plea therefore was, that those who had given information of such correspondence would be exposed to the vengeance of the enemy in whose possession their persons were. In the present case such a danger was not pretended: but those who had given information would be exposed to danger,—from the populace, he supposed it must be, or from individuals. He would then seriously ask, whether one individual in that House could for one moment believe, that danger was to be apprehended by any witness in this country: whether such was the state of the country, as that witnesses could not give evidence with safety? The report said nothing of such a danger. There were trials for treason in London, in Derby, in York: did any of the witnesses show reluctance to come forward, or desire protection for their persons? Was the House then prepared to sanction such a falsehood?—a falsehood he was entitled to call it, for, "*de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.*" In the report they had nothing upon the subject; no facts or proofs were submitted to them; yet what were they to do? They were to pass into a law that the country was in such a state, that persons could not give evidence without danger to their persons. The indemnity of 1801 was passed whilst we were in the midst of war. The preliminaries of peace were not signed till autumn after the act had passed. Protection was then extended to those who had disclosed traitorous correspondence, in order that others might not be deterred from making similar disclosures. But now it was necessary—this had been unequivocally avowed—now it was necessary, in order to persevere in the system adopted. This was in plain English, it was necessary, in order to continue to employ persons to personate characters which did not belong to them, to go as spies among the people, propagating disaffection and exciting insurrection. One word he would here say upon spies and informers. After all that had been said on the other side, and notwithstanding the ridicule applied to him, he would state with confidence, that there could exist no circumstances in which spies should be employed in the manner in which Oliver had been employed. The facetious remarks of the right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning) were rather calculated to ridicule morality, than to justify the use of spies. Bigamy, a practice contrary to the customs, laws, and religious solemnities of this country, was varnished with much rhetorical glitter, and represented as a minor kind of offence. This at least was foreign to the question. He had never said, that information was not to be received from the most profligate characters. But receiving information from them, and employing them as spies, was not quite the same thing. Another right honourable member (Mr. B. Bathurst,) not quite so amusing, had quoted the authority of Holt and Eyre. Holt required no vindication. Than Eyre, there never was a more virtuous, independent, patriotic judge. He had the great merit of rising, from an inferior situation, to be the chief judge of two courts successively. He had been for many years a puisne judge, and rose to higher places, not by avowing principles pleasing to men in power, or by subserviency of conduct, but by the thorough knowledge he possessed of the laws of England, and by the manly integrity of his conduct. He said that it was lawful to send persons, to note what was going on in places where disaffection prevailed. But this was widely different from "fitting out," as it had been well expressed, persons like Oliver. To him and to Castles the expression was most applicable. Castles had his wife conveyed to Yorkshire for his accommodation, and himself clothed, by Stafford, an officer of police. This was literally a fitting-out. Did they not send instructions that the London delegate was not to be apprehended like others engaged in treasonable practices? He saw some movements on the other side as if this were to be denied. Did they deny that they knew of his appearing in the character of the

the London delegate? He did not charge them with the intention of encouraging insurrection, but were they ignorant that direct encouragement to insurrection was the necessary effect of sending an emissary under such a character? What appeared in the trials at Derby? An honourable and learned gentleman had triumphed in his having made an exhibit of Oliver in Derby. But he had been really an exhibit, a living instance to the deluded, of preparation in London. When his friend, the member for Shrewsbury, who was not now in his place, had exposed the conduct of Oliver, a right honourable gentleman, (Mr. B. Bathurst) replied, that those whom Oliver addressed had been ill disposed, for, did they give him up? It was true the persons addressed by him were in starvation and misery: and were persons in such a state to be industriously told that preparations were made which would ensure for them abundance of every comfort, and raise them to a state of plenty and enjoyment? Who could read the trials without seeing that they never would have stirred a step without the full persuasion of support from London? He meant no personal allusion, and no personal offence; but he would ask, whether ministers were aware of the ground they really stood upon? Were they aware, that they were taking the very same ground with men who were the execration of mankind? This was the very defence of Vaughan's conduct. He did not speak of Power and his associates, for their conduct in seducing simple persons into crimes was so horrible, that a parallel could not be found for it. But the case of Vaughan was exactly the case of ministers, as it was argued there. Vaughan had enticed persons to commit a burglary, and then got them apprehended in the act. The defence was, that those so enticed were thieves by trade. Their characters were so bad, that they required only an opportunity to act, in order to be guilty of theft and burglary. The defence for instigating the starving men in Derby to rebellion was, that they were not unwilling to commit state offences. Between those two cases he could not see the slightest distinction. The one was reprobated by every person who heard of it. What can be the feelings respecting the other? The bill then was framed to protect those who were the agents in such cases, and this was done in order to continue the system. This was manifest from the time in which all this was done. The bill itself he considered as nothing compared to the magnitude of its importance as a part of a system, an oppressive system, now acted upon. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus was enacted in time of profound peace; and now an indemnity was proposed for other acts, not warranted by the suspension, which had been committed by the magistrates,—and this indemnity was claimed as the necessary consequence of the suspension. In time to come, suspensions and indemnities would be more frequently called for; and, if ministers should not be much more moderate than the present ministers, opportunities for suspensions would often be found in future. Whenever a suspension took place, then magistrates were to exercise powers beyond the law; and they were sure of indemnity for themselves, as well as for ministers, as a necessary consequence of the suspension. The one must always be thus the consequence of the other; if not, where was the justification for this measure? He knew that a precedent would now be established. He knew that future times would refer to the act now to be passed, as a comprehensive precedent; it would be found that all inquiry had been refused: the journals of the house would convey the complaints in the petitions laid on their table, and it would be seen, that no inquiry, far less redress, was granted; it would be observed, that a sweeping indemnity was given for all illegalities, vexations, and atrocities. Such was the precedent now to be established. His only consolation was, that, when these arbitrary and cruel proceedings, and these precedents against the people of England, should be read by posterity; and when the last traces of liberty should vanish; when all the venerable institutions for the administration of justice should become the instruments of oppression; his only consolation was, that posterity would at the same time see that a few individuals, small in number compared with those who willingly surrendered their liberties, and cheered the advance of a system that overwhelmed law, justice, and liberty—that those few individuals continued to exert all their power to preserve that happy constitution of civil society which formed the boast of this country, and the envy of other nations, till they were borne down by irresistible force. He did not mean to say that this bill was the destruction of our liberties, but it led directly to it, and formed part of a system which would end in the triumph of arbitrary power; when the language of our immortal poet would be fatally true —"That England, which was wont to conquer other nations, has gained a shameful conquest over itself."

The divisions on the several stages of this disgraceful act of legislation, were 190 to 64; and 89 to 24; and 149 to 39, on its final passing. In the Lords the numbers were 93 to 27. The following eloquent Protest ably states the arguments used in that House:—

DISSENTIENT,

Because it is manifest that there has been no widely spread traitorous conspiracy

spiracy, nor even any extensive disaffection to the government; since the secret committee, whose report is the sole foundation of this proceeding, do themselves express their satisfaction in delivering their decided opinion, that "not only the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were the most actively and unremittingly employed, the great body of the people had remained *untainted* even during periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress:" *stating further, as facts,* "that the insurgents were not formidable by their numbers, though actuated by an atrocious spirit; and that, though the *language* used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, left no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established government, yet that such objects were *extravagant* when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed; and that, not finding their confederates had arrived, as expected, to their support, and that in the villages through which they passed, a strong indisposition being manifested against their cause and project, some of them had thrown away their pikes *before the military appeared*, and on the first show of their force had dispersed, their leaders attempting in vain to rally them."

2d.—Because, in such a state of things, so consolingly described by the committee, and so almost ludicrously destructive of every idea of an armed rebellion, or dangerous insurrection, more especially against a government supported by such an *untainted* people, and such an immense military force, we cannot but think that a different and less alarming course ought in wise policy to have been pursued; and that tranquillity might have been equally restored by a vigorous execution of the *ordinary laws* and the exertions of a vigilant magistracy, without any suspension of the public freedom; since it is the prompt selection and speedy execution of *a few palpable* offenders, rather than delayed proceedings against numbers upon doubtful testimony, that invest the courts of justice with a salutary terror and force.

3d.—Because the departure from this just and judicious mode of proceeding gave an indiscriminate importance to the accused, whilst it exposed the administration of the government to a dangerous disrespect.

4th.—Because even when the Act of Habeas Corpus is suspended, *none* on that account ought to be apprehended upon questionable suspicion, or, to use the language of the report, upon "expectations of evidence which ministers have unavoidably relinquished," but upon such grounds only as would be just warrants for arrests and trials in ordinary times, the only legal effect of the suspension being that it suspends the deliverance of the accused; we think, therefore, that a general indemnity for *such numerous and long imprisonments*, ought not even to have been proposed to parliament until an *open* and impartial investigation had taken place.

5th.—Because, from the mistaken principle of this bill, malicious and meritorious illegality are equally protected, on the false and unfounded assumption that informations ought to be *indiscriminately* and *perpetually* secret; but, even if we could agree that, whilst traitorous conspiracies are actually in force, and extraordinary powers in action for their suppression, secrecy could in all cases be justified, yet we never could consent to its continuance after order was restored; the laws being then sufficient to protect good subjects for having honestly discharged their duties, and because holding out such general prospects of indemnity is a dangerous encouragement to mercenary informers, who make an infamous traffic in the lives and liberties of mankind, deceiving and disgracing the government, whilst they betray the innocent whom they accuse.

6th.—Because it is not the *occasional resort* to such secret and impure sources of evidence in cases of obvious necessity, but *the systematic encouragement of it*, which we conceive is sanctioned by this bill, that we protest against and condemn; since the successful prosecutions of the worst traitors and libellers can bring no security to the government of this country, unless the conduct of its ministers and of its parliament, by a faithful adherence to the free principles of the constitution, shall constantly expose the malignity of their treasons, and the falsehood of their libellous complaints.

Erskine,	*King,*
Auckland,	*Carnarvon,*
Vassal Holland,	*Grosvenor,*
Lansdown,	*Lauderdale,*
Rosslyn,	*Montford.*

The subject of the poor laws has at length drawn from ministers the puny system of expedients detailed in the following speech of Mr. Sturges Bourne:—

Mr. STURGES BOURNE rose to make his promised motion for leave to bring in two bills for the regulation of parish vestries, &c. which he prefaced by a few observations illustrative of the purposes he had in view. The object of his first bill (among minor regulations) would be to give additional influence to persons in parish vestries in proportion to their contribution to the poor's rates. This proposition was not new to the house, and he was not aware that any objection had been made to it; and, as far as he could learn from communications with all parts of the country, it was a provision that would be very generally acceptable. The first object of his second bill would be a

provision to enable parishes of considerable extent to appoint select vestries for the management of their concerns; the orders of which should not be over-ruled by any single magistrate; but only by two or more. The next object would be a provision qualifying persons having considerable property in the parish, though resident at a short distance out of it, to become overseers. Another object would be to enable parishes to appoint an assistant overseer, with a salary. The next provision was one of considerabe importance, although only in furtherance of the existing law; it was to make provision for carrying into better effect the statute of Elizabeth, as far as regarded setting to work the children of parents who were unable to maintain them. This was, at the present moment, a matter of the utmost consequence; for a practice most injurious had become prevalent to a very great extent, both in manufacturing and in agricultural districts, which ought by all means to be counteracted—that of lowering the wages of labour, and making good the deficiency out of the poor's rates. He could not refrain from naming one parish in particular, in which this practice had been carried further than in any other that he had heard of. He had received information that in the parish of Botesdale, in Suffolk, the price of labour had been reduced to 6d. a day! So that to a labourer, the expence of maintaining whose family was twenty or thirty shillings a week, the person who had his labour paid three shillings, and the parish made good the remainder out of the poor's rates! This was a great evil, which had existed for some time, but was now increasing beyond all bounds. It was productive of the worst consequences. It was oppressive to the poor, and unjust to several other classes of society. The honest and industrious labourer was driven by it into a state of degradation, and the shopkeepers and others, who did not employ the labourer, were nevertheless made to contribute to his wages. It was most desirable to correct so destructive and abominable a practice. The next provision of his proposed bill would tend again to further the execution of the existing law, by giving employment to those out of work; it would be to enable parishes to let small portions of land to industrious individuals; and, if adopted, would, he was persuaded, exhibit very beneficial results. Another object of the bill would be a provision to enable parish-officers to recover possession of tenements in which they had placed paupers, and of land which, in conformity to the last provision, they had let to them, without being reduced to the tedious and expensive process of ejectment. The next provision would be one of considerable importance, but not of novelty, as it had been suggested last session, since which, he had received numerous applications earnestly pressing its adoption. It would be in the case of towns, to enable parishes to rate the owners of houses, instead of the occupiers. In towns, by various means a large proportion of the occupiers of houses escaped being rated (the consequence of which was a larger rent paid to the owners), and an immense burden was thus thrown on the remainder. After several minor regulations, there would be a provision to authorise parishes to discriminate in the relief they afforded, and to regulate its amount and nature by the character and habits of those to whom it was granted; so that overseers should advance money to those who had squandered previous means, only by way of loan, to be repaid by instalments. It was at present a serious evil, that many of those who received pensions for their services in the army or navy, receiving those pensions at quarterly periods, dissipated them in two or three days, and then resorted to the parish for assistance. It was just that the parishes should apply to be allowed to pay those pensions; and there would be a provision in the bill to enable such persons as he had alluded to, to save themselves from the temptation of squandering their allowances, by permitting them to receive their pensions by the week from their parishes. A great burden was at present thrown on parishes in the persons of those who had no settlement at all in this country, natives of Ireland, Scotland, &c. At present these persons were committed as vagrants. It would be a provision in his bill, that the magistrates should have the power to pass them to the sea-port nearest their home, without committing them.—Such was a slight sketch of the objects which the professed measures had in view; and the house would observe, that they tended rather to amend the administration of the laws than to alter the system itself.

A bill, embracing these points, has been brought in, and is in progress through Parliament.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

FEB. 27.—This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when sentence of death was passed on fourteen prisoners, two of whom were for forgery. Seven were ordered to be transported for life; twelve for fourteen years; thirty-five for seven years, and fifty-four to various other punishments.

March 1.—This morning, about six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Wheater, grocer, No. 460, Strand,

Strand. The flames raged with such fury, that, at half-past eight o'clock, the houses of Mr. Wheater, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Buckingham, and Mr. Rowley, with incalculable property, were destroyed; and six others in Hewitt's-court nearly gutted. Mrs. Wheater, with Tasker and Sturgeon, both shopmen, perished in the flames.

4.—Great Britain, and various parts of the continent, were visited by a most destructive tempest.

12.—A meeting of Mr. Waithman's friends was this day held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of returning that gentleman to Parliament at the next election.

—— Count Munster filed an affidavit this day in Chancery, calling upon the Princess of Wales to produce a document, relative to 15,000l. which she lent to her brother the late Duke of Brunswick.

14.—Intelligence was received this day from the United States of America, that in the State Navy-yard are the frames of ten line-of-battle-ships, and ten frigates, and a variety of other materials forming the dreadful apparatus of war.

16.—This day, a resolution passed the House of Commons, authorising the issue of one million sterling, for the purpose of building new churches in England and Wales.

18.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of raising an establishment for the extension of religious instruction; and affording the means of sacred worship for seamen in the port of London.

Same day, a dinner was given to between two and three hundred gentlemen of the *Hebrew* nation, supporters of the Jews' hospital; when the subscriptions amounted to about 1000l.

20.—Intelligence of the 9th instant from Frankfort states, that constitutions are arranging throughout Germany; and, by degrees, the representative system will be organized without trouble or noise.

23.—This day, a meeting of the inhabitant householders, electors of Westminster, took place in Palace-yard, for the purpose of considering how best to accelerate the obtaining of that only certain safe-guard to liberty and property—a full, equal, and constitutional representation of the people in Parliament.

THE TEMPEST OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

On the evening of this day, the metropolis was visited by a storm more violent than any we remember for some years past. The wind began to blow from south to south-west, about eight o'clock, a perfect hurricane, accompanied with rain, and at times with lightning, and raged with increasing fury until near one, when a temporary abatement took place, which was followed by occasional squalls till between three and four o'clock. This tremendous storm was productive of considerable damage and loss of lives in various parts of the town.—As Mr. Kinnaird, one of the magistrates of the Thames Police, was sitting in his back-parlour, at his house in Holborn, with Mrs. Kinnaird and his two daughters, a stack of chimneys fell in upon them: they had just a moment's time for escape. The assistant also, who was sitting in the counting house, narrowly escaped with his life.—At half-past ten o'clock, the cook, footman, housemaid, lady's maid, and chair-woman, of Lady Hayes, of Somerset-street, had just sat down to supper, when the door-bell was rung: the footman had only proceeded a short distance along the passage, when he was alarmed by a tremendous crash. He ran back, but was unable to proceed farther than the end of the passage, for, where the kitchen had stood for a moment before, was now one mass of ruins: a wall, forty feet high, had fell on the kitchen, (which was in the yard.) Exertions were instantly made to clear away the ruins, and the body of Mary Marentie, the cook, was taken out, with the head crushed to atoms, and the body disfigured almost beyond identity: the bodies of Smith and Dinch were also dug out, and some signs of life were apparent, although they were most dangerously bruised.—Mr. Short, a builder, had two houses almost finished near the turnpike-gate, in the New Cut, Lambeth, both of which fell about eight o'clock.—The wall of the old building on the eastern side of the avenue to the Strand Bridge, fell down with a dreadful crash.—An iron tube, twenty feet in height, affixed to Mr. Bryant's hat-manufactory, in Westminster, for the purpose of conveying away the smoke, was blown down.—The entire roof of a house in King-street, Borough, was blown in, and the fabric was otherwise materially injured.—The house of Mr. Thatcher, 18, Union-street, Chelsea, experienced a similar fate: Mr. Thatcher, who was seated by his fire-side, reading, was buried in the ruins. He was got out alive, but seriously injured.—The lead on the top of the *Courier* office, in the Strand, was completely torn off; and a piece of lead, upwards of two cwt. was blown from the roof of Surgeons'-hall, Lincoln's Inn fields.—At the east end of the town several shells of houses, with some nearly finished, but of slight construction, were levelled with the ground; and several trees were blown down in St. James's Park, and in other quarters.—The roof of a house in Pander-street, Mary-le-bone, was blown off; but one person only was hurt, though there were nine sleeping in the garret.—Stretton's ale-brewery was partly unroofed, and much mischief occasioned by the rubbish falling on sky-lights, &c.—

&c.—The upper part of the house, 92, Well-street, was blown in.—Part of a stack of chimneys was blown down in Wardour-street; which fell on the head of Mr. Rickettson, of Broad-street, St. James's: he was carried home in a state of insensibility.—A stack of chimneys was blown off a public-house in Cecil-court, St. Martin's-lane.—Several chimneys were blown down in Denmark-court, in the Strand: one of which fell on the opposite side, and smashed the whole of the windows.—One of the chimney-pots on the house of Mr. Stancy fell down the chimney into the parlour. while the family were at supper.—Two old houses in Peter's-lane, Cow-cross, one of which a poor family occupied, the other was unoccupied, were blown down as low as the first floor: the inmates escaped unhurt.—Another old house in Fogwell-court, Charter-house-lane, was blown down; it was unoccupied except by an old woman, who lived in the cellar, and who was afterwards dug out, nearly suffocated from the dust.—The roof of the Bagnigge-wells tea-room was blown off; and all the garden fences and paling along Church-row, St. Pancras, were blown down.—Several of the mail coaches did not arrive till two hours beyond their usual time, and many of the heavy coaches were four hours later than usual. The Taunton mail was repeatedly delayed, in consequence of the road being blockaded by trees that had been blown down.—A man, on board a Gravesend packet, was blown overboard; and two men were drowned in the Thames at Blackfriars bridge.

The storm appears to have commenced in the north. On Tuesday evening it blew at Edinburgh a most violent gale from the westward. The following are some of its effects in the country:—

The Portsmouth coach was overturned near Salisbury, but no serious injury occurred.

On the way from Exeter to Bath, not less than 200 apple-trees, and an equal number of other trees, many of a large size, were found blown down on Thursday morning.

The horses of Mr. Brick's waggon, from Exeter to Bristol, took fright at the lightning, and the waggon was precipitated over the bridge on the river Cullum, a mile from Collumpton: one horse was lost, the other seven saved; but a man, his wife, and son, were drowned. The waggon was carried by the current under the main arch of the bridge, and soon sunk.

At Canterbury, the evening commenced with boisterous wind and dreadful thunder. The lightning struck the summit of Ash Church spire, which was set on fire, and menaced the destruction of the church and village: but an engine, from Sandwich, soon stopped the conflagration.

At Leicester, the storm was severely felt.

At Loughborough, the shock of an earthquake was experienced, as well as the surrounding villages, between one and two on Thursday morning, which, with the wind, destroyed a new meeting-house.

The mail-coach from Portsmouth to Bristol was overthrown between Fareham and Southampton.

One of the chimneys of Carlisle-gaol was blown down by the violence of the wind, whereby one of the debtors was severely injured on the head.

The Worcester mail-coach was overturned on Broadway-hill, in consequence of the horses taking fright.

In Bath and its neighbourhood, the storm raged with tremendous fury—thunder, lightning, hail, rain, and wind: in various parts of the city, houses were partly unroofed; the vane on the Abbey-tower was blown down; a newly erected wall, of 130 feet in length, levelled with the ground; and the river overflowed its banks; innumerable trees were rooted up in Mells-park, and some in Orchardleigh-park; Farmborough Church was unroofed, and two of the turrets blown down.

At Oxford, trees were torn up by the roots, and houses unroofed.

At Gloucester, one of the battlements of the cathedral was thrown down.

Much damage was done at Banbury and its neighbourhood; many thatched houses, barns, &c. being entirely stript of their coverings. Numerous trees were torn up by the roots, and several buildings were blown to the ground.

The storm did considerable damage to the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury, by stripping many tons of lead off the upper roof, and blowing down many of the coping-stones, &c.

The tempest made considerable havoc among the shipping on the coast; in many places the shores have been literally covered with wrecks and timbers, and many lives have been lost:—At Ramsgate, a collier, laden, struck against the East Pier, by which four of her crew were drowned. The confusion that took place in the outer harbour during the raging of the storm is beyond description. Three transports from Calais, with 400 invalids, which were unable to make Dover harbour, came in here, and have received severe damage. The troops were safely landed.—Upwards of 100 feet of the parapet wall on the east pier was knocked down by the brig striking against it, and by the violence of the waves beating over.—The night was exceedingly dark, and the flashes of lightning added to its horrors.

At Weymouth, a French ship, belonging to Havre, was lost on Portland-beach, and all on board perished; nine of the bodies have

have been washed on shore, dreadfully mangled.

At Portsmouth, about five o'clock, a severe gale of wind commenced from the southward. It acted with such irresistible power upon the sea, that the tide rose five feet higher than the ordinary spring-tides, and maintained that height three hours, after it should have ebbed: it was high-water between nine and ten, and so continued until midnight; and, by passing and destroying its accustomed bounds (in some parts to full half a mile in extent), property to a vast amount was destroyed. The buildings between the Round Tower and the Point are either in ruins, washed away, or their foundations undermined: the water was two feet above the pavement in Point-street: the damage done to property in the cellars and lower rooms was very great. Several small buildings next the harbour's mouth, were washed away; with the steps at the Sally-ports, and their platforms; and the slaughter-house wharf was much damaged. The sea made a complete breach through the beach at Southsea, between the Castle and Lumps Fort, and inundated the Common and Old Morass, where a farm-house has been many years standing, the inmates of which had scarcely time to save themselves.—Horsey Island was entirely overflowed, and fifteen sheep were drowned there.—All the arable land near Lumps Fort was likewise inundated, and thirteen acres of wheat on the farm of Mr. Gain, jun. were instantly washed up.—A building, about 350 yards from the shore, full of seed-potatoes, was washed down by the violence of the waves. —The Haslar shore presents a surprising instance of the massive weight and power of agitated water, where two extensive breaches are made in that solid-stone sea-wall (erected for the protection of the hospital), and the ponderous stones and masonry work, of seventy tons weight, were thrown down level with the sea-shore. The water extended to Haslar barracks, the mess-room of which was overflowed.

Six vessels were on shore between Gorleston and Lowestoft; the crews saved. One vessel is sunk in Yarmouth roads, and the crew lost.

Most of the vessels in the Downs, after they had carried away their masts or lost their anchors, endeavoured to run into the North Sea; but many of them were driven on shore in the neighbourhood of Ramsgate.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George the Martyr's, Queen's-square, T. W. Cloggett, esq. of Clapham-rise, to Miss Julia Trower.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Holmes, esq. of Whitefriars, to Miss Ogle.

W. Plaiskel, esq. to Miss Caldcleugh, of Broad Green House, Surrey.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Wm. Stranger, to Miss Waite.

At the same place, William Symonds, esq. to Eliz. Mary, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Carteret.

At St. George the Martyr's, the Rev. John Hammon, B.A. of Albury, Herts, to Miss Hammond, of Queen-square.

At St. George the Martyr's, S. W. Cattley, esq. to Miss Toulmin.

At Finchley, Mr. Thomas Reece, of Whitechapel, to Miss Harding, of Finchley.

At Rotherhithe, Mr. John Long, to Mrs. Sarah Blight.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, G. V. Oughton, esq. to Miss Dunbar.

At Hackney, W. Medley, esq. of Lower Connaught Place, to Miss Needham.

At St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, W. S. Arney, esq. of Enfield, to Miss Clarkson.

At Thames Ditton, the Rev. Alexander Houstoun, rector of Harley, to Miss Ellis.

At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Mr. William Price, of the Minorics, to Miss Emma Balfour.

At Rotherhithe, B. Biles, esq. of Blandford, to Miss Louch.

S. P. Wright, esq. of Wood-green, Tottenham, to Miss Harrison, of Kentish-town.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. James Townsend, rector of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, to Miss Hainbrough, of Hereford-street.

At Deptford, Mr. George Pyne, of Woolwich, to Miss Jane Denne.

Viscount Newport, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford, to Georgiana Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe.

At St. Pancras, Mr W. Kemp, of Serle's-place, Carey-street, to Miss Kennerley, of Seymour-place.

By special licence, Sir Charles Engleton Kent, bart. to Lady Sophia Lygon, sister to the present Earl of Beauchamp.

As St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. F. Farmer, surgeon, of Oxford-street, to Miss Langford.

J. W. Wallack, esq. of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, to Miss Johnstone.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson, to Miss Brooke, of Mere hall, Cheshire.

At Wandsworth, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, of Godalming, to Miss Driver.

At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, W. H. Fielde, esq. to Miss Pybus.

Dr. Anderson, to Miss Pycroft, late of Wanstead.

At St. George the Martyr's, Queen's-square, W. L. Lowndes, esq. to Miss Cox.

The Rev. G. Butler, D.D. head-master of Harrow-school, to Miss Gray, of Wanbly-park, Middlesex.

The Rev. T. R. Walne, of Wilby, Suffolk, to Miss Gimingham, of Walworth.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Barkworth, esq. of Hull, to Miss Boulderson, of John-street, Bedford-row.

Mr.

Mr. Harrison, of Oxford-street, to Miss Hitchcock, of Horley, Oxfordshire.

DIED.

Merelina, the wife of N. C. Tindal, esq. of Brunswick-square.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Key*, deeply lamented by her family and friends.

On his passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta, *Joseph*, second son of E. J. Collett, esq. M.P. Southwark.

At Pentonville, 32, *Mrs. Jones*, wife of Mr. S. J. of Barnard's-Inn, attorney at law, and daughter of A. Parkin, esq.

In Greenwich Road, *Mrs. Adamson*.

At Highgate, 87, *Robert Webster, esq.*

In Skinner-street, *Mr. Poole*.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Charlotte Hussey*, of Burwost, Sussex.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. John Clarke, of Fleet-street, much respected by all who knew her.

At Walworth, 72, deeply regretted by his numerous relations and friends, *Mr. Joseph Towle*.

In Bruton-street, 94, *Mr. C. Rhodes, esq.*

W. Holmes, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Carey-street, of Typhus-fever, 20, *William*, the eldest son of G. Taylor, esq. of St. Helen's Auckland, in the county of Durham; and, of the same complaint, caught by anxious and unremitting attendance on his brother, *George*, the second son, aged 19.

At Richmond, Surrey, 78, *Mrs. Meymott*, wife of W. M. esq. to whom she had been married fifty-seven years.

At Bombay, *W. Kennedy, esq.* of Hollywood-house, near Belfast.

In Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, 54, *Mrs. Black*, leaving six children to deplore the loss of an affectionate mother.

In King-street, Covent-garden, *Mr. F. Lonsdale*.

In the Haymarket, *Mr. W. L. White*.

At Kentish-town, 76, *William Wilmot, esq.* clerk to the commissioners of sewers, for Westminster.

At Newington, 81, *Mr. Mark Haddock*.

In Upper Montagu-street, 44, *Margaret*, wife of E. A. Butcher, esq.

At Camberwell, *Dr. Andrew High*, late Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the Island of Ceylon.

At Windsor, 86, *Mrs. Henly*, universally respected.

At Bromley, 46, *John Cowell, esq.* of Bygrave, Herts, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

At Norbiton, Kingston, Surrey, 61, *John Beale, esq.*

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Harriet Brown*, sister to Sir Stamford Raffles.

At Brompton, 66, *Lieut. Colonel Herbert Lloyd*.

In Salisbury-square, 81, *Mrs. Elizabeth Bardin*.

In Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, 20, *Mr. J. H. Hartnell*.

Mrs. Roberts, of Montagu-square.

In Southampton-row, Russell-square, 85, *Mrs. Catherine Totton*; who passed her long life in the uniform exercise of every moral, religious, and social virtue.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, *Alexander Farquharson, esq.* late of Welham, Notts.

At Chelsea, 63, *Charles Lindegreen, esq.* —84, *Samuel Cotes, esq.*

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Lady Impey*, relict of Sir Elijah Impey, knt.

Lately on his passage to Ceylon, *the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Erskine*, youngest son of Lord Erskine. He served throughout the campaigns in Spain; and also at the battle of Waterloo, where he had his left arm carried off by a cannon-ball. As he lay bleeding upon the ground, the Prussian trumpets being heard at a distance, he seized his hat with his remaining shattered arm, and, waving it round him, cheered his companions amidst the dying and the dead.

In India, *Captain Henry Fitzclarence*, second son of the Duke of Clarence, and aid-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings.

Mr. Hickman, late a quarter-master in the 15th light dragoons.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Gen. Edmund Fanning*.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the *Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie*.

Louisa Catherine, wife of F. R. Holdworth, esq. of Clapham-rise.

In Three Crown-court, Southwark, *Mr. Richard West, sen.*

At Low Layton, *Elizabeth*, wife of R. Adams, esq.

At Tottenham, 65, *John Burbidge, esq.*

At Tunbridge Wells, of a rapid decline, 28, *John Viscount Kilburne*, eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow.

In Lady Gray's Passage, Southwark, 107, *Mary-Ann Murphey*.

At Sydenham, Kent, 82, *H. French, M.D.*

At Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, *Mary*, wife of E. B. Long, esq.

In Tavistock-place, *Ellen*, youngest daughter of F. Parry, esq.

In the Strand, *Lieut. Charles M'Lasen*.

In South Audley-street, *Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Berkeley*, brother to the late Earl Berkeley.

At Berwick-house, Salop, *the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Frances Fielding*, daughter of the late Viscount Fielding.

In Paris, the *lady* of Lieut.-General Knollys, leaving a husband and eight children to deplore her loss.

At Paddington, 71, *Mrs. Wood*.

The *Right Hon. Lady Caroline Wrottesley*, wife of Sir John Wrottesley, bart. and eldest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

At Fulham, *John Druce, esq.*

At Layton, 98, *Mr. Joseph Hibbert*, of Jewry-street.

At Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, in consequence

consequence of a fall from his horse, *Richard Meyler*, *esq. M.P.* for Winchester.

Lately, 72, the *Right Hon. Lady Mary Ker*, sister of the late Duke of Roxburgh.

At Edinburgh, *Hector Macneill*, *esq.* author of "Will and Jean," "the Waes O'War," and a variety of other productions. We hope to be enabled to give some further account of this gentleman.

At Bromley, 60, *John Gifford*, *esq.* for many years one of the police magistrates, Worship-street. This gentleman was the author of a variety of literary works, amongst which a History of France, in five volumes, quarto; and a History of the Political Life of Mr. Pitt, in three volumes, quarto, are not the least conspicuous. He has been usually considered the editor of the Antijacobin Review, from its commencement in 1806.

At Mile-end-road, 69, *John Woodcock*, *esq.* sincerely regretted.

At Avranchés, in France, *Lieut. Wm. Cartwright*, R.N.

In Hunter-street, Kent-road, 19, *Mr. William Woodrow*, an affectionate son.

At Gibraltar, 53, *Joseph Larcom*, *esq.* late a captain in the navy, and naval commissioner of the island of Malta.

In George-street, Adelphi, *Mrs. Amelia Lyte*; a rare model of the tenderest affections.

John Nixon, *esq.* late of Basinghall-street; well known as a drawer of landscapes, and as a merchant and special-juryman, in the City.

Lieut.-Colonel George Robertson, late of the Canadian fencibles.

At Cambay, in the East Indies, the *Rev. John Rawlins*, chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, 24, *Robert*, second son of Alex. Balmanno, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. S. LOCKE, D.D. to the rectory of Hilgay, Norfolk.

Rev. W. COLLETT, to the rectory of Egmere, with the vicarage of Holkham.

Rev. G. CADWELL, M.A. to the rectory of Stanley Regis, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr. LAWSON, to the perpetual curacy of Needham Market.

Rev. C. KING, to the rectory of Witchampton, Dorset.

Rev. G. TREWEEKE, to the vicarage of St. Minver, Cornwall.

Rev. C. Hodgson, to the rectory of St. Tudy, Cornwall.

Rev. W. H. HOLWORTHY, to the vicarage of Earlham, with Bowthorpe annexed.

Rev. J. PALMER, M.A. to the rectory of Peldon, Essex.

Rev. W. WARD, to the rectory of Great Horkesley, Essex.

Rev. G. W. Thomas MILNER, to the rectory of Larling, Norfolk.

Rev. J. S. PRATT, LLB. to the vicarage of Maxey, with the vicarage of St. John Baptist, Peterborough.

Rev. W. MITCHELL, to the perpetual curacy of Bylaugh, Norfolk.

Rev. O. S. REYNOLDS, to the rectory of Boulge, with the rectory of Debach annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. HOLLAND, to a prebend in Chichester Cathedral.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE late William Russell, esq. was born at Birmingham, on the 11th Nov. 1740. He was formerly concerned in the exportation of the manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield to Russia, Spain, and the United States of America; with which last country, his family before him had been long connected. The records of the town of Birmingham will bear witness to the numerous objects of public interest to which his efforts were directed; such as the improvements of the adjacent roads, the better paving of the streets, the erecting an hospital, and forming a public library. On all affairs of importance, he took a diligent and zealous part; and such was his ability as a speaker, and his knowledge as a man of business, that he was frequently invited to preside at the meetings of his townsmen. For many years, he was an active magistrate for the county of Worcester; as (some time after his marriage, which took place in 1763,) he had fixed his residence in that county, at Showell-green, within two miles of Birmingham.

Mr. Russell was rendered more particularly conspicuous by his strenuous and undaunted support of civil and religious liberty, his efforts to assist in obtaining the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and his intimacy with that great philosopher and most excellent man, Dr. Priestley; who, in his memoirs, published in 1806, page 94, thus speaks of Mr. Russell: "On my removal to Birmingham, commenced my intimacy with Mr. W. Russell, whose public spirit and zeal in every good cause can hardly be exceeded; my obligations to him were various and constant, so as not to be estimated by sums of money. At his proposal, I doubt not, some of the heads of the congregation made me a present of two-hundred pounds, to assist me in my Theological publications;" and, page 98, "I have been minister here between seven and eight years, without

out any interruption of my happiness; and for this, I am sensible I am in a great measure indebted to the friendship of Mr. Russell." This friendship exposed Mr. R. to the effects of a spirit of intolerance, then prevalent, and marked him as a victim for party rage, at the riots in Birmingham in 1791, from which he was one of the principal sufferers. During these disturbances, the intrepidity of his character shewed itself on several occasions. By his courage and presence of mind, he preserved his own house from destruction for three days; and only left it, to go to the relief of his family. Had he been supported by the magistrates, as he earnestly solicited from the commencement of the riots, there is scarcely a doubt, but almost all the mischief that ensued, would have been prevented. His house being burnt, he repaired with his family to London, and immediately waited on Mr. Pitt, to claim the interference of government. He frequently spoke of this interview, as evincing, on the part of Mr. Pitt, a desire to restore tranquillity, and grant indemnity to the sufferers.

Shortly after the riots, Mr. R. retired from business, and lived for some time in the vicinity of Gloucester; but, not being able to bring the extensive concerns he had carried on in America to a satisfactory conclusion, and having considerable claims on the state of Maryland, for paternal property detained during the American war, he resolved to visit that country; and accordingly embarked with his family, two daughters and a son, in Aug. 1794. He did not, however, arrive in America till September 1795; having been taken prisoner, soon after sailing from Falmouth, by a French squadron, and detained in Brest harbour, notwithstanding the immediate intercession of the American minister. Many interesting circumstances might be related respecting his capture, detention, and subsequent stay for a few months in France; but this would be going beyond the bounds of the present sketch. It would also be transgressing the limits prescribed, to enlarge on his residence in America, where he continued almost five years; and was gratified by the notice of the most distinguished characters there, and chiefly by that of the founder of American independence. This illustrious hero he visited at Mount Vernon, after he had retired there from public life. A friendly intercourse followed between them, and several of General Washington's letters remain amongst Mr. R.'s papers.

Mr. Russell's family being less partial to America than himself, he complied with their desire to return to England, but determined himself to take France in his way, to visit an estate which had been assigned to him by an American gentleman, who was largely indebted to him. There he intended to remain only a few months; but, war breaking out, he was prevented from joining his family in England; and, though he was beyond the age of the proscription then issued against the English, (May 1802,) yet all the favour he could obtain, was permission to retire to his property in Normandy, where he continued during the whole war, only disturbed by some occasional alarms as to his personal safety. His benevolent disposition procured him, in the neighbourhood, the appellation of "Le pere des pauvres." The situation he was in afforded him, indeed, the means of being extensively useful amongst the surrounding poor, who had very scanty means of relief from their great distress: of this distress, he was accustomed to draw a most feeling picture. On the return of peace, Mr. R. hastened to revisit his native country, where he landed on Oct. 26th, 1814. He was now seventy-four years of age; and, though his day of activity was over, yet he retained, in a surprising manner, that strength of constitution, and vigour of intellect, which he formerly enjoyed. Had there been no other obstacle, his increased deafness would alone have prevented him from again entering into public life; at the same time, that it essentially curtailed those social pleasures, he was so well qualified to partake of, and to impart; but he never permitted the mortifying consequences of this infirmity to depress his spirits; his convivial powers were still great; and, by a constant and quick attention to the lips of persons speaking, he had learnt to comprehend what was said, with surprising facility.

As the power and inclination to occupy himself in the busy concerns of life diminished, he betook himself with more ardour to the comforts of religion; and rejoiced incessantly that he had been alive to them in his earliest youth, as well as through all the varying scenes which had succeeded. He was a great advocate for family devotion, which he constantly practised; and now employed much of his time in composing a set of prayers for this purpose, of which he had a few manuscript copies made for his particular friends. Never did truer piety emanate from a more entire conviction of the truth of Christianity, and a more absolute dependence on its promises. This was strikingly apparent on the bed of death: when all around him was fading away, and he himself gradually, but certainly, withdrawing from existence, he was at this moment not only resigned and complacent, but joyful; firmly persuaded he was about to undergo a happy change, and that the assurance would be verified in his case, as in that of all mankind, that Jesus Christ was the resurrection and the life.

Since his return from France, he had spent

spent more than three years in the bosom of his family and friends; who, while they deeply lament his loss, reflect with satisfaction on the tranquillity of his latter days, and especially his last moments. His illness was short; and, fortunately, attended with little bodily pain. He expired Jan 26th; and was buried in the family vault at St. Phillip's church, Birmingham, Feb. 3; but very few of his former friends survived to follow him to his grave.

Feb. 12, 1818. T. R.

WILLIAM TODD JONES.

W. T. Jones, of Ross-Trevor, esq. was formerly member of Parliament for Lisburn, his native town. This respected gentleman had, on Sunday, dined with Mr. Martin, of Milbroney; he had just stepped into his carriage in the evening, accompanied by Dr. John Bingham and a young clergyman, to return to Ross-Trevor, when, unhappily, the horses suddenly took fright, ran off, and overturned the carriage. In the fall, Mr. Jones received a severe contusion, which was soon succeeded by a profuse hemorrhage from the nostrils. Every remedy which medical skill could suggest was applied, but in vain.

Farewell! friend of old Ireland!—Farewell, generous, gay, and gallant soul, plumed as that spirit of thine was by a certain romance of disposition, which thy enemies (for a man so resolute in right must have enemies,) denominated eccentricity, but which rendered thee the more attractive to thy friends, and gave a sprightly zest and constant freshness to thy character. Farewell to him; who, with stability of principle, and incorruptible patriotism, united a brilliancy of wit, and gracefulness of manner, politeness, affability, gaiety, good-humored drollery, every thing that could charm the fancy, or render the quickly-passing moments delightful: to him, who made way through the world with head erect, and heart expanded, enjoying life in spite of the terrors of the times; in despite of open persecution and secret obloquy; and meeting death as it encountered him, in the very midst and flush of this enjoyment, with manly resolution, and with an endearing sympathy for the distress and despair of those around him, rather than feeling, or fearful, for his own situation.

Farewell to the man of honest heart and clean hands, of moral, political, and animal courage; of argument to convince, of tongue to persuade, and of arm to chastise those, of whatever rank or degree, who would add insult to their injuries against the country, and calumniate where they were not able to corrupt; to the man, who, in his memorable answer to Lord Charlemont, commenced a new era of public opinion, struck the first noble blow at the talisman of Protestant ascendancy; which, from that hour, shrunk from its gigantic magnitude, so imposing on public opinion; and, when thus stoutly challenged, was found to be a spectre, contrived to bring a whole people, by a religious pretext, into a political dominancy and a civil bondage; in place of that equal and just regimen, from which alone, abundance, extensive commerce, and riches, would flow to the whole empire, to honour the giver, to bless the receiver, and to the common advantage of the governors and the governed.

Farewell to him who went into Parliament without enlisting himself for mercenary or party purposes, preserving, in plain, prompt, unpremeditated eloquence, dictated by the intellect of the heart, that strong individuality of character which his countenance expressed, and to which his conduct corresponded; to him, who went out of Parliament unpurchased and unpurchasable, unable to breathe longer a stagnant and polluted air, and longing to inhale the pure atmosphere of the nation, leaving the administrators of the Irish Constitution to become its annihilators, in the presence of that people for whom it was framed, and in his presence, by whose energy and matchless eloquence it had been re-created and restored.

Farewell to him, like the Irish wolf-dog, "so affectionate when stroked, so fierce when provoked,"—a race now extinct, and whose place has been filled by a breed begot between the blood-hound and the spaniel; at one time hunting the people, and at another time crouching for a crust beneath the tables of the great.

Farewell, thou true and devoted Irishman!—devoted to thy native land, as it once was, and as it still may be;—devoted to her ancient history, to her proud genealogies;—devoted to her now wretched population, for their misfortunes, (that which repels others,) for their wrongs, as well as their rights; for their excellent, intellectual, and moral qualities, smothered under centuries of misgovernment, until ending, at last, in an habitual degradation of character, now, I trust, in a course of reform and renovation.

Farewell to him, of whom it may be repeated, which was said of a patriotic and chivalrous Scotchman,—"That he was a learned, gallant, honest, and every way well-accomplished gentleman; and, if ever a man proposes to serve and merit well of his country, let him place his courage, zeal, and consistency, as a pattern before him, and think himself sufficiently applauded and rewarded if he obtained the character of being like Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun." Such was William Todd Jones, who was ever ready to lose his life in order to serve his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.

Farewell, for ever!—no—we shall meet again. W. D. *Cabin-Hill.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WE are sorry to observe, that deaths, through want, from the improper neglect and unfeeling carelessness of parish-officers, are continually occurring in various parts of the kingdom: a case of this sort lately happened at Stainland. James Raingley, a pauper, at the advanced age of seventy-three, not being able to procure a sufficient allowance from the parish to support nature, sunk under his accumulated misery. The coroner's verdict,—*died of want.*

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Wheatley, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Gibbon, to Miss Brown.—Mr. Castlehow, to Miss Bland.—Mr. Dixon, to Mrs. Starke.—At North Shields, Mr. T. Alnwick, to Miss Thompson.—At Gainsford, the Rev. J. W. Sinclair, to Miss Bligh.—At Wallsend, Mr. Methwin, to Miss Horsley.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. J. Chapman, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Craggs, to Miss Simpson.—At Whitby, Mr. John Mennell, to Miss Hayes.—At Falkton, Mr. W. Nesfield, to Miss Walker.—Mr. G. Welborn, to Miss Nesfield.—At Old Painshaw, Mr. Wilson, to Mrs. Mowbray.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Milne, to Mrs. Thompson.—At Sunderland, Mr. Shirwen, to Miss Taylor.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Clarke.—42, Miss Elliot.—62, Mr. Somerville.—93, Mrs. More.—97, Mrs. Ryllie.—78, Mr. R. Lowes.—34, Mr. John Barkas.—53, Mr. T. Hewson.—27, Mrs. Bradshaw.—52, Mr. R. Turnbull.—66, Mrs. Jackson.—48, Mrs. Jenkinson.—53, Mrs. Thomas.—Mrs. Thew.—Mr. Brockett.—Miss Kidd.—Mrs. Doeg.—Miss Douglas.—Mrs. Robson.—93, Mr. W. Ellison.

At North Shields, Mrs. Cook.—82, Mr. John Thompson.—Mrs. Dewey.—65, Mrs. Pollock.—Mr. T. Burnett.—60, Mr. A. Davison.—Mr. R. Spain.—Mr. Weatherstone.—34, Mrs. Snowdon.—101, *Mrs. Macdonald.*—69, Mr. Lisle.—60, Mrs. Clarke.—45, Mr. A. Grieves.—79, Mrs. Boulton.—85, Mrs. Humphries.—64, much and deservedly respected, Mr. T. Haig, schoolmaster.—At Brinkburn New House, Mr. J. Donkin.—At Askew, 73, W. Prest, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, 76, Mrs. Stevenson.—76, Mrs. Pallister.—78, Mrs. Renney.—74, Mrs. Aughton, much respected.—At Spital, Mr. John Crosby.—At Sandhoe, 95, Mr. T. Bewick.—At Haughton, 90, Michael Hardcastle, esq. much respected.—At Bishopauckland, 103, *Hannah Robinson.*—Miss Welford.—At Tanfield, 91, Mr. W. Cowing.—At Whitburn, B. R. Tathwell, esq.—At Sunderland, 75, Mr. John Watson.—68, Mr. Coates.—23, Mrs. Hunter.—91, *Mrs. Mary Usher.*—At Darlington, 72, Mr. T. Farrow.—77, justly esteemed, John Horsley, M.D.—82, Mrs. Smith.—Miss Briggs.—20, Mr. John Sparke.—At South Shields, 69, Mr. H. Marwood.—72, Mrs. Milburn.—At Berwick, 48, Mr. J. Cairns.—79, James Heard.—49, Mr. R. Baldwin.—64, Mrs. Snont.

At Durham, 71, Mrs. Ellen Harbert.—79, Mrs. R. Bowman.—63, Mr. W. Thompson, much respected.—74, Mr. John Burlison.—36, Mrs. Stowey.—At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Milne, wife of the late Rev. Robert Milne, of Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The spirit of political independence, which has so long slumbered in the romantic regions of the lakes, seems to have arisen from its bed of sloth with considerable energy and animation. The spirited mountaineers begin to find, that the only remedy for the insult of being bartered for and sold like cattle in a pen at Smithfield, is to think, to act, and choose for themselves. Sad experience has now convinced them, that wealth, however loaded with titles, is not wisdom; and, that in no other way can their liberties and independence be preserved, than by sending such men to the great council of the nation as shall literally and truly *represent* both them and their opinions. As fellow-labourers in the great cause of county and national independence, we heartily wish them success.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. W. Scott, to Mrs. Mossop.—At Kendal, Mr. Wardell, to Miss Hodgson.—At Carlisle, Mr. F. Murphy, to Miss Bell.—Mr. Dodd, to Miss Atkins.—Mr. J. Ward, to Miss Irving.—Mr. Lythgoe, to Miss Irving.—Mr. Craig, to Miss M'Carthey.—At Workington, Mr. H. Curwen, to Miss Onterside.—At Wigton, Mr. R. Burnes, to Miss Spark.—At Holm Cultram, Mr. W. Glaister, to Miss Osmotherly.—At Gateshead, Mr. Henderson, to Miss Spencer.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Stokoe.—At Dearham, Mr. Mawson, to Miss Lawson.—Mr. Nixon, to Miss Lawson.—At Penrith, Mr. Brough, to Miss E. Birkett.—At Harrington, Capt. Ditchburn, to Miss Charters.

Died.] At Carlisle, 72, Mrs. Graham.—63, Mr. T. Shepherd.—31, Mr. D. Sowerby.—71, Mr. T. Norman.

At Wigton, 84, much respected, Thomas Porter, esq.—Mrs. T. Foster.—Mrs. Finlison.—63, Mrs. Barnes.—84, Mrs. Atkinson.—At Dalston-hall, 64, Mrs. Wilson.—At Petteril Cork, 99, Mrs. Pearson.—At Gateshead, 78, Mr. T. Reay.—Mrs. Scott.—66, Mr. E. Streat, attorney.—40, Miss Foster.—At Ailshead, 74, Mrs. Donald.—At Quarry-hill, 88, Miss Jane Marshall.—At Kirkby-moorside, 73, Mr. John Petch, attorney.

attorney-at-law.—At Dameside, near Carlisle, Robert Thornton, who, after wandering from place to place in search of work as a cotton-spinner, and not finding any, died literally of want.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 28th ult. the steam-propelled engine employed to convey coals on the railway of the colliery of J. C. Brandling, esq. near Leeds, burst with a tremendous explosion, and the person having the care of it was blown to pieces. We regret exceedingly these accidents, which are always productive of much mischief, not only in the destruction of human life, but in obstructing the progress of genuine science and practical economy. It appears, from the coroner's inquest, that no blame attaches to any one but the unfortunate person who lost his life by his obstinate temerity in confining the safety-valves, so that the extra pressure, beyond fifty-five pounds to the square inch, as directed by Mr. Blenkinsop, could not escape. Had this person paid proper attention to the orders which he received, no accident would have happened: we trust, that those gentlemen, and others who employ steam-engines, will be more careful, for the future, to select men more steady and competent to the management of this powerful agent.

Married.] At York, Mr. James Cundall, to Miss Marerson.—Mr. T. Threlkeld, to Mrs. Russell, both of Leeds.—At Leeds, Mr. John Repton, to Miss Lapage.—Mr. T. Pearson, to Miss South.—Mr. John Theckwray, to Miss Atkinson.—Mr. Cowgill, to Miss Wright.—At Sheffield, Mr. Farrington, to Miss Guest.—Mr. Holbert, to Mrs. Shaw.—At Scarborough, Mr. T. George, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. W. Johnson, of Calverly, to Miss Stead.—At Dewsbury, Mr. Terry, to Miss Nettleton.—At Birstall, Mr. Popplewell, to Miss Frith.—At Hull, Mr. Wm. Oxtoby, to Miss Burton.—Mr. Holiday, to Miss Parrot.—Mr. Gardiner, to Miss Gill.—Mr. Mapplebede, to Mrs. Grant.—Mr. Myers, to Miss Coultas.—Mr. Barnsby, to Miss Huzzard.—Capt. Monkman, to Miss Boyle.—Mr. John Shores, to Miss Topping.—Mr. Law, to Mrs. Shields.—At Whitby, Mr. John Mennel, to Miss Hayes.—At Pontefract, Mr. T. Wood, to Miss Cockel.—Mr. Rider, to Mrs. Daniel.—At Malton, Lieut. C. Robinson, to Miss Robinson.—At Bridlington, Mr. R. Fairburn, to Miss Layton.—Mr. Brambles, to Mrs. Jordan.—At Richmond, James Elphinstone, esq. to Miss Smart.—At Brandsburton, Mr. Edmonds, to Miss [illegible]ox.—At Huddersfield, E. Stead, esq. to Mrs. Wrigglesworth.—Mr. Crabtree, to Miss Whitehead.—At Acklom, Mr. W. Brambley, to Mrs. Jordon.—At Beverly, Mr. Taylor, to Miss Hansley.—At Wakefield, Mr. Dawson, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. Jos. Parker, to Miss Mason.—Mr. Smithwaite, to Miss Veevers, of Coal Clough.

Died.] At Richmond, 76, Mr. Cuit, artist.

At Arlow-Lodge, Daniel Pearson, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Shaw, who, in attempting to save a person from drowning, broke his thumb, which produced a locked-jaw, and occasioned his death.—Mr. R. Watson, an active supporter of various establishments for the relief of the poor and the afflicted.—33, Mrs. Moorhouse.—42, Mr. R. Crossland.—35, Mr. John Barker.—19, Mr. W. Banister.—22, Mr. G. Pryor.—38, Mr. W. Taylor.—Mr. John Styring.—Mrs. Humphries.—Mrs. Walton.—Mr. John Walker.

At Barworth, 92, Mrs. Downes.

At Hawknest-farm, 94, Mr. Robert Newsman, much respected.

At Hull, 56, Mrs. Frere.—44, Mr. Jas. Hunt.—80, Mrs. Foster.—37, Mrs. Marshall.—38, Mrs. Kirkins.—84, Mr. Jackson, much respected.—81, Mrs. Slingsby.—68, Mrs. Francis.—75, Mrs. Monday.—59, Mrs. Ann Brown.—Miss Creamer.—77, Mrs. Hunsley.

At Bridlington, 63, Mrs. Hopwood.

At Wellclose-house, near Leeds, Thomas Strother, esq.

At Leeds, 50, Mr. William Crossley.—58, Mr. Horsman.—Mr. John Hall.—69, Mr. John Wilson.—29, Mrs. Musgrave, deservedly respected.—19, Mr. A. Booth.—78, Mr. D. Dawson.—39, Mr. Peter Jackson.—47, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Tingley-house.—Mr. R. Lapage.—Mr. John Sharp.—Mrs. Briggs.—17, Miss Raistrick.

At Huddersfield, J. Dobson, esq. banker.

At Knaresborough, 59, Mr. W. Gilbert.—44, Mr. Henlock.

At Halifax, 67, Mr. Robert Emmett, a man of general benevolence and integrity.

At Pontefract, 51, Miss Sugden.—24, Miss Appleby.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Kendall, to Miss Parkinson.—Mr. C. Wharton, to Miss Walton.—Mr. Parkinson, to Miss Webster.—Mr. Nathan, of London, to Miss Yates.—Mr. Hess, to Miss Sarah Yates.—Mr. Nelson, to Miss Hall.—Capt. Joy, to Miss Knowles.—At Rochdale, R. Whitehead, esq. to Mrs. Townsend.—Mr. Hopwood, to Miss Pilling.—At Walton-church, Mr. Crowther, to Miss Astley.—Mr. Roskell, to Miss Whittle.—At Wharton-church, J. G. Bennett, esq. to Miss Salmon.—At Bolton, Mr. J. Bamber, to Miss Seddon.—At Salford, Mr. E. Oldham, to Miss Lockwood.—At Bankside, James Heyworth, esq. to Miss Ormerod.—At Prestwich, Mr. Joseph Rushton, to Miss Hardman.—At Holme-firth, Mr. Hincliffe, to Miss Roberts.—At Toxteth-park, Mr. A. Butler, to Miss Hardman.—At Manchester, Mr. Garside, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. R[illegible]wbottom, to Miss Bardsley.—Mr.

Mr. Saltmer, to Mrs. Green.—Mr. Tipping, to Miss Crookes.

Died.] At Liverpool, 73, Mrs. Anderson. —45, Mrs. Sammond.—31, Mrs. Cooper. —43, Mrs. Thomas.—Dr. Goldsmith.—24, Mr. John Dutton.—Mrs. Wright.—28, Capt. John Hay.—Joseph Carter, M.D. who fell a sacrifice to typhus fever: his death is both a public and private loss of no ordinary kind.—46, Mr. R. Baron, attorney-at-law.—48, Mr. John Whitehead. —Mrs. Healey.—44, Mr. J. M. Bolton.—Miss Miller.—Mr. G. Littler.—34, Mr. T. Brace.—Mr. John Seward.—Mr. James Garner.—63, Mrs. Wilson.—59, Mrs. Jackson.—52, Mr G. Robinson.—21, Mr. John Cook.—Mr. N. Nicholson.—Mrs. Greetham.—22, Miss Shaw.—Mrs. Clarke.

At Towneley-hall, Miss Charlotte Towneley.—At Kensington, 75, Mrs. Clegg.

At Salford, 78, Mrs. Walmsley.—62, Mrs. Kirkman.—At Parkfield, deeply regretted, Mrs. Gladstone.—At Prescott, 39, Miss Bispham.—At Garstung, Mrs. Kew.—At Ormskirk, 17, Mr. H. Wright. —At Preston, Michael Bairstow, esq.—At Lowton, Mary, wife of Robt. Worsley, esq.—At Everton, 22, Mr. John Lorimer. —At Middleton, 86, the Rev. Robert Walker.—At Crampshall, 74, Mr. Ellis.

At Lancaster, Mr. Edmund Berry.

At Manchester, Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. D. Henderson.—Mr. T. Whittaker.—37, Mr. J. M'Ilwrick, much respected.—Miss Parkes.—Mr. John Wragg.—Mrs. Handford.—62, Mr. Challender.

At Parsonage-green, 84, Mrs. Hall.—At Artclid-hall, 18, Miss Sutton.—At Denton, Mr. Henry Bond.—At Fildesfold, Mr. Robert Filder.

CHESHIRE.

The signatures to the petition to the legislature, from this county, for the repeal of the salt duties, fill *eleven* skins of parchment. That from the county of Flint is also numerous.

A melancholy accident took place, lately, in the painting rooms of Mr. Morris, of Chester. One of the young men having completed the period of his apprenticeship, the workmen drank pretty deeply to his prosperity. While amusing themselves in gambols, a large can, filled with spirits of turpentine, was upset; and Eudol and Usherwood, two of the journeymen, falling down, were rolled in it. In the same sportive way, Eudol applied a piece of *lighted* paper to his own clothes; the flame communicated to the dress of his shopmate. Usherwood's clothes immediately became one entire blaze; and, notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions of the men present, to extinguish the flames, the whole of his wearing apparel was destroyed, and his body, thighs, and legs, burnt in a dreadful manner. The unfortunate sufferer was immediately carried to the infirmary, where he continued in extreme agony until Saturday evening, when, notwithstanding every medical aid, he expired.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Done.—D. Kew, esq. to Mrs. Mitchell.—Mr. E. Parry, to Miss Fearnall. —At Bowden, Mr. E. Robinson, to Miss Wainwright.—Mr. Potter, to Miss Ashcroft.—At Leyland, Mr. Barron, to Miss Smith.—At Middlewich, Mr. Gelliard, to Miss Simpson.

Died.] At Chester, Foulkes Corrice, M.D. 77, Mrs. Colton, relict of the late Dean of Chester.—Mr. Joseph Ralphs.—Mrs. Pritchard.

At Willaston, Mrs. Lane.—At Stockton upon Tees, 72, Mrs. Watson.—At Shrigley, 61, Mrs. Brooke.—At Shotwick, the Rev. T. Ward, B. A.—At Stockport, 55, Mrs. Barratt.—At Eaton, Mr. John Hough, much regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. E. Walker, to Miss Harlam.—At Heanor, Joseph Taylor, aged 60, to Sophia Scroggins, aged 20, but in stature not more than 3 feet 7 inches.—At Ashover, Mr. Clayton, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Derby, 26, *James Birkin*; one of the victims to the system of espionage and cruelty. Previous to the 18th of June, 1817, the day of his apprehension, he was a strong healthy man; but he was taken out of his bed in the night, and conducted to Derby: on the following morning, he was chained to William Cliff, and taken to London. On the 21st, he was sent to Cold-bath-fields prison. On the 23rd he was conveyed to Lincoln-castle, where he remained in *solitary* confinement till the 5th of December, when he was removed to Leicester, where he remained till the 23rd, on which day he was discharged, with a one-pound note in his pocket, and in a very bad state of health. On his journey from Lincoln to Leicester, he staid at Derby one night, and was visited by Mr. Lockett, an attorney, employed by government, and alderman Leaper, of Derby. These gentlemen, commiserating his ill state of health, promised to get him liberated, provided he would own his fault, and sign a paper to that effect! This done, he obtained his liberty, but considered his signing such a paper a bar to his application to the liberality of the public in his behalf. He has left a wife and two children wholly dependent on the parish for support.

At Chaddesden, 87, Mr. Wm. White.—At Hulland, 84, Mr. Thomas Harlow.—At Buxton, 56, Mr. T. Webster, much lamented.—At Unstone, Mr. L. Hazlehurst. —At Elton, 37, Mrs. Ashmore.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We are sorry to have again to remark, that the history of the last month furnishes us with many deaths of children, occasioned by their clothes taking fire, in this county

county. By what perversity are parents and others so prodigally careless of human life?

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Clarke, to Miss Wigley.—Mr. John Petry, to Miss Gill.—Mr. Bower, to Mrs. Fox.—Mr. Brown, to Miss Cecil.—Mr. Wood, to Miss Cape.—Mr. W. Hopkins, to Miss Brathwaite.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss Holmes.—Mr. Dewick, to Miss Weston, three feet two inches high.—At Tythby, Mr. Marriott, to Miss Parr.—At Balderton, Mr. Scott, to Miss Andrews.—At Newark, Mr. Barber, to Miss Pettyfair.

Died.] At Nottingham, 62, Mr. Thomas Bailey, much respected.—36, Mrs. Cowley.—60, Mr. Hollis.—26, Mr. R. Newitt.—Of the *small-pox*, Joseph Thorpe.—27, Mr. John Bates – 77, Mrs. Birch.—76, Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Allen.—15, Andrew Sparrow.—56, Mrs. King.

At Laneham, 70, Mrs. Cooling: and a few hours afterwards, 70, Mr. J. Cooling, her husband.—At Worksop, 86, Mr. T. Grafton.—At Sneiton, 52, Mr. Samuel Palmer.—At Newark, 28, Mrs. Watson.—64, Mrs. Hudson.—Mr. Norton.—54, Mrs. Bramwell.—Mrs. Hough.—Mrs. Worrell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On the 15th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Coningsby, in this county, accompanied by a noise like subterranean fire. Similar phenomena were experienced in the east end of Holderness, where the noise resembled that of horses running away with a waggon.

Married.] The Rev. T. Townsend, of Aisthorpe, to Miss Milnes.

Died.] At East-Butterwick, Charles Vavasour, esq.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 54, W. Smith, esq.—At Stamford, 70, Thos. Harper, esq.

At Colsterworth, *Mr. Taylor*, the only surviving relative of Sir Isaac Newton: he had been a farmer, but died in humble circumstances. Have not such men an imperious claim upon their country?

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

An urn was lately found in the neighbourhood of Leicester, containing more than a thousand Roman copper coins, consisting principally of those of the Roman emperors, *Valerian*, *Gallienus*, *Posthumius*, *Victorinus*, *Tetricus*, and *Flavius Claudius*.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Berkeley, to Miss Forrester.—At Loughborough, Mr. Twells, to Miss Humphries.—Mr. Snow, to Miss Kenney.—Mr. Humber, to Miss Peet.—At Bagworth, Mr. Poole, to Miss Tomisin.—At Rugby, John Masson, esq. to Mrs. Allen.—At Kirkby-Mallory, Mr. C. Starbuck, to Miss Brown.—At Syston, Mr. Cant, to Miss Barker.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. T. Eyre.—[illegible], Mrs. Heard.—64, Mr. E. Falknell.—80, Mr. T. Mercer.—Mr. H. Cockayne.—67, Mr. John Sheldon.—Mrs. Wilford.

At Humberstone, Mrs. Paling.—At Melton, Mr. B. Coleman.—At Sheepshead, Mrs. Draper.—73, Mrs. Smalley.—61, Mr. R. Inett, much esteemed.—At Smeeton, 44, J. Bunbury, esq.—At Peatling-lodge, 76, Mrs. Oldacre.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Priorsfield colliery, near Lane-end, Staffordshire, by the breaking of the main chain, immediately after the waggon was drawn off the pit, three men and three boys, all fastened together in the chain, were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, and literally dashed to pieces.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Blyth, to Miss Smallwood.—At Wednesbury, Mr. Adams, to Miss Taylor.—J. Meredith, esq. to Miss Hellier, of Woodhouse.—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Keates, to Miss Garle.—Thomas Thompson, esq. of Newcastle, to Mrs. Patience.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Warren, to Miss Yates.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 64, Mr. Biddle.—Mr. S. Wood.—79, Mr. J. Smith.—Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. Crowley.

At Lichfield, 84, Mr. Mansell.

At Great Hatwood, Mr. Parker, surgeon.—At Tamworth, Thomas Cooke, esq.

At Henley, Mr. J. Shufflebottom.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Falkner, to Miss Banks.—Mr. F. Fitter, to Miss Wallis.—Mr. T. Nock, to Miss Green.—Mr. Mosedale, to Miss Marriott.—Mr. Dudley, to Miss Hopkins.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Jones.—At Alveston, W. H. C. Plowden, esq. to Miss Harding.—At Harborne, Mr. Smith, to Miss Smethwick.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Smith, to Miss Baldwin.—At Coventry, Mr. Burbidge, to Miss Osborn.—At Handsworth, Mr. W. Souter, to Miss Moore.

Died.] At Birmingham, 72, Mr. Dixon.—Mr. R. Wallis.—Mrs. Tansell.—Mrs. Bakewell.—Mrs. Adkins.—Mr. Vincent.—58, Mr. Richard Lea.—84, Mrs. Wade.—74, Mr. John Austin.—47, Mrs. James.—Mr. W. Partridge, deservedly regretted.—Mr. C. Jennens.—Miss Crompton.—Mrs. Dickin.—65, Mrs. Rothwell.—73, Mr. Waring.

At Easthorpe, the Rev. W. Williams, who was drowned in crossing the ford at Stanyford, on the 9th of December last: the body was found a few weeks since.

At Cannock, 51, Joseph Musten, esq. deeply lamented.—At Warwick, 74, Mrs. Barnett.—At Coventry, Miss Parker.

SHROPSHIRE.

A saving bank has been opened at Whitchurch.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. Deriemer, to Miss Lawley.—At Wem, C. B. Allnatt, to Miss Moller.—At Clunbury, Mr. Statham, to Miss Lillo.—At Shiffnall, Mr. Lautier, to Miss Ridley.—At Church Stretton, W. Haveckam, esq. to Miss Broome.

Died.] At Lightmoor, Mr. John Davis.

At English Frankton, Mr. John Burlton, deservedly lamented.—At Shrewsbury,

bury, 68, Mr. Stanton.—Mr. Saxton.—Mr. John Pritchard, surgeon.—Mr. John Moore.—At Lime-hill, Mrs. Humphries.—At Copthorne, 68, John Probert, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Lowe.—81, Mrs. Howard.—At Madeley, Mr. Tyler.—At Wyle-Cop, Mr. Butler.—At Oswestry, 62, Mr. Hilditch, sincerely respected.—

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. B. Nash, to Miss Meare.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. Goodman, to Miss Sheward.

Died.] At Worcester, the eldest son of the Dean of Worcester.—Miss Richards.—60, Mrs. Nichols.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Miss Susan Skey.

At Pershore, 45, Mrs. Hunter.—Mrs. Bradley, of the Spout, near Hagley.—At Stourbridge, 46, Mrs. Bache.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, James Wellington, esq.—90, John Gwillim, esq.

At Tarrington, 7[illegible], Mr. Joseph White.

At Dulass-court, the Rev. John Parry.—At Pen-hall-farm, Mr. John Morgan.—Near Ledbury, Mrs. Harford.—At Colwall, 83, Mrs. Gardner.—At Ledbury, 85, Mrs. Biddulph.—At Horn cottage, Ross, 66, T. W. Prosser, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The town of Monmouth is about to undergo considerable improvement, by being paved, lighted, and supplied with water.

Married.] At Cheltenham, T. Fretwell, esq. to Miss Jenkins.—At Hempstead, John Roberts, esq. to Miss Haviland.—At Monmouth, Mr. Dyke, to Mrs. Card.—At Newport, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Frances.—At Kington, Mr. Sayce, to Miss Bewen.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Telford.—Mrs. Thompson.—40, Mr. Cox, of Tetbury.—Mr. Purbrick.—52, Mr. John Sankey, much regretted.—Mrs. Spencer.—64, Mr. John Matthews.

At Chipping-Sodbury, 65, Mrs. Wood: and next day, 75, Mr. J. Wood, her husband.—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Watson.—Mrs. Birch.—Mr. R. Row.—Mr. Ernest Parsons.—75, Mrs. Basin.—At Beckford, 87, Mrs. Dalton.—At Newent, Mrs. De Visme, deeply lamented.

At Monmouth, 78, Mr. John Evans, respected.—At Bristol, Mrs. Burdall.—At the Hotwells, Mrs. Jones.—Mrs. Page.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, 62, Mr. John King.—Mr. Jas. Lucas.—Mr. R. Garlick, late of Chislehampton.

At Horspath, Mr. Field.—At Woodstock, 74, Mrs. Bennett.—76, Mr. Morris.—At Tetsworth, 19, Mrs. Clark.—At Chipping Norton, 42, Mr. W. Breakspeare.—At Charlton, 65, Mrs. Higgs.—Mrs. Gilkes.—In the poor-house at Henley-on-Thames, the *notorious* Anthony Power.—At Cuddeston, 65, Mr. W. Wells.

BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The case of Lord Folkstone v. Eastaffe, was decided at the late assizes for Berkshire, in favour of the gaoler Eastaffe; because it was contended, that the act could not contemplate state prisoners.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 72, Mrs. Quartermaine.—At Caversham, 74, the Rev. W. Kingsbury.—At Betterton-house, Mr. Jas. Smith, of Rotterdam.—At Abingdon, 73, Mrs. Keates.—Mr. Joseph Badcock.—At Wantage, Mrs. Smith.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandon, Mr. Fordham, to Miss Fordham.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. J. Mowbray.

At Milton-house, 82, Mrs. Boyden.—At Knotting-green, 25, Miss Hine.—At Ampthill, 48, Mrs. Gartrell.—70, Mr. Carte.—At Much Hadham, Miss Parnell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Two prisoners were left for execution at the late assizes for this county, both for the crime of forgery.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. H. W. Wood, to Miss Henton.—At Oundle, Mr. C. Lockington, to Miss Hensman.—At Walgrave, Mr. Jaques, to Miss Deacon.—At Weston Favell, Mr. Smalley, to Miss Alderman.—At Daventry, R. M. Wynne, esq. to Miss Watkins.

Died.] At Northampton, 84, Mrs. Constable.—90, Mrs. Toms.—29, Mrs. Browell.—84, Mr. T. Harris.—69, Mr. Stringer.

At Kettering, 19, Miss Anderson.

At Welford, 72, Mr. Kington.—At Brixworth, 73, the Rev. C. Marshall.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A new candidate is to start at the next general election, in opposition to the Rutland interest.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the ensuing year is "Deborah."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Gee, to Miss Bell.—Mr. Dee, to Miss Gee.—Mr. Collin, to Miss Whitehead.—At St. Ives, Mr. Stephens, to Miss Lowndes.—At Elton, T. Summers, esq. to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Cambridge, 54, Mr. John Stacy.—77, Mrs. Turner.—56, Mrs. Yorke.

At Wisbeach, Miss Helen Jenkins Elsdale.—Miss Smith.—36, J. Oldham, esq.

At Godmanchester, Mrs. Scott.—At Little Marden, 80, Mr. E. Hall.

At Huntingdon, 48, Mrs. Maddison.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Hill, to Miss Curtis.—Mr. Clement, to Miss Wygett.—F. G. Bradshaw, esq. to Miss Weston.—Mr. Lay, to Mrs. Mortlock.—Capt. G. W. Manby, to Miss Gooch.—Mr. Bush, to Miss Plumstead.—At Banham, Mr. Esling, to Miss Sheering.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Gamble, to Miss Brooke.

Died.] At Norwich, 77, Mr. Skipper.—77, Mrs. Hankes.—67, Mr. T. Mansfield.—87, W. Utten, esq.—71, Mr. G. Cripps.

At Long Stratton, 74, Mr. W. Bensley.

At Docking, 78, J. Howard.—72, J. Vincent.—90, Amy Purnell.—91, R. Curtis.—78, P. Dennest;—all within a few days of each other.

At

At Heathersett, the Rev. W. Mitchell.—70, Mr. R. Kitton.

At Brockdish, Mr. W. M. Gibbs.—At Great Massingham, Mrs. Banks.—At Lynn, 22, Mrs. Loe.—44, Miss Wells.—

At Yarmouth, 53, Mrs. Dewblack.

Miss Bailey.—62, Mr. W. Diver.

SUFFOLK.

A saving bank has been established at Halesworth, for the hundred of Blything.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Rolfe, to Mrs. Plumb.—The Rev. T. Thompson, to Miss Hayward.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Cutting, to Miss Hill.—At Whipstead, Mr. Brown, to Miss Byford.—At Barrow, Mr. Fenton, to Mrs. Andrews.—At Kirton, Mr. W. Grimwade, to Miss Jerry.

Died.] At Bury, 69, Mr. T. Woodroffe.—87, W. Robinson.—Mrs. Hoy.

At Thurston, 31, Mrs. Mulley.

At Stowmarket, 42, Mr. T. Fiske.—At Melford, 46, Mr. T. Blunden.—At Great Glanham, 60, Mr. R. Bush.—At Chevington, Mrs. Kemball.—At Nayland, 80, Mrs. Cappa.—At Raydon, 36, Mrs. Cooper.—At Ipswich, 68, Mrs. Holton.—69, Mr. P. Curtis.—44, Mrs. Ley.—Mrs. Wallis.—Mrs. Garnham.—67, Mr. Cowey.

ESSEX.

The annual sale of linen manufactured from the yarn, spun by the poor women employed by the West-Ham Spinning Institution, was held at the house of the treasurer at Upton, on Monday, the 16th of March; when table-linen, diaper, sheeting, &c. were disposed of among the ladies, who patronize the charity, to upwards of 100l. This useful institution has afforded employment, during the winter, to between thirty and forty industrious poor women at their own houses; who, without this assistance, must, with their families, have been dependant on the parish.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Moore, to Miss Chisholm.—At Peldon, Mr. Kemp, to Miss Digby.—At Wivenhoe, Mr. C. Parker, to Miss Firmin.—At Lexden, Mr. Egerton, to Miss Dickens.—At Great Horkesley, Mr. John Death, to Miss Green.

Died.] At Colchester, 28, Mrs. Horn.—Mrs. Skill.

At Birch, Mrs. Potter.

At Upton, H. Hinde Polley, esq.

At Barking, 83, Mrs. King.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. S. D. Philpot, R.N. to Miss Ridout.—Mr. Collins, to Miss Carey.—At Folkestone, Mr. Warman, to Miss Pain.—Mr. Minter, to Miss Oldfield.—Mr. Hall, to Miss Gittins.—Mr. Boyer, to Mrs. Frezar.—At Maidstone, Mr. Dann, to Miss Baker.—Mr. Baker, to Miss Head.—At Chatham, Mr. Boughton, to Miss Fowler.—Mr. Moseley, to Mrs. Pilvyn.—At Tenterden, Mr. Munn, to Mrs. Wratten.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Willyams.—81, Mr. Freeman.—74, Mr. C. Lepine, deservedly respected.—Mrs. Flint.—58, Mrs. Dolmar.

At Sandwich, 92, Mr. L. Bowles.—At Sandgate, 48, Mr. G. Lemon.—At Maidstone, 83, Mr. Sheaf.—21, Mr. T. Wooley.

At Gravesend, Mrs. Suttee.—At Snave, Mr. W. Stretton.—At Deal, 33, Mr. E. Trott.—Mr. J. Smith.—At Dover, 76, Mrs. Walker.—89, Mrs. Goulder.

At Rochester, 74, Mr. Haben.—Miss Averall.—Mrs. Barrow.

At Folkestone, 84, Mr. G. Finn.—64, Mrs. Archer.—38, Mrs. Hoyle.

At Chatham, 83, Mr. Gibson.—Mrs. Wood.—78, Mr. Ellis.

SUSSEX.

The setting-out of the work for the Arundel and Portsmouth canal is begun, and the excavation will be proceeded in in a few days.

Married.] The Rev. J. Tripp, to Miss Buckle, of Mogate Lodge.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Fletcher.—Mr. H. Joyes.—Miss Bayly.—Mrs. Hunt.

At Brighton, the Rev. John Wheeler.—24, Mr. S. Wilmyhurst.—Mr. W. Bradford, jun.

At Whyke, 72, Captain Maxwell, much respected.

At Hampnett, 104, *W. Pellam.*

HAMPSHIRE.

A water-spout lately burst at Stenbury, near Whitwell, in the Isle of Wight, which did considerable injury to a farm there. It was preceded by a violently agitated atmosphere; it beat down a lofty wall, flooded all the lower apartments of the farm, and set the cattle loose among the streams,—the affrighted inhabitants seeking shelter, with their children, in the upper rooms. The loss sustained is considerable.

Married.] Charles Chaplin, esq. to Miss Parsons, of Prospect-house. —Francis Trent, esq. to Miss John, of Southampton.—W. Strangway, esq. of Stockbridge, to Miss Tyrell.—At Kingston, George Puttock, to Mrs. Fowler.—At Gresford, Capt. Jones, to Miss Newcombe.—At Lymington, Lieut. Young, to Miss Gilbert.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Robert Budd.—Miss Hooper.—Mrs. Godwin.

At Southampton, 70, Mrs. Dean.—Mrs. Allsop.—Mrs. Newell.—86, Mrs. Sarah Pollen.—Mr. John Fox.

At Littleton, Mr. R. Tifield.—At Ropely, Mr. John Lacey.—At Porchea, Miss Wickham.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Brent.—Mr. W. Shotter.—Mr. John Williams.

At Newport, Capt. E. W. Ware.—68, Mr. Fleming.—At Cowes, Mrs. White.—Col. W. Robinson.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Grimes, to Miss Curtis.—At Devizes, the Rev. Bowm Thieking, to Miss Taylor.—At Warminster, Mr. John Cobham, to Miss Stride.

Died.]

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Humphrey.—At Barford, 32, the Rev. G. Edwards.—At Haydon, 78, Richard Tuckey, esq.—Near Salisbury, Mrs. Russell, lady of Admiral Russell.—At Warminster, 71, Mr. John Walter.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The amount of the deposits in the West-Somerset saving-bank, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, amount, since its institution, to 15,756l. 1s. 3d.

Married.] Mr. J. Cooper, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Richardson.—C. G. Ashley, esq. to the Hon. Jane Newcomen, sister of Viscount Newcomen.—At Bath, Mr. T. Ford, to Mrs. Matthews.—J. A. Hare, esq. to Miss Wood.—At South Brent, G. B. Northcote, esq. of Buckerell-court, Devon, to Miss Stone, of Somerset-house.—Lieut.-Colonel Crookshank, to Miss Johnson.—At Littleton Drew, Mr. John Hall, to Miss Millner.—At Glastonbury, W. Hix, esq. to Miss Masters.—At Beckington, Mr. Shenton, to Miss Powell.—

Died.] At Batheaston, 93, Mrs. Harford.—At Bathwick, 101, *Hannah Feare.*—At Weston, 45, Mrs. Cox.—At Bath, 17, Miss Hopkinson.—76, Mr. Rob. Briscoe.—The Rev. John Burges.—The Rev. E. Lambert.—H. Turner, esq.—Mr. C. R. Bolton.—59, Mr. E. Gray, highly esteemed.—Col. Thomas Hawkins, sincerely lamented.—Mrs. Williams.—Miss Fitzgerald.—Miss Marianne Watson, granddaughter of the late Bishop of Landaff.—At Bridgewater, 74, Mr. John Chubb, one of the few of that small phalanx still remaining, distinguished in this country by "Old Whigs."

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Silcock, to Miss Cox.—M. Yeatman, esq. to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Weymouth, Miss H. E. Blaney, niece to the Earl of Caledon.—At Bridport, 51, Mr. J. Richards.—At Wareham, John Pyke, esq.—At Lyme Regis, 25, Mr. B. Kingston.

DEVONSHIRE.

The poor-rates, at Plymouth-dock, in 1783, were 300l.; they are now 17,000l. per annum.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Halson, to Miss Skardon.—Mr. Bowring, to Miss Single.—Mr. James Coward, to Miss Legg.—Mr. Gidley, to Miss Cornish.—Mr. R. Wills, to Miss Cull.—Mr. F. Kingdon, to Miss Bedley.—Mr. Salter, to Miss Reynolds.—Mr. Clarke, to Miss Wood.—At Barnstable, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Pedlar.

Died.] At Exeter, 44, the Rev. E. Hare.—Mrs. Scott.—36, the Rev. Ambrose Rhodes.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Tothill.—Mrs. Carwithen.—62, Mrs. Bowditch.—At Dawlich, Mrs. Ruxton.—At Boneleigh, Miss Tripp.—At Topsham, 40, Mrs. Hollett.—Mrs. Bell.—At Nowers, 21, Miss Were.—At Bishopsteignton, Mrs. Noble.—At Honiton, 87, Mr. E. Holland.—At Heavitree, 29, Mrs. Saunders.—At Plymouth, 19, George, son of H. Grover, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, midshipman.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Padstow, Mr. J. Hellyer, to Miss Broad.—At Camelford, Mr. G. Wills, to Miss Vening.—At Falmouth, Capt. Maigny, to Miss Carne.—At Gwennap, Mr. T. Bawden, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At St. Teath, the Rev. John Thorne.—At Penryn, 23, Mrs. Small.—At Landrake, Mr. John Brown.—At St. Anstell, 24, Miss Strawbenzie.—At Wadebridge, Mrs. Saunders.

WALES.

Married.] At Erbistock, Denbighshire, Mr. Morris, to Miss Pritchard.—At Pentraeth, the Rev. Owen Williams, to Miss Owen.—At Wigfair, Denbighshire, D. Burke, esq. to Miss Morris.—At Denbigh, Mr. Jones, to Miss Mesham.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Beaumaris, Mr. R. Harris.

At Bangor, 41, Miss Pennant.—At Hanmer-hall, Flintshire, 30, Mr. J. Maddock.—At Haverfordwest, 26, Mrs. Rees.—At Carnarvon, 65, the Rev. J. Griffiths.—Mr. W. Owen.—At Pentraeth, Anglesey, 81, Owen Thomas; and, a few days afterwards, his son, aged 51: he had by the same wife, who survives him, fourteen male children,—seven of whom were born in the space of three years; three at one birth, and twice twins.—At Ruthin, Mr. R. Jones.—At Berriew, Montgomeryshire, 107, *Richard Booth.*

IRELAND.

Died.] The most *Rev. Richard O'Reilly*, titular Archbishop of Armagh, and Catholic primate of Ireland.

At Dublin, Sir Charles Ormsby.

At Cork, of the malignant fever, W. Crofts, M.D. whose loss will be long and severely felt.

At Ross Trevor, W. Todd Jones, esq. (*See page* 281.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish Efferonis would wait the speedy publication of Mr. Bellamy's new translation, and then advise us. T. B.'s Diagram applies to all emanations;—does he consider attraction and repulsion as emanations?

Places of distinction shall be given, in our next, to the favors of Mr. Moggridge, Mr. Jackson, A. A. W., Philomathes, Mr. Lawrence, *&c.*

Mr. Rickman *must have confidence in the next generation.*

Communications on the subject of Steam are requested.

Erratum.—In our last Magazine, in the obituary of Sir R. Croft, *for* Duchess of Newcastle, *read* Duchess of Devonshire.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 311.] MAY 1, 1818. [4 of Vol. 45.

*** *Many benevolent persons having signified their intention to subscribe, through the Editor, to the indigent members of the* SHAKESPEARE FAMILY, *and some money having already been transmitted to him, he earnestly invites contributions of one pound, and upwards; the whole of which shall be appropriated to their relief, and the accounts of receipts and distributions stated in an early Number. A more general appeal has not been made, owing to the unusual number of subscriptions which, during the winter, have taxed public benevolence. It would afford the Editor great pleasure to learn that committees were formed to promote the same object at Stratford, Tewkesbury, and Leamington.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE circumstantial and perspicuous details of your respectable correspondent, Mr. Luckcock, in the last number of your Magazine, respecting the increase of pauperism in Birmingham, and the past and present expenses incurred there in behalf of the poor,—exhibit a most striking picture of the present internal state of the country. Such facts are most important and valuable, as furnishing data from which an accurate judgment may be formed, not only of the past and present state and numbers of the poor, and of the overwhelming increase of the burdens imposed upon the public for their relief, —but of the real cause of evils of sufficient magnitude to justify the solemnly declared opinion of the select committee of the House of Commons, (page 8,)— "That, unless some efficacious check be interposed, there is every reason to think that the amount of the assessment will continue, as it has done, to increase; till, at a period more or less remote,— according to the progress the evil has already made in different places,—it shall have absorbed the profits of the property on which the rate may have been assessed, *producing thereby the neglect and ruin of the land, and the waste or removal of other property,—to the utter subversion of that happy order of society so long upheld in these kingdoms.*"

In my "Remarks" on this report, just published, it will be seen, that facts of the same nature as those communicated by your intelligent correspondent, have had no small share in bringing my mind to similar conclusions as those he so justly draws; and I deem it a matter of great moment, on a question of this magnitude, that as many facts should be collected as possible; and, therefore, I earnestly intreat of your correspondents, in different parts of the country, to furnish reports similar to that of Mr. Luckcock, through the channel of your invaluable miscellany. In cases where accounts of such long standing cannot be easily procured, and no better can be obtained, it would be useful to send a transcript of the returns just made by parish officers, conformably to an order of the House of Commons, last session of Parliament,—which begins with the year ending Easter 1801. But, in all cases, I hope that as much as possible relating to the year which will end at Easter 1818, will be added: the parliamentary returns end in Easter 1817.

The improvement in the state of the country since last year, has been most ostentatiously, on every occasion, declared to be general and decisive, by ministers and their adherents. The fact is, however, greatly to be doubted,— excepting as to a false and fictitious glare and appearance superficially given, *in consequence of a greater issue of paper money than has ever been before known to have taken place in the same space of time.* But this wretched expedient,— which is more likely to increase the evils we already endure in the end, than to afford permanent relief,—is, to say the least, of a temporary nature, and even its present effect confined to objects of minor importance.

Thus, it appears that the destructive progress of pauperism and poor-rates is not arrested; and, as affording the means of judging of this fact, which is decisive of the truth or falsehood of the boast, it is important that the public should have before them the returns of poor-rates for the present year,—in order that they may be compared with the last. From several of such now before me, I select the following for the parish of Money-

thersloyne, in the county of Monmouth, and find that, at Easter 1808, the amount collected by poor-rates was 952*l.*; in 1818, 1,700*l.* But, in 1808, 121*l.* was paid out of the rate on account of the militia, and should, therefore, be deducted from 952l.: so that it appears, that the rates, in this case, have nearly doubled in ten years. Again, in 1817, 1,652*l.* was collected by poor-rates; but, in the year ending Easter 1818, 1,750*l.* has been already collected.

No chance of obviating an evil can rationally be expected, without the cause be first discovered. The cause once thoroughly known, the removal of that cause, and that alone, can operate relief. Without gross deception on the part of ministers, and disgraceful delusion on the part of the country, the latter could not have been reduced to the dreadful situation so faithfully described, and pathetically deplored, by the select committee of the House of Commons. Infatuation itself can only account for inattention to a subject which involves the dearest interests of all; and not only the happiness, but the tranquillity and peace, of the country: and folly of the most disgraceful kind can only continue to look for relief to those men and those measures which have caused the evil.

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

Laurumney; March 11.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a satisfaction to perceive (after a lapse of eight or nine years since the publication of my account of Marocco, and the interior of Africa), that, in proportion as we are becoming better acquainted with the interior of that continent, my account becomes more authenticated; notwithstanding the attempts that have been so insidiously made to invalidate it. The various hypotheses, for the most part founded in theory, that have, within the last seven years, been adopted, respecting the course of the Nile el Abeede (Niger), are beginning now to fall to the ground; and the learned and judicious editor of the Supplement to the New Encyclopædia Britannica,—founding his opinions, as it should seem, upon the facts that have been corroborated respecting the interior of Africa, has actually adopted my opinion,* viz.—That there is an union of waters between the Nile of Egypt and that of Soudan:* where the common receptacle is, I have not ventured to declare; but it is probable that it may be Bahar Kulla,† in Wangara, or in the sea of Soudan.‡ The opinion, that the junction is formed in the sea of Soudan, is supported by the Sheriff Imhammed,—who saw the Nile at Cashna, and declared that it was so rapid there, from east to west, that vessels could not stem it.

Again, Parke's intelligence, in his second journey, demonstrates an union of waters in the (Baseafeena§) sea of Soudan; for he says, the current was said to be sometimes one way, and sometimes another; which I will take the liberty to interpret thus:—That the current of the eastern Nile was westward into the sea of Soudan, and the current of the western Nile was eastward into the same sea of Soudan; thus the current would be sometimes one way, and sometimes another; making the sea of Soudan the common receptacle for the eastern, as well as for the western, Nile.

Ptolemy's sea of Nigritia is undoubtedly the same with my sea of Soudan;‖ Lybia Palus being the Latin denomination, as Bahar Soudan is the Arabic, for the interior lake, called sea of Soudan; but, whether this sea of Soudan will ultimately prove to be situated,¶ as I have described it, fifteen journies** east of Timbuctoo, or 450 English miles, or as Ptolemy has described it, or in the intermediate distance between the two extremes,—must be left for future travellers to ascertain. The enterprising and indefatigable, the patient and persevering

* See my letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, vol. xliii. March 1817, page 125.

* It is incorrect to say, that the word Nile is applied in Africa to any great river. The name, I can with confidence declare, is never applied to any river in North Africa,—except the Nile of Egypt, and that of Soudan. Whoever has propagated this opinion, has mistaken the matter altogether.—See Proceedings of the African Association, vol. i. p. 540.

† See Major Rennell's map of North Africa, lat. N. 6°, long. W. 18°, &c.

‡ See Jackson's enlarged Account of Marocco, Timbuctoo, &c. p. 310.

§ Another name for the sea of Soudan, as will hereafter appear.

‖ See Ptolemy's map of North Africa.

¶ See Jackson's enlarged Account of Marocco, p. 310.

** Fifteen journies horse travelling, which are the journies here alluded to, at thirty miles a-day, is 450 British miles.

severing, genius of Burkhardt, deriving incalculable advantages from a long residence in the eastern regions of Africa, may probably decree him to be the person to clear up this long-contested geographical point; unless the fascinations of Arabian manners, or some Utopia, in the interior regions of that continent, should wean him from the desire to revisit his native country.

This intelligence of Parke may be considered some corroboration of what I have maintained respecting the union of waters between the eastern and western Niles.*

The following testimonies are some confirmation of my report respecting decked vessels, &c. in the interior of Africa.† Dr. Seitzen, a German physician, residing at Alexandria,‡ says, that he has received intelligence from a pilgrim, on his way to Mecca, a native of Ber Noh, or Bernou,§ that the river, within a mile of the city, is as large as the Egyptian Nile, and overflows its banks: it is navigated by vessels of considerable dimensions, carrying sails and oars.

Mr. Barnes states, that the Niger discharges itself into a large lake; that he has heard from black traders, that there are white inhabitants upon the borders of this lake; and has been told, by people who have seen them, that they dress in the style of Barbary Moors, and wear turbans, but do not speak Arabic.‖—See report of Committee of Council.

Parke, in his second journey, was informed, that "one month's travel from Baedo, through the kingdom of Gotto, will bring the traveller to the country of the Christians, who have their houses on the banks of the Bâ Seafeena,¶ which they describe as incomparably larger than the Lake Dibbie." This is another corroboration of the accuracy of my account of the interior of Africa: but, before I dismiss this subject, I should observe, that, from the general ignorance of the African Arabic, an important circumstance respecting this Bâ Seafeena, is not yet (it appears,) discovered; it is this,—the words Bâ Seafeena, or, according to the correct Arabic orthography, *Bahar Sefeena*, literally translated into English, signifies, the *Sea of Ships*; and is evidently only another name for the sea of Soudan,—declaring it to be a sea wherein ships are found. Here then are two topographical facts first asserted by me, among the moderns, to exist in the heart of Africa, and since confirmed by Ali Bey, Parke, and Dr. Sietzen; or, as the enlightened editor of the Supplement to the New Encyclopædia Brittannica, observes, "We have thus three independent testimonies,* from opposite quarters, meeting exactly in the same point; nor does there, as far as we know, exist any evidence at all respectable to the contrary."

It now remains for me to declare to the public, through the medium of your intelligent and widely-circulated Magazine, that, as opinions have been industriously propagated, tending to discredit my Account of Marocco and the interior of Africa, nothing has been set down therein until I had previously investigated the qualifications of the narrators; their means of knowledge; and whether the respective vocations of the several narrators made it their interest to disguise or misrepresent the truth of their communications; and, after ascertaining these important points, I have generally had recourse to other testimonies, and have seldom recorded any thing until confirmed by three or four *concurrent* evidences. On this *pyramidical basis* is founded the intelligence in my Account of Marocco, and of the interior of Africa, annexed to that account. This assertion is to be understood in respect to intelligence that I could not ascertain by ocular demonstration.

Finally, my description of the black heart-headed serpent, called Bouska,† has been doubted; but a late traveller‡ has confirmed the accuracy of my account

* See Monthly Magazine, March 1817, p. 125.

† See Jackson's enlarged Account of Marocco, &c. p. 309.

‡ For full particulars see New Supplement to Ency. Britt. article "Africa."

§ This Bernou, or, according to the Arabic orthography, Ber Noh, is asserted by the Arabs to be the birth-place of the patriarch Noah.

‖ See Jackson's enlarged Account of Marocco, &c. p. 309.

¶ See New Supplement to Ency. Britt. article "Africa."

* The testimonies here alluded to, are Horman, Parke, and Jackson.

† See Jackson's enlarged Account of Marocco, &c. p. 109.

‡ I paid two dollars for a station; and I looked into the room without interruption. It was about twenty feet long, and fifteen broad, paved with tiles, and plastered within. The windows had also been secured by an additional grating, made of wire, in such a manner, as to render it impossible

count, even of this extraordinary animal. In Riley's narrative of his shipwreck on the coast of Sahara, is given an account of an exhibition by two Isawie

impossible for the serpents to escape from the room: it had but one door, and that had a hole cut through it, six or eight inches square; this hole was also secured by a grating. In the room stood two men, who appeared to be Arabs, with long bushy hair and beards; and I was told they were a particular race of men, that could charm serpents. A wooden box, about four feet long, and two feet wide, was placed near the door, with a string fastened to a slide at one end of it; this string went through a hole in the door. The two serpent-eaters were dressed in haiks only, and those very small ones. After they had gone through their religious ceremonies most devoutly, they appeared to take an eternal farewell of each other: this done, one of them retired from the room, and shut the door tight after him. The Arab within seemed to be in dreadful distress: I could observe his heart throb, and his bosom heave most violently; and he cried out very loudly, "Allah houakibeer," three times; which is, as I understood it, "God have mercy on me."* The Arab was at the farthest end of the room: at that instant the cage was opened, and a serpent crept out slowly; he was about four feet long, and eight inches in circumference: his colours were the most beautiful in nature,—being bright, and variegated with a deep yellow, a purple, a cream colour, black and brown, spotted, &c. As soon as he saw the Arab in the room, his eyes, which were small and green, kindled as with fire; he erected himself in a second, his head two feet high; and, darting on the defenceless Arab, seized him between the folds of his haik, just above his right hip-bone, hissing most horribly: the Arab gave a horrid shriek, when another serpent came out of the cage. This last was black, very shining, and appeared to be seven or eight feet long, but not more than two inches in diameter. As soon as he had cleared the cage, he cast his red fiery eyes on his intended victim, thrust out his forked tongue, threw himself into a coil, erected his head, which was in the centre of the coil, three feet from the floor, and, flattening out the skin above his head and eyes, in the form, and nearly of the size, of a human heart, and springing like lightning on the Arab, struck its fangs into his neck, near the jugular vein, while his tail and body flew round his neck and arms in two or three folds. The Arab set up the most hideous and piteous yelling; foamed and frothed at the mouth; grasping the folds of the serpent, which were round his arms, with his right hand: and seemed to be in the greatest agony, striving to tear the reptile from around his neck; while, with his left, he seized hold of it near its head, but could not break its hold. By this time, the other had turned itself around his legs, and had kept biting all around the other parts of his body,—making apparently deep incisions: the blood, issuing from every wound, streamed all over his haik and skin. My blood was chilled in my veins with horror at this sight; and it was with difficulty my legs would support my frame. Notwithstanding the Arab's greatest exertions to tear away the serpents with his hands, they turned themselves still tighter, stopped his breath, and he fell to the floor; where he continued for a moment, as if in the most inconceivable agony, rolling over, and covering every part of his body with his own blood and froth, until he ceased to move, and appeared to have expired. In his last struggle he had wounded the black serpent with his teeth, as it was striving, as it were, to force its head into his mouth; which wound seemed to increase its rage. At this instant I heard the shrill sound of a whistle, and, looking towards the door, saw the other Arab applying a call to his mouth: the serpents listened to the music; their fury seemed to forsake them by degrees; they disengaged themselves leisurely from the apparently lifeless carcase; and, creeping towards the cage, they soon entered it, and were immediately fastened in.—The door of the apartment was now opened, and he without ran to assist his companion: he had a phial of blackish liquor in one hand, and an iron chissel in the other. Finding the teeth of his companion set, he thrust in the chissel, forced them open, and then poured a little of the liquor into his mouth; and, holding the lips together, applied his mouth to the dead man's nose, and filled his lungs with air. He next anointed his numerous wounds with a little of the same liquid; and yet no sign of life appeared. I thought he was dead in earnest: his neck and veins were exceedingly swollen; when his comrade, taking up the lifeless trunk in his arms, brought it out in the open air, and continued the operation of blowing for several minutes before a sign of life appeared: at length he gasped, and, after a time, recovered so far as to be able to speak. The swellings in his neck, body, and legs, gradually subsided, as they continued washing the wounds with clear cold water and a sponge, and applying the black liquor occasionally

* This is a misinterpretation of the Arabic words here used; which, literally translated, signify, "God alone is great."—J. G. J.

Isawie,* who do not appear to have been adepts in the art of fascinating these serpents; for I have frequently seen them manage and charm the Bouska much more adroitly than those who exhibited at Rabat before Riley,—although its bite is more deadly, and its strength considerably greater, than that of the El Effah.

JAMES GREY JACKSON.

Circus, America-square;
March 14, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your number for December last, (Mr. Nehemiah Bartley,) has revived the old and interesting agricultural subjects of early sowing; and of the quality of that inestimable root the potato. With your permission, I will make a few observations in addition to those of Mr. Bartley.

As a general proposition, there can be no doubt of the truth of the old opinion in favour of an early seed-time. But, like other general propositions, this must submit to the natural law of exception, and the necessity of modification. On the elevated downs of Wilts, as Mr. B. observes,—on those of North Hants, in the northern districts of Somerset and Gloucestershire, early sowing of wheat, as far as it can be practised, is found absolutely necessary, as the best, often the only, means of obtaining a crop, which will, in any degree, remunerate the cultivator. To these may be added, some parts of the Surrey hills. On such exposed and chilled uplands, and in the thin or impoverished soil of which they generally consist, late-sown seed-corn is liable to be thrown out of the earth: or, if it remain below the surface, to lose all power of vegetation, and to perish. Even that part which does vegetate, is weak and defective at the root, and the remainder, which may escape being absolutely chilled to death, or blown away, lingers upon the ground to produce a miserable and losing crop. Wheat sown in August, as it ever ought to be upon such lands, will have acquired, by the middle of the autumnal season, a firm establishment in the ground, and the ability to withstand the rudest shocks of the elements, in that exposure in which it is placed: should the season be very severe and very changeable, which is the most dangerous kind of severity, although a considerable number of the plants may perish, there will be generally a sufficiency left for a crop, from the large seed quantities, in customary use among the farmers of this kind of lands. The only safe method of cropping such with wheat after Michaelmas, is that of hoeing in the seed by hand; by which process it may be securely covered at the proper depth, and receive the most important benefits by subsequent hoe culture. But this is a plan, I am well aware, which few farmers would be induced to adopt, although, in many cases, the amount of the expenses would be returned twenty-fold, or even a hundred-fold, in the quantity and quality of the crop, and the improved condition of the soil.

Positive objections may be made to early sowing of wheat, or its inexpedience, in certain cases, urged. There are moist soils, the fertility of which consists rather in the production of large quantities

occasionally. A clean haik was wrapped about him: but his strength seemed so far exhausted, that he could not support himself standing; so his companion laid him on the ground by a wall, where he sunk into a sleep. This exhibition lasted for about a quarter of an hour from the time the serpents were let loose, until they were called off; and it was more than an hour from that time before he could speak. I thought I could discover that the poisonous fangs had been pulled out of these formidable serpents' jaws, and mentioned that circumstance to the showman, who said that they had indeed been extracted; and, when I wished to know how swellings on his neck and other parts could be assumed, he assured me, that though their deadly fangs were out, yet that the poisonous quality of their breath and spittle would cause the death of those they attack: that, after a bite from either of these serpents, no man could exist longer than fifteen minutes; and that there was no remedy for any but those who were endowed by the Almighty with power to charm and to manage them; and that he and his associates were of that favoured number. The Moors and Arabs call the thick and beautiful serpent El Effah, and the long, black, and heart-headed one El Bushfah. I afterwards saw engravings of these two serpents in Jackson's Marocco, which are very correct resemblances: they are said to be very numerous on or about the south foot of the Atlas mountains, and border of the Desert, where these were caught when young, and where they often attack both men and beasts.—*Vide Riley's Shipwreck and Captivity in the Great Desert, page* 550.

* Disciples of Seedy ben Isa, whose sanctuary is at Fas, and who possess the art of fascinating serpents.

quantities of straw, than of corn; upon which, indeed, a very abundant crop of the latter is a rare occurrence, notwithstanding the flattering promise of a most luxuriant vegetation. Wheat seed, broad cast very early upon soils of this description, more especially should a mild winter ensue, would, in all probability, throw out such a bulk of vegetation, as to be brought down even by its own weight, under which circumstance, an advantageous crop could not be expected. The only remedy would be, a reduced allowance of seed, and planting at wide intervals. In warm and fruitful soils, the same objections may be valid; and the inexpedience of summer-sowing insisted on, as well as its manifest inconvenience, interfering, as it usually must, with the important business of harvest. Upon good land, an autumnal sowing of wheat is found sufficiently early to produce the heaviest crops: and, after all, good seasons are the chief dependence; and I have seen earlier harvests and heavier crops of autumnal wheat, from seed sown in February, mild and genial seasons following, than from the earliest sowing, succeeded by less favourable seasons. On the whole, I conceive it would be beneficial to accelerate, in some degree, our seed-seasons for all kinds of corn. For example, I have found it most profitable to sow spring-wheat in February, which is generally sown in April; and this I have tried upon cold and heavy land, but it was the Siberian or northern spring-wheat. Where the grand disadvantage is the lateness of the harvest, there certainly cannot be a more promising remedy than early sowing, which should never be later than August; and might, perhaps, be safely performed in July: and I have often wondered that such practice does not prevail in the northern parts of Scotland, where their harvests are so late, and liable to such casualties from the rigour or uncertainty of the weather. The early sowing proposed, could not interfere with the harvest in countries where that seldom commences before Michaelmas—and where, perhaps, improvement, however successful, could not produce it earlier than the first of September.

Some ten years or upwards, I believe, since, I replied to the overstrained encomiums on the potato, by Mr. Bartley, in another publication. There is a just and appropriate medium to be observed, in our estimation of this noble root, between the two extremes, held by Mr. Bartley and Mr. Cobbett. Our chemists, by whom in this, and certain other cases, Mr. Bartley and many other persons have been misled, are in the habit of assigning to the farina of the potato, a far more solid nutritive power than it really possesses; and there is a theory in their analyses, which, to render them really useful, stands much in need of the correction of experimental practice. Thus I have read the broad assertion, that the common London composition which passes under the name of arrow root, and the basis of which is well known to be potato flour, is equal in goodness, nay, even superior to the genuine root imported from the Bermudas: an assertion, from which my stomach commands me to withhold my assent. On the above theory Mr. Bartley has risked the following strange opinion:—'No species of food whatever, or hitherto known—comparing weight with weight, or measure with measure, is more efficient in animal nutrition than potato flour,' and, 'a single ounce of potato flour, properly incorporated with a pint of milk, would be a good hearty breakfast for a ploughboy.' I have, in the course of my life, attended to the labour and the diet of many ploughboys, and many other labourers; and I have, to my regret and shame, thirty years ago, seen country labourers on the regulated wages of seven shillings per week, doing the severest labour of the farm, on the diet of bread and water and potatoes. I have seen them threshing in the barn, when from excessive debility, occasioned by poor diet, very moderate exertion has suffused them with faint aqueous sweats, their pallid faces rather representing ghosts than hale and powerful English labourers. But, I have ever understood, both from information and experience, that there is, to make use of a vulgar phrase, greater stay in the body, whether of man or beast, in corn than in any indigenous root. That a man can perform an equal quantity, or equally severe labour upon a potato diet, as upon one of flesh and bread, I know to be impossible; and I appeal to the experience of the whole body of English labourers. That a horse can do so, fed on roots of any description, in lieu of solid corn, I know, from the accumulated experience of more than forty years, to be equally impossible and futile. In the mean time, I am perfectly well aware, that draught horses will perform ordinary light work, and appear

appear in good condition, fed either upon carrots or rutabaga, but still better with an additional allowance of corn. Solid corn is to the labouring animal, in point of nutrition, precisely that which flesh is to the human labourer. But nothing is so decisive of the question of solidity, between the potato and corn, as the effect of each upon the fattened hog. Fatten one with oats, peas, or barley, and another with potatoes, and attend to the difference of quality in the flesh. The flesh of the corn-fed hog will be of a good colour, firm, elastic, will swell in boiling, will prove of savoury flavour, and of the strongest nutritive power. The potato-fed flesh will be loose and flabby, of a dingy colour, of far less specific weight than the corn-fed; will shrink in boiling, have an insipid taste, and have far inferior effect in point of nutrition. In fact, pork is deteriorated in quality by the admixture of potatoes with corn, in the food of the pig; and, generally speaking, they deceive themseves, who suppose economy in such practice. I have made many experiments of this kind personally, not trusting to the report of a deputy.

In the perusal of a chemical agricultural treatise of high reputation, I have met with a difficulty, which, perhaps, some of your chemical correspondents may do me the favour to solve. In the book alluded to, it is stated, that barley produces a greater weight of starch than wheat. Are there then more than one species of starch? For, according to my often-repeated experiments, wheat invariably produces a far greater weight of the starch of commerce than barley; the difference from seven to ten pounds, in the bushel of corn, in favour of wheat. Potato starch is a very beautiful article, but so greatly inferior, in solidity and real use, to the starch of wheat, that no washer-woman will use the one but from inability to procure the other; nor will any manufacturer of starch make use of potatoes, however high the price of wheat. Nature gives bulk to some of her productions, solidity and virtue in a small compass, to others. Above forty years ago, it was supposed, that from potato starch might be manufactured a most brilliant and elegant hair-powder: it proved, however, that the admixture of a small quantity of potato-powder actually spoiled the really good. No one who has observed the nature of potato-flour, will question Mr. Bartley's opinion, that it may be preserved sound and pure for many years; or doubt the immense utility of the potato as an ingredient in human and animal diet; which, in fact, would be simply to doubt the evidence of his own, and the senses of all mankind. The quality of the potato has been materially improved in England within the last seven years, and the farinaceous, or mealy kinds, more generally cultivated: there is still, and probably ever must be, in respect to real value, a wide interval between the flour of potatoes and the flour of wheat; and, to those who imagine 'the flour of potatoes equally efficient in animal nutrition, with any species of food hitherto known,' I wish the opportunity of witnessing the exertions of a labourer, potato-fed from his cradle, and still dieted on potato-flour, in comparison, at porters' work, carrying sacks for example, with another, fed on bread and beef. He would find such a vulgar practical experiment worth a hundred chemical analyses.

As little do I question Mr. Bartley's experience of the production of sixty bushels of wheat per acre, through three successive years, or the probability of continuing indefinitely, successive good crops of wheat, or of any other grain or pulse. His remembrance of 'the venerable Jethro Tull,' does him honour. Tull actually cultivated wheat after wheat, successively and successfully, upon the same land, during thirteen years; and I, the most humble of his pupils and successors, cultivated, partly with my own hands, and under my own daily inspection, strips or patches of wheat, on the same land, during fifteen successive years, the twelfth and thirteenth crops of which, were the largest and of the best quality. Mr. B., however, must not flatter himself with the prospect of a revival of the Tullian husbandry; of which, and another proposal for raising the quantity of our bread corn to the height of our national consumption, a certain corporation among us entertains as mortal an apprehension, as of universal suffrage and annual parliaments.—Hush! hush! not a word on the subject of the arithmetical and geometrical ratio.

JOHN LAWRENCE.
Somers Town; March 14.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to make a few remarks connected with the inscription lately discovered in the excavations of Pompeii,

Pompeii, of which the following is a copy:—

Romulus Martis
Filius urbem Romam
Condidit et regnavit annos
PM quadraginta isque
Acrone dyce hostium
Et rege Cœninensvm
Interfecto spolia opima
Jovi Feretrio consecravit
Receptvsque in deorum
Numerum Quirmi nomine
Appellatus est a Romanis.

1st. I would remark, that I was not a little surprised upon referring to that valuable work, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, to find Jupiter's surname of Feretrius derived *a ferendo;* because Dr. L. says, he had assisted the Romans, or *a feriendo* because he had conquered their enemies. I should have supposed that it had been generally admitted, that Jupiter was so called *a feretro, quòd Spolia Opima ipsi sacrata feretro gerebantur.*

2d. I would inquire what are truly the '*Spolia Opima?*' Are we not to follow Titus Livius, who says (Lib. 4. cap. 20,) '*ea rite opima spolia habentur quæ dux duci detraxit?*' or, are we to allow '*Opima spolia etiam esse si manipularis miles detraxerit dummodo duci hostium?*' Are there more than three instances recorded of the *Spolia Opima* being obtained? viz. 1st. by Romulus. 2d. by A. Cornelius Cossus, and lastly, by M. C. Marcellus. Titus Livius, in relating the circumstance of their being obtained by Romulus, and of his dedicating a temple for their reception, makes this important remark, '*bina postea, inter tot annos, tot bella, opima parta sunt spolia, adeo rara ejus fortuna decoris fuit.*" Lib. 1. cap. 10. Plutarch also remarks, that no one after Marcellus arrived at that honour.

I must confess that I know of no sufficient evidence to support the idea, that the *Spolia Opima* were any other than *quæ dux duci a se in pugnâ occiso detraxerit;* and a very strong confirmation we have of this from the words of Livy, —"*nec ducem novimus, nisi cujus auspicio bellum geritur.*"—Lib. 4, cap. 20.

Nottingham; PHILOMATHES.
Feb. 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE number of institutions for the relief of the poor, prove, that we pay too little attention to employing them generally; for hospitals are only a contrivance to prevent the poor from infecting the rich with their diseases.

Let us then enquire, WHO ARE THE POOR?

1st. Those who having wealth, never partake of it, being insane from an idea that they may live to want;—and

2d. Those who being willing to labour, cannot procure work, or wages sufficient to sustain them in comfort; or having wages sufficient for themselves, with sick or helpless families, are not able to support them.

4th. Those who are unable to work from diseases, age, or imbecility.

5th. Those who, being vicious, waste their earnings in intemperance.

6th. Those who, being idle, will not work for any wages.

For the first, we need make no provision, they are bad members of the state; but they have their uses, as beacons that serve as a warning to others, to avoid this hateful vice, avarice, which is its own tormenter; and, as they, by accumulating money, serve as a bank for those who want money to borrow from; even then, usury has its use, by preventing spendthrifts from borrowing, except at the last extremity; and, by excessive interest, sometimes checking that propensity to spend altogether, or soon ending the mischief wasteful prodigality is producing, by ruining the monster.

For the second class of poor we are bound to give public employment, when private fails. Their claims are indisputable to a comfortable subsistence; and, for the third, we are also obliged, as men, and as Christians, to provide maintenance out of the public purse, not such as we now afford by workhouses, and parish doctors, but such relief at home as we should want ourselves under the same circumstances.

For the fourth class, also, we are bound to provide permanent establishments; so arranged and conducted, that even the most delicate person should feel no inconvenience in visiting their abodes, or partaking of their food. In a word, all that makes man a civilized being in society, including cleanliness, warmth of habitation, and clothing, with clean and wholesome food, cleanly and wholesomely prepared and served.

For the fifth and sixth: the laws of all countries have provided coercion; and it is our peculiar duty to continue such modes of punishment as shall have a tendency to counteract these evil propensities, originating, generally, from bad or no education.

But,

But, when education becomes general, probably there will be but few instances of these vicious classes; and, till it does become general, we must take the burthen on ourselves of reforming them. For, let us see what are the rights of what we call the poor, or men who have no subsistence but what they obtain by their bodily labour? As fellow creatures they have, with us all, a right to support. As fellow Christians, they are entitled to our good offices of every sort; and, among others, to receive the benefit of education, moral, religious, and useful, from those who possess the means of procuring it for them. As fellow citizens, they have a right to all the benefits of legal protection, and the enjoyment of equal freedom with the greatest man in the kingdom, including the protection of persons and property.

Let us now see what ought to be the condition of the poor man; who, in a great state, like this of England, has a sound mind in a sound body, and is willing to exercise his bodily strength for the benefit of the community, and to defend it with the risk of his life from invading enemies; and we shall admit, I think, that he is entitled to such *wages* as will support him in bodily health on such food as the land he tills produces; as will procure him warm clothing of such manufactures as are the staple of the country he lives in; as will enable him to enjoy a comfortable home, sufficiently capacious for the purposes of decency and cleanliness—*a habitation fit for man*; that he is also entitled to have the Gospel of Christ preached to him; to be allowed sufficient repose from labour to preserve his health and strength; and to be able, out of his earnings, to give some useful education to his children, *as well* as to allot some portion to savings for old age, in order that he may end his days in peace, and die resigned.

And now let us see, what it is that entitles him to all these benefits from us, and what it is that he does for us in return for them. Lastly, how we meet these claims, founded on the principles of justice, humanity, and religion.

We owe, then, to the honest, industrious, and labouring poor, *just all we possess!* Yes: ALL! for the land, and our talents for trade and manufactures, would produce nothing, absolutely nothing, without them. They, indeed, might subsist in great numbers on the land without us, as well, at any rate, as many now subsist on the wages we allot them: but, in all other respects, they would suffer considerably, by the loss of our intellect, wealth, and ingenuity; and ultimately become, perhaps, the slaves of some powerful invader,—as our forefathers did to the conqueror William. We owe to them all the products of our estates, whether by their labour on the land, their industry in our manufactures, their ingenuity in our handicraft trades, their skill and activity in our mines, their enterprize in serving in and managing our shipping, their courage and sufferings in our defence as soldiers, their patient labours on our highways, and, lastly, the privations they must of necessity endure, in raising up their helpless offspring, to continue to us those benefits of which they are content to partake very moderately in return for the exertion of their daily labours during the greater part of their lives! Thus, it appears, that the immense capital of this country has been wholly raised from the diurnal labour of the classes we call the inferior orders. Now, let us see what we actually do for them in return. Instead of allowing them *wages* capable of procuring them the comforts I have enumerated, and to which they are entitled as our supporters, as men and as Christians; we take upon ourselves to regulate, arbitrarily, the remuneration of their labour, and fix it at such a price, in general, as will barely afford them the means of existence on the commonest and cheapest foods; of clothing, little better to the agricultural labourer than rags; of habitations, inferior to that we allot to horses, cows, or dogs; leaving nothing for the means of education, old age, or sickness: on all which cases, we choose to treat them as paupers, or people who receive our bounty as a charity; thereby humiliating and degrading them below the rank they are entitled, as mere men, to enjoy. And, after all, who are those who are the chief contributors to this degrading bounty, as far as relates to the characters that are not compulsively low? Chiefly those who are themselves but ill able to support their own families, on the decent competence they have formerly enjoyed; for, it is the middling classes who notoriously are not only the chief contributors to our hospitals and schools, but the chief promoters and managers of them.

What then is the remedy for the present state of things, and how are we to bring these people unto a state such as all good men wish to see them in?

By a very simple act,—an act that will probably be opposed by the landholders and manufacturers; yet, there is no doubt, that it would ultimately benefit all of them, by reducing the poor-rates very soon to nothing. What is this grand secret, that is to make the poor happy, and honest, and active, and loyal, and independent; that is to give health and education to their children; to make them cleanly, sober, and religious; and to enable them, under good management, to provide for old age, and a decent funeral; that is to save us from their murmurs, and insure us their affections; to relieve us from the expense of passes, and the charge of workhouses?

It is to *return to Nature*,—to appreciate the duties of man to man, and the Christian discipline of the love of our neighbour; above all, the fatherly commands of the Creator, and, sealing on our minds the *Do as you would be done by*, give employment and a sufficiency of bread to all, whether capable of working *during the heat of the day* or not. And the means of finding employment for all, is at hand, in a thousand ways; for, whether we employ men in constructing and repairing roads and foot-paths, levelling commons, or forming causeways, or building bridges, or raising enclosures, or making canals, or draining moors; the result must always be, *an improvement of the country well worth the price of the labour, and a general benefit to the kingdom at large.* And, surely, this or any other state must be more benefited by an army of 300,000 labourers working for the soil, than by the like number of soldiers; who, after being fed, clothed, and salaried, expend this, and their lives, in foreign, fruitless, and unnatural wars: nay, had all the roads of England been converted into rolled gravel-walks, bordered with shrubs and flowers, and adorned with fountains and arbours for the weary traveller, it would have been no loss to the country, in comparison to a war expenditure; inasmuch as it would have been only our money circulated at home, our commercial savings spread and distributed like manure, to fertilize the abodes of men, and make the island smile with joy! All we want therefore is a parliament determined to raise taxes to employ the indigent part of the community in useful labour, and to manufacture all the waste lands without regarding the cost, as far as giving to the labourers just wages, a comfortable subsistence, and only so much labour a[s] shall rather increase than diminish h[is] bodily strength; affording all engage[d] under government the means of livi[ng] like men; prohibiting task-work, th[at] destroys men like stage-horses; a[nd] allotting to such as are fit and able [to] cultivate wastes, three lives *free of re[nt]* on suitable allotments, with leases afte[r]wards renewable by fines certain f[or] ever. For, this mode, experience h[as] shewn, will speedily convert a dese[rt] into a garden; and thus the land wou[ld] be strengthened with loyal subjec[ts] whose interest would always lead the[m] to defend the soil: their children wou[ld] then be their happiness, and our strengt[h;] we should pay our taxes cheerfull[y,] because they would bring us good, n[ot] evil; and, living and acting like Chri[s]tians to one another, the blessing [of] peace would follow our works.

The interest of our public debt no[w] alarms us; that debt which represen[ts] along with the improvement of the lan[d,] our shipping, and the amount of o[ur] commercial gains. Yet, let but a litt[le] more equality subsist among us; let b[ut] our indigent brethren be allowed [to] feel the benefit of our riches, in [an] extent that shall insure to them a[nd] their offspring the decent comforts [of] life, a little beyond what our avari[ce] now allots them; and they will soon [be] found to contribute to the means [of] paying that interest by their acti[ve] labours. You make it their interest [to] protect you while you preserve a[nd] employ them; and, after all, will a[ny] man deny that governments are righ[t]fully the mere guardians of all; a[nd] that, among Christians, wealth is only [a] trust-stock for the benefit of others?— It is folly, it is weakness, it is wanti[ng] reason, for a moment to imagine th[at] large fortunes are necessary to in[di]vidual enjoyment. Providence h[as] restrained our powers to the mere pa[r]ticipation of the necessaries and comfo[rts] of existence, and the laws deny t[he] indulgence of excesses as well as Natur[e;] what then can we do better than to lo[ok] at home to the wants of our fello[w] subjects, and, by "*shaking our superfl[uous] money at them*,"—as Shakespeare path[e]tically says—"exhibit Heaven mo[re] just."

To this end, let the whole of our pr[e]sent poor-rates be appropriated, a[nd] a proportional poor-rate be adde[d,] levied on the landholder. I say *propo[r]tional*, for it can never be imagine[d] that, while the moneyed man is by t[he] la[w]

laws restricted from making above a certain interest on an insecure fund,—while the landholder is allowed to be represented, and to raise his rents to the utmost amount that he can squeeze them,—that their contributions should be equal; especially when we consider, that from the land the people derive their subsistence, and that high rents are a real power of taxing the stomachs of the whole community. I say, therefore, let the contribution be proportionate,—say *one quarter*,—and, if more is wanted to set this great machine in motion, let all our peace reduction of expenditure go to the grand national object, and form a fund which shall be always ready to meet the deficiencies of employment arising from temporary obstructions of trade and manufactures; a fund which, during prosperous times of commerce, would not be wanted, and, therefore, would increase at compound interest to an immense magnitude; so as to deliver us ultimately, perhaps, from the necessity of any contributions whatever.

If you think these lucubrations worthy a place in your Magazine, although I must confess they are too hastily written for the press, you are at liberty to publish them; and the matter, I hope, will plead an apology for the manner: they will at least afford materials for thinking on this subject,—for he that draws wide the curtain, though he cannot be said to *give light*, may be allowed to facilitate the enjoyment of it.

Feb. 12, 1818. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT of your's, who signs himself "A Magistrate," and dates from Southwark, has done me the honour of quoting part of my late pamphlet on the *Economy and Construction of Prisons*, with such commendation, that I cannot but feel it my duty to thank him for his favours. Yet, at the same time, allow me to reply to what he terms my errors, and against which he most solemnly warns me; that is, says this "Magistrate," "in sustaining the wicked, barbarous, and infernal solitary-cell system."

Really, Mr. Editor, I was not aware that any thing I had therein recommended was so "wicked, barbarous, and infernal;" and, therefore, with no small terror, re-perused my little work to look for what I feared might have been so great a slip of my usual regard for humanity. But I confess I cannot discover it, and rather think this Surrey Magistrate may be a man of that compassion, ableness, and conviviality, and so gregarious in his disposition, as to have a perfect horror at solitude, and conjured up my recommendation of *occasional seclusion*, as a salutary punishment, into the bug-bear of solitary imprisonment.

I have given, in my system, separate cells for every prisoner, for the sake of division, classification, and better government; and am certain, that, whenever it may be adopted, all the benefits I have promised will be the results; and that, if a prison, on this plan, had been built in the city, many thousand pounds of the prime-cost would have been saved, and nearly three-fourths of the annual expense.

Your correspondent again says, "a solitary cell was the contrivance of a fanatic;" to which I reply, that I have little objection to being classed with such fanatics as Howard, Bentham, Nield, Lettsom, Bennett, or Phillips,—for such a fanatic, in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the wretched prisoner, was a certain acquaintance of your's when sheriff of London, and an evidence before the committee of the House of Commons.

London; Feb. 3, 1818. J. ELMES.

*** The Editor, in this place, briefly enters his individual protest against the inhuman system of solitary confinement, or of entombing men alive, and creating a sense of despair, which is to be conceived only by actual inspection or personal experiment. Many alternatives and intermediate plans may be adopted between the *indiscriminate mixture* of hardened culprits and accidental venial offenders, and the cruel system of confinement in *solitary cells*. A little reflection must put to shame a practice which has served to administer gratification to the brutal lust of power, upon the helpless and powerless.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. VI.

An ESTIMATE *of the* LITERARY CHARACTER *of* MR. WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE literary character, in general, has suffered much injustice from the commonalty of mankind, in consequence of the eccentricities of pedants and pretenders. It is doubtless true, that every sedentary profession engenders a species of flatus in the mind, and that the artist and the author, like Bottom the weaver, are apt to be affected by conceits and vanities. We

 heard

heard a gentleman once observe, with much *naïveté*, that a certain celebrated German doctor was troubled with a windy weakness of the stomach, which inflated his head with philosophical ideas; and we believe the notion to be physically well founded, and, in the case particularly alluded to, probably true.

It is this physical effect of sedentary habits that has brought so much ridicule on the literary character, and rendered many persons of grave and sound minds distrustful of the prudence and judgment of the man of letters. For surely, in the business of literature itself, there is no inherent cause of absurdity; nor are the speculations of the philosopher, with respect to the nature of truth or the issues of things, more intrinsically unwise than those of the merchant with respect to commodities, or of the statesman with respect to events. In point of fact, the argument even in practical matters is in favour of the literary character, for the very greatest men of business that the world has yet produced have been distinguished for their predilection to literature. As a statesman, Demosthenes is no less celebrated than as an orator;—Cicero is scarcely more famous as a barrister than as an author;—Milton, in his own day, was more renowned as a practical politician and secretary of state, than as a poet;—Shakespeare was quite as good a theatrical manager as any of his successors;—Sheridan was certainly as able a debater in the House of Commons, notwithstanding his comedies, as the gravest man of business there;—Lorenzo de Medici was as clever a money-dealer as Mr. Roschild, and as successful in the negociation of foreign loans too, although addicted to "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making;"—the late Sir William Forbes was quite as good a banker as any in Lombard-street, even while he was writing the Life of Beattie;—the great Lord Chatham stood as high with the public, and the merchants of London, as a minister, and yet he did not scruple to amuse his leisure with verses, and even addressed some of his best to Garrick, the player;—Lord Chesterfield was as gay a courtier, and as polished a man of the world as any member of the Regent's court, and yet he has bequeathed no less than three large quartos of classical literature to posterity;—Julius Cæsar cannot be thought inferior to the Duke of Wellington as a soldier, merely because he has written a more intelligible account of his campaigns;—old Frederick of Prussia was as well versed in king-craft as any prince of his own or any other time, notwithstanding his musical and literary compositions;—nor will it ever be objected to the regal talents of Katherine II. of Russia, or Elizabeth of England, that the former wrote plays and the latter was a ballad-monger;—Dr. Franklin was not thought the less sensible for his essays, nor has Mr. Vansittart made a worse chancellor of the exchequer for being a party in a religious controversy;—and it is well known that Solomon, the wisest man, was author of the Canticles. To multiply instances is unnecessary, for we have convinced our readers sufficiently, that it is absurd or invidious to allege, that, merely because a man has literary predilections, he is therefore unqualified for business.

But, having gained so much, for we assume that we have done so, we shall not attempt to maintain that the man, who is nothing but a scholar, is not a weak, vain, and ridiculous creature; on the contrary, we do think that he is liable, by his vocations, to degenerate into a thing of that description. Still, however, it will sometimes happen, that the disease peculiar to his profession may not only flatter his own self-complacency, but even excite an interest and feeling of respect towards him, not far beneath the reverence inspired by dignity and virtue.

Mr. Godwin is of this class. Devoted entirely to letters, he has caught the professional malady, and fallen into the mistake of imagining, that his *notions* are *truths: principles* they undoubtedly are, in what respects himself; but it is very questionable if many of those premises, from which he reasons, are such with respect to the nature of man. Nevertheless, as they regulate his own conduct, and as he adheres to them with a fearless and religious constancy, nor ever, as Mr. Southey has done, made the changes of his opinions conducive to his temporal advantage, it is impossible for any candid heart to regard the grossest errors of such a man but with compassion; for they are, evidently, errors of judgment. We can conceive it quite possible that a worshipper of Moloch might witness the sacrifice of his children at the grim altars of that fierce and terrible demon with sentiments as pious and reverential as the martyrs of Christianity endured their sufferings; we can persuade ourselves, that

that the pilgrim, at Delphi, listened to the responses of the oracle with feelings as sublimely faithful as the converted heathen to the eloquence of St. Paul; we can even believe that there have been inquisitors who delivered the horrible condemnations of their hideous tribunals with the sense of duty, and the glow of holy enthusiasm; nay more, we are convinced that there are writers of the present age, and in England too, who think they promote their own moral dignity, and the honor of the country, by calumniating the motives and actions of those who happen to differ from their political dogmas; and we would even go so far as to say, that the respective enmities of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers are credulously, by the gentlemen themselves, attributed to the noblest and best intentions. While, therefore, we see nothing in the *Political Justice* of Mr. Godwin but what is built upon the clouds of a troubled imagination, the vapours arising from the effect of recluse and sedentary habits, yet such is the disinterested character of the doctrines, such the fine spirit of benevolence with which they are conceived, and such the undaunted courage with which the inductions are carried out, that we cannot refrain from admiring the intrepidity of the author, at the same moment that we are alike disposed to laugh at, and to loath, his absurdities.

The *Political Justice* is formed altogether upon an opinion, that the animal man may be rendered a pure intelligence; and proceeds to shew, that all the various modifications of constitution, forms, passions, and propensities, which separate the millions of mankind into as many dissimilar individuals, may be so amalgamated by the influence of the intellect, that individuality will be erased from the species, and that one general being, partaking of all that has been considered as highest, excellent, and purest, in the Great of mankind, will be developed from the perfectible organization of man. If we could admit the principles of Mr. Godwin to be just and true, we should be obliged to admit also his inferences. But he has mistaken, like many of the French writers, who entertained the same notions, the improvability of human knowledge for the perfectibility of the human creature; and he has been misled, by his unacquaintance with the world, to fancy that the passions and appetites, the very excitements to self-preservation, are of less effect on the conduct of mankind than the exercise of the judgment, which, with most men, is of no effect at all. The Political Justice, however, possesses great merit as a treatise; indeed, after Butler's Analogy, and Dr. Chalmers on the Evidences of Christianity, we think it the ablest piece of reasoning in the English language. But the merits of the logic cannot redeem the faults of the philosophy, and it is still one of the most insane and thriftless books in existence, not even excepting the disquisitions of the monks concerning the mysteries of the church.

Caleb Williams is the most celebrated of all Mr. Godwin's productions; to analyse it, would convey no idea of the vehemence of the manner in which it is written: in this respect it stands alone. The productions of Brown, the American novelist, may equal it in strength of expression; and the Fatal Revenge, of Murphy, probably surpasses it in the variety and force of painting; but they are far short of it in impetuosity and violence. The descriptions in *Caleb Williams* are drawn with rage; the pencil—a dagger, the colouring—blood, and the shadows—crimes. The interest which such a work was calculated to excite could not be lasting, nor was the work itself adapted to the spirit of any epoch but that in which it appeared. It came out at a time when the tidings of the day were more extraordinary than the most romantic fictions, and it suited that morbid state of the public taste which the continued action of such stimulants necessarily produced. Like the *Political Justice*, it is not conceived according to correct views of human nature, for it is formed on exceptions to the generality. The characters belong to that anomalous and impassioned race, disposed to crimes by their constitutional temperament, rather than to those great classes who have so much in common with the rest of their kind, that their adventures remain always interesting, and excite continual sympathy.

St. Leon is another work equally indicative of the morbid state of Mr. Godwin's conceptions. It abounds in the most effective descriptions, but the incidents are far from the probabilities of life; and, therefore, however curious it may be as an effort of fancy, it wants that which alone can render any production of art permanently interesting, Truth—Truth in the descriptive sense of natural or probable.

We have not read the *New Man of Feeling*

Feeling with that attention which would justify us either to praise or condemn; nor have we been able to persevere through the tedious pages of *Mandeville*,—tedious to us, at least,—for they relate to that exaggerated state of feeling that can only exist among maniacs or criminals; and we do not like to contemplate man, either in a state of mental rejection or of moral degradation.

Mr. Godwin has also written a tragedy, which was performed at Drury-lane; but his powers lie in describing, not in expressing, feelings; and of course his dramatic attempt could obtain no applause.

His *Life of Chaucer* is, perhaps, his best work; it is creditable to his research, and the descriptions, partaking of historical truth, are touched with more agreeable colouring than those of his novels. The narrative is also written in a pleasing desultory manner, making the reader acquainted with many things that he could never expect in a *Life of Chaucer*.

The *Enquirer* is a volume of essays, and exhibits some of the peculiarities of Mr. Godwin's genius. It has much of the paradoxical spirit of the *Political Justice*, but in a less grave and authoritative form; like all the works of this author, however, it is founded on special notions and particular views of human nature.

We like the *Life of Mary Woolstoncraft* better than any other of Mr. Godwin's productions. It is a simple unambitious memoir, and inculcates no singularities, although such might have been expected from the incidents of the lady's conduct, especially coming from an author so remarkable for the exceptions he has taken to the existing institutions of society.

With respect to the general merits of Mr. Godwin, he is certainly a man of very considerable natural parts, and has cultivated his mind with industry and care. He has a most acute perception of abstract truth, and would be an excellent logician if he could discriminate better between the probable and the possible. His faults in style, in the choice of subject, and in the manner of treating what he undertakes, are, we conceive, owing to his apart and self-communing way of living. Had he mixed more with the world,—held intercourse with a greater variety of characters and classes, with persons less liable to exercise their reason, and more actuated by their sympathies and antipathies, than the circle to which he has probably confined himself;—we say probably, because we really know nothing whatever of his society, but only judge of him by his writings: had he done this, his works would have been of a more agreeable kind, and his own fame more durable. But they would have attracted less attention at first, and would not have been thought so original as they are by many readers. For ourselves, we do not think him a man of very high genius, and we consider him rather as distinguished for singularity than wisdom. But, however disposed we may be to regard his philosophy as unsound in its principles, and impracticable in its conclusions, still we must concede to him the merit of consistency; and admit, that he is one of the few remaining examples of the difference between the literary character and the man of business. His manner bears no resemblance to the ponderous decorum of Dr. Johnson, nor the easy elegance of Addison; but his works afford excellent specimens of that self-excited enthusiasm which characterised the spirit of the times in which *Caleb Williams* made its appearance, and in which to feel nobly, it was thought requisite to speak and act with unusual emphasis and solemnity.

There is one great and cardinal objection made to the style of Mr. Godwin, independent, altogether, of its revolutionary energy and inflation; and that is, his licentious use of words. He seems often governed in this by some influence of association, and uses terms with reference to some recondite meaning known, or felt, only by himself: his vocabulary is English enough, but his sentences are very unlike the manner in which Englishmen express themselves. How absurd would be the appearance of a person *energising* in company according to the manner of Mr. Godwin! With all his faults, however, this author is a man of respectable powers; and, widely as we differ from him in his first notions of political justice, and little as we are disposed to agree with him even in the principles which he has latterly adopted, we applaud the consistency of his personal conduct under the change, and respect him for not turning the alterations of his political sentiments to the same account as the poet-laureate Southey.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the month of September last two young men, (if it be not a misnomer so to designate them,) named Stockley and Elms, both residing at Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, and being labourers in the clay-pits, in that neighbourhood, on their returning home from work, went into a field in which a male ass was quietly grazing. They had each in their hands an instrument, called a "pug," which is used at their work in the clay-pits, and which is formed of a strong handle of wood, with a sharp iron spike at one end, of about three or four inches in length. With these "pugs," they attacked the poor inoffensive animal, prompted only, as it seems, by the most unprovoked, senseless, and wanton barbarity, till they had covered it with wounds. Even then their savage feelings were not glutted, for, being disturbed by the approach of a farmer, they hastily retreated, leaving their victim profusely bleeding and quite exhausted. My object is not to rouse indignation against these monsters, nor will I disgust your readers by a more particular description of the manner in which they attacked the animal; suffice it to say, that, though its wounds were dressed, and every care taken of it, it continued to languish four days, and then died.

Some time afterwards, these two delinquents were taken before a magistrate, and by him committed to prison for trial at the ensuing quarter-sessions for the county. At the late sessions, a counsel (who is also a member of the legislature,) was consulted, as to the indictment to be preferred against the prisoners. He was clearly of opinion that there was no existing law that would reach them but the 9th Geo. I. c. 22, commonly called the "Black Act," which made the offence a capital one: but then, to make good this charge, it was necessary (the counsel said,) to prove some previous existing malice against the owner. Though it was impossible to do this, yet, as no resource was left, the indictment was drawn accordingly; and, for want of this proof of malice against the owner, the grand jury, by direction of the chairman, threw out the Bill.

I doubt not for a moment that the counsel, the court, and the jury, were right. Let it not be thought that I mean to insinuate any thing to the contrary; but, I would ask, is it not a disgrace to any country that calls itself civilized; much more to this Christian, this religious, country, that there should be no law at all to recognize and punish such worse than brutal crimes?

I well know, that, some few years since, Lord Erskine introduced a Bill to Parliament, whose very object, (if I mistake not,) was to meet such cases as the present; and, if my recollection serves me right, its principal opponents were some of those who have since figured away as "suppressors of vice," and members of "Bible" and "Christian Knowledge" Societies.

What ideas do some men form of religion?—Of all the cants which this canting world produces, I think the cant of hypocrisy is the most contemptible and disgusting. J. MORTIMER.

Wareham; Feb. 12, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of* OBJECTIONS *to the* THEORY *which* ASCRIBES *the* PHENOMENA *of* FALLING BODIES *on the* SURFACE *of the* EARTH *to the* MOTIONS *of the* EARTH *as a* PLANET; *by* CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

XLIX.

AND *can* Common Sense be, on reflection, satisfied that *gravitation* is an *occult* principle: in the only respect which *ought* to reject it from philosophy? How is it occult?

L.

Is it because we cannot find the *cause* of it. If we find the *effect*, the *universal tendency* of bodies to each other, and the *ratio* of that tendency, is it more occult than *magnetism* or *electricity?* These are tendencies of bodies to each other, according to powers manifested between a *particular* class of bodies, whence they derive their name: Magnetism, from the stone called *magnes;* electricity, from *electrum*, amber; *gravitation*, from its being a property proportioned to the *gravity* or *weight* of bodies. What know we of the cause more in the one case than in the other? to say the least? But we have *this* advantage in gravitation,—that the want of any *more general* property of bodies from which this might result, carries us, by the experimental exclusion of all others, to the *necessary* and *sole* cause of this.

LI.

But, when the tendency of bodies to the earth is attempted to be deduced from the *rotatory* motion of the earth, can Common Sense, on reflection, feel satisfied that, if the earth had *no diurnal* motion, bodies would have *no* weight; and a stone would not fall to the ground? When,

When, on the contrary, that very motion takes off part of their weight; and, consequently, of this tendency, which is according to it; and might be so increased, as to take *off* all weight of bodies on the surface, and *all* tendency to the earth, and to dissipate the *whole* mass of the earth itself?

LII.

When the author says, that he ascribes *physical* phenomena of bodies,—*tending* to the earth, for instance, or to the *Sun*, —to the *law of motion;* and that he *substitutes* this *known* law to that which he terms the *unknown* law of *gravitation*: what is this more than saying, that *bodies moved in a certain direction* prove that *motion* exists?

LIII.

The law of gravitation does *more:* it shews that it is motion to a centre between two *ponderating* masses, or more; which is nearest to that which has *most gravitating* quantity, in *proportion* to their difference, and in a fixed constant *ratio* to the distance.

LIV.

That the *gravitating* force is, as far as experience goes, "*general, antecedent*, and *primary*:" while other affections of bodies, set in motion, are "*particular, consequent,* and *subordinate*," to this and the *projectile.*

LV.

How, then, can *gravitation* be called an *assumed* cause, which introduces "*false analogies*" into philosophy: since it is traced, by the most strict *analogy* of appearances and proportion, from the *earth* to the *moon;* from these to all the other *planets*, and the *Sun* as their *centre;* and thence to the *whole sidereal system*, how far soever it may be.

LVI.

Or how can a system, resting on vague hypothesis, be received as applicable to the *fall of bodies on the surface of this planet* which we inhabit, —when it is admitted, that it may be difficult thus to account for the fall of bodies elsewhere; that is, for the *descent* of *planets toward the Sun:* to which they actually *would* fall, (as certainly, and by the same laws, as a *stone* to the *earth,)* as they *tend* toward it, if their *centrifugal* force were taken off.

Erratum in XXV. line 19 and 20, for "*it*," read A might attract B; or B be driven onward toward A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your numerous and respectable correspondents (Philologos,) —in answer to Orpri's request, in the last volume, for information concerning the proper employment of the article *a, an,*—has submitted Mr. Walker's opinion for consideration. (See Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to Walker's Dictionary, note to p. 8, and *vo.* an.) My remarks, being without reference, do not need an apology to Philologos. Mr. Walker's remarks having reference sometimes merely to *sounds*, and at other times to *letters*, or signs, it cannot be expected that uniformity of opinion will constantly present itself.

Numbers of your intelligent readers are satisfied that *a, an,* are abbreviations of *ain, one;* the tendency of all speech being to contraction and ease. Some persons speak with more rapidity than others, and, consequently, in writing will not be particular in employing *a* or *an*, in depicting their thoughts. The numerous provincial modes of speaking experience considerable variation of velocity by the different classes of society. Hence a rapid speaker will regard mere *individualization* as sufficient for his purpose, without attending to the circumstance of the nouns commencing with a short vowel, or a long one. He will seldom trouble himself with the compound sound *an*, except when particular reference is made to the individual; and not unfrequently will he employ *one* as wholly definite.

It will be found that the most eminent writers and speakers employ *a, an,* according to their view of the importance of more fully distinguishing the subject contemplated; and also according to their relative velocity of utterance. And, being fully aware that the grammatical import of their language cannot be affected by the employment of either *a*, or *an*, or *one*, they follow convenience, and disregard such puerile directions as—*A* is used before a consonant, and *an* before a vowel, or *h* if not sounded.

Mr. Grant says, (Eng. Gram. p. 23,) "*An* seems to be used in preference to *a*, [in spoken language, I conjecture, he means,] to prevent the *hiatus* arising from the concurrence of two vowel-sounds; as, *an apron, an hour.* But *a* is preferred before consonants, or *h* aspirated [guttural]; the simple sound of *u* forming a diphthong with a vowel; the diphthongal sound of *u*, however signified; and uniformly before *w* and *y*." This modest direction is entitled to attention: but good writers have a right to please themselves, and grammarians must be directed by them, not they by grammarians. SCHOLASTICUS.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. VII.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

IL PECORONE, *continued.*

GIANNETTO now sunk into deeper melancholy than ever, and declared that he should never be happy till he had repaired the losses he had occasioned. In vain did Messire Ansaldo entreat him to give up such thoughts, and not to put to risk the little they had left. He was not to be dissuaded from his purpose; and the old man, who could not bear to see him unhappy, determined to make a last effort, though it should be to his ruin. He accordingly sold every thing that he had, and fitted out a third vessel, even more richly laden than the others. In order to accomplish this, he was, however, obliged to borrow the sum of ten thousand ducats from a Jew of Mestri; under the express condition, that, if they were not repaid by the festival of St. John, in the month of June ensuing, the Jew should have liberty to cut a pound of flesh from whatever part of his body he thought proper; and a written contract, properly attested, was executed to that effect. When the vessel was ready to sail, Messire Ansaldo addressed Giannetto, and said—Thou seest Giannetto the obligation under which I have laid myself: I have only one thing to request of thee—that, if thou shouldst be again unsuccessful, thou wouldst come and see me before I die, and I shall then submit contentedly to my fate. He then gave him his benediction, and Giannetto set out once more on his voyage, with the two companions who had before accompanied him; and who had generously determined to devote whatever profits they might make, in this adventure, to the benefit of Messire Ansaldo. As they could not imagine how Giannetto had met with his former disasters, they were resolved to watch him narrowly, and, if possible, not to lose sight of him. He contrived, however, to give them the slip in the darkness of the night, and steered for the port of Belmonte. His companions were greatly surprised in the morning to find that he had disappeared, and said—This is assuredly a most unlucky fellow. They, however, thought it best to pursue their course, much wondering what had become of him.

In the mean time, Giannetto had reached Belmonte, the whole population of which came in crowds to welcome him, so high an idea had his repeated visits given them of his wealth and consequence; and the lady, on seeing from the windows of her palace the ensigns of the vessel, was struck with astonishment, and crossed herself, saying, "This must be no common person, what riches has he brought to this country!" She therefore received him with great courteousness, embracing him, and bidding him welcome; and held that day a tournament in honour of him. Giannetto entered the lists among the rest, and displayed such skill in horsemanship, and in the management of the lance, that all the barons wished to have him for their sovereign. At night, the lady took him by the hand, and conducted him, as before, to her apartment, saying, "It is time to go to bed." As Giannetto was entering the room, one of the chambermaids, who was sorry for him, whispered in his ear, "Do not drink the wine to-night,—only pretend to do so." He took the hint, and went in; when two damsels, beautiful as angels, waited on him with wine, &c. as usual. Giannetto took the cup, and, pretending to drink, poured the contents into his bosom, saying, "Who can refuse any thing to such pretty girls as these!" The lady laughed, and said within herself, "Thou must yet bring another ship, for this hast thou lost." For once, however, she reckoned without her host. Giannetto found himself in full possession of all his faculties; and was next morning proclaimed sovereign of the country. The news was received with general acclamation, the bells were set a ringing, and the nobility were convened from all parts. In their presence, the nuptials were celebrated with extraordinary pomp; and the time passed in balls, tournaments, and all sorts of festivity. In these gaieties, and in the various duties of his new situation, Giannetto forgot the unfortunate Ansaldo, whose life was pledged to the Jew who had advanced the ten thousand ducats. One day, however, as he was looking out of the windows of his palace with his lady, there passed by a number of persons, bearing lighted torches, and Giannetto asked her what was the meaning of it. She replied, that it was the festival of St. John, and that the men he saw were artificers, who were going in procession to present their offerings at the church of that saint. The perilous situation of Messire Ansaldo then suddenly

denly rushed upon his recollection. His countenance changed: he arose from the window, and walked hastily up and down the room. His lady, seeing him thus agitated, asked what was the matter. He at first endeavoured to evade her enquiries; but she at length obtained from him a full account of the matter. She advised him to lose no time, but to set out over-land to Venice, the distance being much less than by sea, telling him, to take with him a hundred thousand ducats, and a sufficient train of attendants; and desiring him to bring back Messire Ansaldo with him, if he were yet alive.

In the mean time, the term of the contract being expired, the Jew caused Messire Ansaldo to be seized, and would have cut away the pound of flesh from him, but he entreated him to delay for a few days at least; that, in case Giannetto returned, he might have an opportunity of seeing him once more before he died. The Jew replied, that he was willing to indulge him as to the delay; but that, whether Giannetto returned or not, he would have a pound of his flesh, according to the agreement. The transaction was talked of all over Venice: every body was grieved for Messire Ansaldo, and the merchants subscribed to pay the sum for him. The Jew, however, would not accept it, but was bent on executing his murderous purpose, that he might be able to say, he had been the death of the greatest of the Christian merchants. By this time, Giannetto, who had travelled day and night, arrived; and joyfully embraced Messire Ansaldo, telling the Jew, that he was ready to repay the money with as much interest as he should desire. The Jew however replied, that, as the money had not been ready at the time appointed, he would now have the pound of flesh instead. It was to no purpose that Giannetto proposed to double the sum. In vain did he increase his offers from twenty, to thirty, fifty, an hundred thousand ducats,—nothing could move the Jew from his purpose. "Though you were to offer me, (said he,) as much gold as would purchase the city of Venice, I would still persist in demanding the execution of the bond." The cruelty of the Jew excited universal indignation; but the stipulation was so express, that there was no evading it, and the laws of Venice could not be departed from.

In this state of the affair, Giannetto's lady, who had set out immediately after him, attended by two of her servants, entered the city, disguised as a judge, and went to an inn. The innkeeper enquired of one of the servants who the gentleman was? The man, who had been instructed what to say, replied, that his master was a judge, who was returning home from Bologna, where he had been pursuing his studies: on which, the innkeeper paid him great attention. As he was waiting on him at table, the pretended judge asked, what were the laws of the city? "Sir, (said the landlord,) we have more law than justice here."* "What do you mean by that?" said the judge. "I will tell you," said the landlord. "Some time ago, a young gentleman of Florence, whose name was Giannetto, came here to visit Messire Ansaldo, his godfather, and a more promising youth never entered this city; for his good conduct and pleasing manners won the hearts of every body. His godfather fitted out vessels of great value for him at three several times; but he has been unfortunate with them all; so that, in order to complete the cargo of the last, he was obliged to borrow ten thousand ducats from a Jew, upon the condition, that, if they were not repaid by the festival of St. John ensuing, the Jew might cut off a pound of flesh from any part of him he should choose. The youth is just returned, and has offered the Jew an hundred thousand ducats for his ten thousand; but the villain will not accept them; and, though all the principal inhabitants of the city have been to entreat him, it has been to no purpose. "The affair (said the judge,) may be easily settled. "Sir, (said the landlord,) if you can accommodate it, so as to save the worthy man's life, you will confer an obligation on the most amiable youth that ever was born, and, indeed, on all the people of this city." The crier was accordingly sent about to give notice, that a judge was arrived from Bologna, who was able to decide all sorts of controversies. Giannetto, hearing this, proposed to the Jew to take their cause before him. The Jew replied, that he had no objection, since he wanted nothing but the fulfilment of what the bond expressly stipulated. They then both went before the judge, whom Giannetto did not at all recognise to be his lady, because she had stained her face with the juice of certain herbs. The case having been stated by both parties,

* The remark might, perhaps, be made with truth in some other countries.

the

the judge desired to see the bond, which he read with attention, and then said to the Jew—"Let me advise you to take the hundred thousand ducats, and liberate this poor man, who will always remember the benefit with gratitude." The Jew replied, that he would do nothing of the sort: on which, the judge again recommended him to take the money, telling him, that it would be for his advantage to do so; but he obstinately persisted in his refusal. They then all went to the public office of justice, where the judge ordered Messire Ansaldo to be brought up; and, addressing the Jew, said, "The law must have its course: take a pound of his flesh wheresoever thou wilt." The Jew, therefore, ordered him to strip, and took out a knife, which he had caused to be made expressly for the purpose. Giannetto here interrupted the proceedings; saying, that this was not the decision he had expected. "Be quiet, (said the judge,) he has not yet cut off the pound of flesh." Then, turning to the Jew, who had seized upon his prey, he said, "Beware what thou doest, for, if thou takest off more or less than an exact pound, I will immediately cause thy head to be taken off. And I tell thee further, that, if thou spillest a single drop of blood, thou shalt die; for, of this, there is no mention made in the bond: it merely says, that thou shalt take a pound of flesh, neither more nor less. Now, therefore, do as thou wilt." He then ordered the executioner to bring the axe and block, saying,—"At the first drop of blood that shall appear, I will have thy head taken off." The Jew now began to quake, and Messire Giannetto to cheer up; and, after much disputing, the Jew said,—"Sir Judge, thou hast been more than a match for me, give me the hundred thousand ducats, and I will be satisfied." But the judge replied,—"Take a pound of flesh according to thy bond, for not a penny shalt thou have; thou shouldst have accepted the money when it was offered thee." The Jew lowered his terms to ninety thousand, then to eighty; but the judge was immoveable. "Let him take what he will, (said Giannetto,) provided he gives up Messire Ansaldo." But the judge said,—"Leave that to me." The Jew then offered to take fifty thousand; but the judge declared that he should have nothing. He then began to blaspheme heaven and earth, saying,—"Give me back, at least, my ten thousand ducats." But the judge said to him—"Have I not already told thee, that thou shalt not have a single farthing? If thou wilt have thy pound of flesh, take it, otherwise I shall order the bond to be cancelled." The Jew, seeing that he could do nothing, in a rage tore the bond to pieces; and Messire Ansaldo was liberated, to the great joy of all present, who began to laugh at the Jew, telling him, that he was caught in his own trap.

Giannetto conducted Messire Ansaldo home in triumph; and, taking the hundred thousand ducats, went to the judge, whom he found in his room preparing to depart. "Sir, (said he to him,) you have rendered me the greatest service that I ever received; I entreat you, therefore, to accept this money as an acknowledgment, for you have well earned it." But the judge begged to be excused, saying, "that he had no occasion for it, and told him to take it back home with him, lest his wife should scold him for his prodigality." Giannetto replied, "that he should not be afraid of that, were he to spend four times as much, so great was his lady's liberality and courtesy."—"You are tolerably well satisfied with her then?" asked the judge. "She is the best creature in the world, (answered Giannetto;) she is not to be exceeded either in wit or beauty; and, if you will do me the favour to come and see her, you will have an opportunity of knowing whether I have exaggerated." The judge replied, that he could not return with him, as he had other business which required his attention; but begged that he would salute his lady from him. Giannetto again pressed him to take the money, which he still declined, saying, that he would accept of nothing except the ring which he wore on his finger. Giannetto could not refuse him; but observed, that he gave it him with reluctance, as it was a present from his lady, who had desired him to wear it for her sake; and that he feared she would suspect that he had parted with it to some female acquaintance. "Surely (said the judge,) you have more credit with her than that; tell her that you gave it to me: perhaps, though, you really do wish to make a present of it to some female favourite." Giannetto immediately took off the ring, and gave it to the judge, saying, that he would not change his wife for any woman in the world. They then parted, with mutual embraces: the judge embarked

 in

in his gondola; and Giannetto, after having given several splendid entertainments, and made presents to his old friends, set off again for Belmonte, taking with him Messire Ansaldo, and several other of his companions.

His lady, in the mean time, had reached home, several days before him, where she resumed her female dress; and gave it out that she had been on an excursion to the baths. She caused the streets to be hung with silk, armed her attendants, and went to meet Giannetto and Ansaldo, accompanied by her barons and all her court. As soon as they appeared, she hastened to embrace Messire Ansaldo; but received Giannetto coldly and distantly. He was greatly surprised at the alteration of her manners; and, as soon as he found an opportunity, he took her aside, and would have embraced her, asking her what was the matter: but she told him to reserve his caresses for his Venetian mistresses; asking him, what was become of her ring? "It has happened as I expected, (said he,) I foreboded it at the time. But, I solemnly declare, that I gave it to no other person than the judge who extricated me from this business." "And, I am not less sure, (returned she,) that you gave it to a woman; so do not go to perjure yourself." Giannetto repeated his asseverations, and said, that he wished he might be blotted from the creation, if he did not tell her the truth. "'Tis all very fine (said his lady); you had better have sent Messire Ansaldo by himself, and have staid behind with your girls, for I hear they all cried when you left them." Giannetto was greatly hurt at this, and burst into tears, declaring that nothing was more false. She now began to be vexed with herself, for having carried the joke so far, and bursting into a loud laugh, she ran and embraced him; shewing him the ring, and explaining the whole mystery to him. Giannetto's pleasure was not less than his astonishment. He communicated the intelligence to his court, and held his wife in higher esteem and affection than ever. As for the chambermaid, who gave him the friendly hint not to drink the wine, she was married to Messire Ansaldo:* and so they lived merrily all the days of their lives."

* In making this match, Giannetto assuredly showed more consideration for the old gentleman than for the young lady.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN that article of your Magazine for March which describes some of the tombs in the Cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, an erroneous account of the tomb of Marshal Ney has been suffered to make its appearance. The tomb *was* as your correspondent hath described it, but it *is not* so now. Men of all nations, who visited the sepulchre which Madame Ney erected over the ashes of her illustrious husband, inscribed with pencils their opinions and sentiments of his virtues and valour. These inscriptions, in some instances,—by their praises of the hero who, in the cause of his country, was "the bravest of the brave,"—seemed to reflect on the present dynasty; whose sycophants wrote counter-inscriptions, above or below those which had been the tribute of English, of Russian, of Prussian, and of American, respect; and the police put an end to this war of sentiment, by causing the tomb to be removed.

Nothing now indicates the spot where lie the remains of the man whose history is known to all Europe; and, unless the *gardener* of this romantic burying-ground, or some one who knows the spot, points it out, a stranger might traverse the hill of Mount Louis for a month ere he could find that speck of its surface which the ashes of the murdered Ney have consecrated. The *gril*, or iron-railing, still exists; and Britons, who know that it fences so sacred a spot, lean gently on it, and talk over the infraction of the Convention of Paris, which allowed the Prince of the Moskwa to be immolated to personal envy and implacable bigotry.

A. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. I.

SKETCH OF GERMAN LITERATURE PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1000.

HAVING sufficiently acquired the German language to understand the poetry, and the yet more difficult prose, with which its fine literature abounds, I have lately undertaken a perusal of the leading writers, in chronological order, and propose offering to you some outlines of the phenomena which have most drawn my attention. Should you be disposed progressively to insert these notices, you may entitle my successive

successive papers, *the German Student.*—First, a few words concerning the principal repositories of the older literature.

Schilter, in imitation of our Hickes, formed the first important systematic collection of ancient German poetry and prose, his *Thesaurus* having appeared in 1727: but, like its model, it contained too many prayers, hymns, and homilies; too few sagas, war-songs, and romances. In 1758, Bodmer revived the attention of his countrymen to these studies, and obtained assistance, from the magistracy of Zurich, to print, after the Manessen manuscript, those remains of 140 minstrels, which fill his two quartos. Professor Miller, in 1784, continued this plan of compilation through two volumes more; and made known the great romance of the Nibelungs. Suhm, in 1787, extracted from the manuscripts at Copenhagen his *Symbolæ ad Literaturam Teutonicam Antiquiorem.* And, in 1808, J. H. von der Hagen, a patriotic Prussian nobleman, published, at his own expense, a volume edited by Dr. Busching, which contains St. George, King Rother, Duke Ernest, Solomon, Wigamore, and some other hitherto-manuscript romances. Many minuter efforts of the same kind might be recorded by the alert bibliographer.

From these documents it appears, that the oldest monument of that dialect, whence the modern German has sprung, is the Mæso Gothic, or West Gothic, version of the Christian gospels. This was first edited by Junius at Dordrecht, in 1665, and is ascribed to Bishop Ulfilas, who was a native of Cappadocia; was employed by the Goths of Walachia, on an embassy at Constantinople, in the year 378; and who flourished, consequently, under Valentinian and Valens. Some antiquaries, however, have contended, that the *Codex argenteus* contains but a Frankish gospel of the age of Chilperic; and Wetstein accedes to that opinion, on the ground of its habitual coincidence with the Vulgate. But Michaelis has pointed out many passages which must have been translated directly from the Greek; and conceives the alphabet employed, and the attempt to imitate a dual number by a peculiar grammatical inflection, to be indicative of a translator more connected with Constantinople than with Rome: he awards, therefore, the version to Ulfilas,—although he admits that it may have subsequently been corrected into closer correspondence with the Latin text.

Charlemagne is stated, by Eginhart, to have collected German poems; but, unfortunately, this curious assemblage has no-where been preserved. The test, which he imposed on the conquered Saxons, when he compelled them, under pain of death, to undergo baptism, has been put on record, and runs thus:—*Ech forsacho Diabolæ, ende Thunaer, ende Vuoden, ende Soxen Oto, ende allem them unholdun, the hirar genotes sind.* Which is, word for word, thus,—"I forsake the Devil, and Thor, and Wodan, and the Saxon Odin, and all the unhallowed ones, who are their comrades." From this formulary of renunciation, it results plainly, that the prophet Odin is a different personage from the god Wodan, and was so considered by his most zealous votaries. The oath taken by the sons of Charlemagne to the French and German nations has also been preserved in the language of both countries But the oldest Frankish poetry is a metrical version of various portions from the Scriptures, by Otfrid of Weissenburg, a monk, who studied at Fulda, and who wrote before the year 876. This writer's rhymed paternoster, rhymed eucharistic hymn, and rhymed ballad, in praise of the piety and government of Lodowig, or Louis II., king of the Franks, have been inserted by Hickes in his Grammar of the Frankish tongue. To the Vatican manuscript of Otfrid is appended a ballad concerning St. George, which, in the structure of its metre and language, so much resembles the other productions of this author, that it may reasonably be ascribed to him; and, as it has been agreeably translated, line for line, and learnedly commented by the late Dr. Sayers, in a volume of disquisitions, too little known, I shall here transcribe it.

George went to judgment,
With much honour,
From the market-place,
And with a great multitude following:
He proceeded to the ring
To perform the sacred duty,
Which then was highly celebrated,
And most acceptable to God.
He quitted the kingdoms of earth,
And obtained the kingdom of Heaven.
Thus did he do,—
The illustrious Count George.
They hastened all
The kings, who wished
To see this man entering;
But who did not wish to hear him.

The

The spirit of George was there honoured :
I speak truly, from the report of these men ;
For he obtained
What he sought from God.
Thus did he do,—
The holy George.
Then they suddenly adjudged him
To the prison ;
Into which with him entered
Two beautiful angels :
There they found two women
To nourish his body ;
Then he became glad
When that sign was made to him.
George there prayed :
My God granted every thing
To the words of George ;
He made the dumb to speak,
The deaf to hear,
The blind to see,
The lame to walk.
A pool stood nigh for many years ;
It was dried up, and ran away quite.
This sign wrought there
George indeed.
Then began the powerful man
To be exceedingly enraged ;
Tatian wished
To ridicule these miracles ;
He said that George
Was an impostor.
He commanded George to come forth,
He ordered him to be unclothed,
He ordered him to be violently beaten
With a sword wondrously sharp.
All this I know to be altogether true.
George then arose, and recovered himself.
He wished to preach to those present,
And the heathen men
Placed George in a conspicuous situation.
Then began that powerful man
To be exceedingly enraged.
He then ordered George to be bound
To a wheel, and to be whirled round;
I tell you what is fact,
The wheels were broken in pieces.
This I know to be altogether true.
George then arose and recovered himself.
He then wanted to preach
To the heathen men ;
And they put George in a conspicuous place.
Then he ordered George to be seized,
And commanded him to be violently scourged ;
Many desired he should be beaten to pieces,
Or be burnt to a powder.
They at length threw him into a well ;
There was this son of beatitude,
Vast heaps of stones above him
Pressed him down.
They took his acknowledgment,—
They ordered George to rise ;
He wrought many miracles,
As in fact he always does.
This I know to be true.
George then arose and recovered himself :
They ordered him to proceed,—
They ordered him instantly to preach.
Then he said :
I am assisted by faith ;
Renounce ye the devil
At every moment :
This is what St. George teaches.
Then he was permitted to go into the chamber
To the queen.
He began to teach her,
She began to listen to him.

Cotemporary, or nearly so, with this ballad is a deistical creed, found in Bavaria, at Weissenbrunn, and superscribed *Poetæ Kazungali*; that is, *the poet's preachery*; but the author's name is unknown. Superior in poetical merit, though somewhat posterior in point of date, is the encomium on the victory of Louis III. of France over the Normans, which Hickes omits, but which Schilter has edited. Other traces of vernacular poetry, prior to the year 1000, may be found in ecclesiastic writers: they consist chiefly of songs by unlettered poets, dear only to the memory of their cotemporaries. Solemn prohibitions occur, addressed to the nuns, against getting by heart and singing love-songs. A coarse obscenity, no doubt, was a leading feature of these compositions. Other prohibitions occur, addressed to the people, against singing at the graves of their forefathers, *carmina diabolica*, meaning probably hearse-songs, in which heathen divinities are mentioned, or addressed. A quarrel between an archbishop of Mayuz and a count of Babenberg is stated to have been recorded, on account of the great notoriety which it had acquired, from the satirical ballad in every body's mouth.

These are but scanty notices of the early literature of the Germans. Some idea, however, may be formed of that portion of it which has perished, by studying the sagas of the Scandinavian north. No doubt all those nations, who worshipped Thor and Wodan, had a certain portion of mythological literature in common; and adopted a method of celebrating their heroes similar to that which had been directed towards their gods. The progress of kindred nations is necessarily analogous; the Danes of the tenth century are the Germans of the fifth; that poetry, which retreated from within the circle illuminated by the Christian missionaries, will have lingered longer on the eccentric shores of the Baltic; and, possibly, we possess, with little change of dialect, in the Edda of the Icelanders, the very writings of the Saxon Odin.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH was said a few years ago about paper-roofs, as economical and impervious to wet. It will afford information to your readers if any correspondent will say whether time has established, as fact, the certainty of the said roofs being durable and impervious to weather.

If any of your correspondents can give an idea, in a few lines, of what iron roofs, suited to different and common-sized houses, will cost, compared with wood of the same size,—the information may furnish useful hints to,

Birmingham; JOHN SMITH.
March 16, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE essays of Mr. Belsham have always struck me as marked by that writer's characteristic acuteness of penetration, and skill of analysis: nor am I at all disposed to allow that his dissertation on English poetry forms an exception to the rest. Your correspondent Mr. Furlong is of a different opinion; and is extremely angry at the boldness with which Mr. Belsham presumes to think for himself,—instead of looking round for what others had said and thought, and subscribing, with mechanical compliance, to established popular notions, and traditionary opinions.

As a preliminary, Mr. Furlong tells us, that it is "his general rule to consider, as established axioms, that men of enlarged capacity will have a wish of proving that they view things in a peculiar light; which leads them to declare opinions, and draw conclusions, that have nothing but singularity to recommend them: and that men of profound learning, and the most steady judgment, are frequently found deficient in taste."

I demur to these established axioms. I conceive that the ambition of singularity denotes a narrow capacity; and, so far from being able to discern how an exceedingly steady judgment is hostile to taste, I cannot understand how taste can exist without it.

Your correspondent's letter is one continued string of assertions: "there are scarce two passages, (he observes, of Mr. Belsham's essay,) which the author would undertake to defend: he contradicts for the sake of contradiction; he dislikes passages evidently because they are generally admired. He appears to dread a contact with the multitude; whatever they censure, he approves of; and whatever they applaud, he appears willing to condemn—(no very great reflection, methinks, on Mr. B.'s discernment). Thomson was not gaudy, and was not prosaic; he wrote "magnificent blank-verse, and was a much better versifier than Milton." To which it must be answered, that of all this Mr. Furlong has exhibited no proof, and that declamation is not argument.

After this, we might naturally expect to find in this unfortunate essay nothing but a bundle of paradoxes: it however happens, that Mr. Belsham's opinions, so far from being distinguished by their startling novelty, or conceit of peculiar discernment, are precisely those of every critic of the present day, who is considered at all eminent for taste and a knowledge of the true principles of poetry. The people, as is natural and fit, have also generally formed their judgment by that of such leading writers as they deem qualified to be their critical directors; and the poets of our school-boy days are no longer the favourites even of Mr. Furlong's friends, "the multitude." This gentleman seems totally unapprized, that a revolution in taste has been effected, by a recurrence to the earlier and fresher ages of our poetry, and the free and vigorous school of Nature and originality. Nor is he at all aware that philosophical criticism, as it has been more studied, is now better understood; and, with regard to versification, that the monotonous system of Thomson and Young is no longer followed; while the Miltonic structure of verse is considered as the classic standard of harmony in metre without rhyme. If, however, the generality still conceived that the witty antithesis and mechanic conventional diction of the French school was poetry, or that bald and blunted rhymeless couplets were blank numbers,—I conceive that it is the business of the critic not to follow the multitude, but to lead them. On Mr. Furlong's safe and cautious principles of subserviency to established opinions, and the prejudices and predilections of the multitude, the metaphysical conceits of Donne would now be read, instead of the Grecian thoughts of our English Pindar, Collins; and "Cato" would be acted to crowded theatres in preference to "Julius Cæsar."

Mr.

Mr. Furlong allows that Mr. Belsham "is unfashionable enough to admire Shakespeare." This expression is something enigmatical: it involves a seeming concession of merit with an oblique censure, either on Mr. Belsham, or on the judging many, whom Mr. F. professes to regard as the arbiters of literary taste. If Shakespeare be "unfashionable," Mr. B., in admiring him, must be convicted of his old trick of being "peculiar:" and yet Mr. F. deserts his infallible multitude, and goes over to Mr. B.'s side; since he certainly means to be understood as joining in this admiration.

It is then observed, that Mr. Belsham "can endure Milton; but, unluckily, his approbation happens to fall on those particular parts that other readers dislike." Of Milton's blank verse (the plan of the essay more immediately regards versification,) Mr. Belsham speaks as displaying, not merely surmounted difficulties, but "positive beauties of the most exquisite kind;" as possessing "majesty, melody, and variety, in the highest degree of perfection;" and as "exceeding, in the fulness and harmony of cadence, the hexameters of the ancients:" this is called, by Mr. Furlong, "enduring Milton." As to the particular parts which Mr. F. asserts to be quoted by Mr. Belsham, and to be "unluckily" those which Mr. F.'s infallible directors,—"other readers,"—dislike, Mr. Belsham has "unluckily" quoted only one passage,—as a specimen of numbers, "melodious and grateful to the ear;" namely, the return of the Creator up to Heaven after his "six days' work—a world:" and, if Mr. F. and his friends, the multitude, dislike this passage, "the state" of those who "dread a contact" with such critics of poetry is "the more gracious." Mr. F. would, I dare say, have no hesitation in applauding "Satan's Speech to the Sun," "the *Evening Hymn* of Adam and Eve," and similar common places,—of whose merit he may have satisfied himself by their prominent station in school "Speakers," and books of "Elegant Extracts:" that he should esteem lightly the innumerable passages of high solemnity and beauty which strike the heart and the imagination in parts of Milton's poem, less hacknied by trite quotation, is no more than might be expected from an oppugner of "peculiar" thinkers, who, before he ventures to think himself, enquires after the sentiments and decisions of "other readers."

He then remarks as to some other poets:—"Spenser, Cowley, and Waller, are noticed only to be despised; Young is considered below censure; Pope and Dryden have their blemishes brought forward."

Now, sir, I regret to say that, with the exception of the last undeniable instance of critical singularity, there is not in this paragraph one syllable of fact. Of Spenser's versification, Mr. B. observes, that "it is not deficient in force and harmony;" and he ingeniously adds, that "there seems to be a sort of analogy, remote and fanciful indeed, between the stanza of Spenser and the subject of his poem; sufficient, however, to prevent our regretting the choice he has made. A kind of stiff, formal, and obsolete magnificence seems to predominate in both." Of Cowley, it is said, that, "had his judgment borne any proportion to his genius, he would have been entitled to a high rank in national estimation:" that, even in our improved state of versification, "few English productions" are "more soft, more gay, more airy, than his Anacreontics, his Acme and Septimius, or his Chronicle:" that, in the pathetic style, "few pieces exhibit a more mournful flow of numbers than the Elegy on Harvey." Waller is said to be greatly inferior to Cowley in genius, but "of a more correct taste; eminently smooth and harmonious in his versification." It is said that Young was "of a rank much superior to that of Thomson;" that he possessed "true poetic fire;" and that, "in the article of sublimity, the Night Thoughts may rise with the Paradise Lost itself." But Mr. Belsham is so tasteless, singular, and paradoxical, as to discriminate: and, because he judges that "Spenser's stanzaic involution of lines soon palls upon the ear by its uniformity;" that Cowley's judgment was incommensurate with his genius; that Waller's genius was inferior to Cowley's; that Young's numbers are "harsh and rugged;" and that his "fire is clouded with smoke," Mr. Furlong ventures to affirm, in the face of the public, that "Spenser, Cowley, and Waller, are noticed only to be despised;" and that "Young is considered below censure." The charge respecting Dryden and Pope is, I confess, too irresistibly powerful to be evaded. Mr. B., while mentioning the "poetic genius" of Dryden, and the variety of his couplets, the polished sweetness and lively vigour of Pope, and the "sublime heights

to

to which he sometimes rises in his Iliad," has confessedly "brought forward their blemishes." Mr. Furlong is of opinion, that a critic is of a most "peculiar" and paradoxical turn of mind, who, in giving a critical analysis of authors, presumes, without consulting "the multitude," to bring their blemishes forward!

"But it is on Thomson, (says Mr. F.) that our essayist pours all his vengeance:" and he proceeds to expatiate on this "admired and amiable writer," as if a poet's being admired afforded any proof that he deserves to be so; or, as if his being amiable as a man, had any thing to do with his merits as a writer. What the vengeance poured on this amiable person means, is not easy to say; Mr. Belsham could not have felt himself injured by a man's writing verses which he did not happen to like.

Mr. Furlong presses upon his readers, that Mr. Belsham thus prefaces his critique on Thomson:—"as Pope has been called the poet of reason, Thomson may, with equal justice, be styled the poet of nature. He surveyed her various scenes with a curious and attentive eye; and he describes them with warmth, accuracy, and fidelity; and in this the real excellence of his work consists."

One of the first writers who brought back our style to the simplicity of natural and original feeling, was Oliver Goldsmith: as a critic, he was also distinguished by sound good sense, and a true perception of the chaste and beautiful. Now, Goldsmith, in the critical notices interspersed with his "Beauties of English Poets," characterises Thomson as "a verbose and affected poet." Perhaps Goldsmith had too "enlarged a capacity," too "steady a judgment;" "a wish to show himself off as viewing things in a peculiar light," and "a dread of contact with the multitude." He indeed remarks, in giving the tale of "Palemon and Lavinia," that "it is so given, less because it is admired by himself, than because it is admired by the public." Goldsmith also, it may be presumed, in your correspondent's opinion, "expresses his dislike of Thomson evidently for no *other reason than because he is generally* admired." As to the present general admiration of Thomson, I fear Mr. F. has slept like Nourjahad, and, waking, supposes that all is unchanged since his school-boy days. Thomson is read with weariness, and is completely superseded by Cowper. It has been seen that Mr. Belsham is, at least, not "singular" in his censure of Thomson; but, as to the imported dislike of him, it has been shewn, that this is of the same stamp with the endurance of Milton and the contempt of Cowley.

"Thomson, (observes Mr. Belsham,) when he aims at elevation, is always turgid; and, when he wishes to be splendid, is always gaudy:" and, after a passage illustrative of his position, in which—

Child of the sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth—

and,—

From his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face,

he remarks, with the disgust of true taste, "such mechanical poetry as this is calculated merely for grown children." Yet such is the poetry which Mr. Furlong thinks "magnificent." The conclusion is plain.

With regard to "the tales," which Mr. B. judges to be "very indifferently related," I have shown that the idea is not so new as Mr. F. supposes: and the recommendation to Mr. Belsham, "to write an epic," that the world may see something original, is mere ribaldry without meaning. If the epic were original, I am so unfashionable as to think it could not be the worse for it. But it is not incumbent on the critic of a poem, to write a better himself: it is not his province to write verses, but to judge of verses written; and it seems, Mr. Furlong requires to be informed that Mr. Belsham was not criticising an epic, but a georgic. Mr. F., curiously enough, selects the "description of the man perishing in the snow," as an instance of Thomson's excellence in telling a tale: now, this is not a tale, but a description.

Mr. B. asserts, that "Thomson's diction is either artificially strained or disgustingly familiar: and that, "for twenty or thirty lines together, the versification is frequently undistinguishable from prose." Mr. F. asserts, that "nothing but the most confirmed desire of appearing paradoxical could have led any one to *venture such an assertion*." The desire of appearing paradoxical is surely a very strange one: I always thought that a dealer in paradoxes desired that his paradoxes should appear truths. The quarrel of

Mr. F. with Mr. Belsham seems entirely without cause: for, if the latter wished to seem paradoxical, he wished his opinions to be disbelieved; and Mr. F. may cordially embrace him as a critic without opinions, and an admirer of all that is admired.

Let twenty lines of the unaffected and elegant Armstrong be compared with twenty lines of Thomson, and the reader will easily decide whether the criticism of Mr. Belsham be not literally and strictly just. It may seem a contradiction to accuse the same writer of being at once turgid and prosaic; but they are perfectly compatible. Swelling terms and amplifications are, in fact, employed to raise the language of the verse, which would otherwise betray itself as mere measured prose.

Mr. F. does not seem to have made blank-verse much his study, or to know much about the matter; he talks of Thomson "having preserved, with more care than almost any poet, the uniform stateliness and dignity of blank-verse:" and observes that, "in this particular point, even Milton seems inferior to him." Now, there cannot be a more striking proof of Thomson's incompetency and of Milton's excellence; for a uniform stateliness, in any poem, is ridiculous: in a rural poem, it is perfect burlesque. Thomson, who is said by Mr. Furlong to have in his versification "a nerve, a spring, an elasticity, which he, Mr. F. (and other readers, I suppose,) could never perceive in any other," could not, in fact, write blank-verse at all. He wrote couplets without rhyme. Of the floating pause, which Milton manages with such musical variety, and such natural and easy adjustment to the changes in the thought, Thomson had little idea: Milton's measure flows in a cadenced sweep of periods, running in a maze of harmony: Thomson's metre is rounded in prosaical paragraphs. His cumbrous and uniform lines roll heavily on the ear; we feel the loss of rhyme; and are only reminded that what we read is verse, by the nerve of big words, by tumid and tawdry personifications, and appeals to the Muse and Pomona.

Had Thomson composed his *Seasons* in rhyme, his verse would have been more pleasingly modulated; his diction less verbose; his plan more regular; and his sense more compact. His digressions would have been less frequent and tedious, and his descriptions less diffuse and less elaborated. In his "Castle of Indolence," he has, as his vindictive enemy (Mr. Belsham,) notices, "very happily" employed the stanza of Spenser. There is a French translation of the "Seasons," which clearly surpasses the original in all the above particulars, and is altogether a more agreeable poem, though inferior in that energy of expression which attaches to the diversity of language.

Mr. Belsham's remark, that, in the *Seasons*, "pure description holds the place of sense," has been the observation also of foreign critics. Description, however auxiliary to incidental objects of poetic pleasure, is, in fact, the lowest province of poetry: reflection and passion are the tests of superior genius. Mr. Furlong candidly and courteously supposes that Mr. Belsham "meant by this merely to show that he had read Pope:" a literary boast which Mr. Belsham must be contented to share in common with every girl at a boarding-school. I fear Mr. Furlong must equally consent to admit of a participation of his knowledge among the fair pupils of similar seminaries, though he, doubtless, values himself on his great and surprising proficiency in *Thomson's Seasons*. Mr. F. however, wishes that Mr. Belsham "had read Pope with more attention;" for the purpose, I suppose, of learning, from the commonplace rules of his mechanic verses, how to do without thought, and to avoid being "peculiar." Perhaps it were to be wished that Mr. Furlong had read, with a little more attention, the *Essays* of Mr. Belsham. He might then, possibly, have acquired some just principles of taste in poetical criticism, and avoided the unlucky slip of misquoting the sentiments and language of the writer whom, in the heat of zealous prejudice, he had singled out for a public attack. CRITO.

Dec. 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE a son, who, for about five years past, has been afflicted with that distressing disease, scrofula. One or two humours appear every spring in his neck, or in the face, by the ears, which gradually advance to a considerable size, and then suppurate. They seldom heal till towards the winter, but do

do not in the least apparent degree affect his health.

The advice of the medical gentlemen to whom we have applied has always been strictly followed; but their usual treatment—leeching, blistering, resort to the sea, &c. though affording temporary relief, has never produced lasting benefit, nor enabled his constitution, which is naturally strong, to overcome this malady.

My son has now entered upon his twentieth year, is a fine young man,—of whom a father could well be proud; of an ardent disposition; but feels that his affliction bars him from those enjoyments of youth which endear life. This reflection has sunk deep in his heart, damps his spirits, and throws such a gloom over him that is very distressing to a parent's eye.

Should any of your very numerous readers be acquainted with a remedy for this disease, that they can safely recommend as beneficial, and especially likely to be effectual in this case, the communication of it, through the medium of your Magazine, will not only confer a great obligation on me, for which I shall be ever grateful, but also bestow a benefit on the whole community.

The insertion of this in your next Magazine will be an act of charity towards, and much oblige,

April 10, 1818. A FATHER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be glad to see the following tables, which have been laid before Parliament, transferred to the pages of your popular miscellany. They afford an instructive and awful lesson to our rulers,—who madly involved us in war, under the hypocritical pretence of preserving morality and social order. The effect of their measures appears, on the contrary, to be a demoralization of society; for, within seven years, the number of persons committed for offences have been nearly TREBLED; and the number of those convicted have maintained the same frightful ratio. In some counties they appear even to have QUADRUPLED. The cause evidently exists in radical defects of our social system,—which, in preferring all monopolies to the general diffusion of means of subsistence, forces large classes of the people into the commission of crime, to relieve themselves from urgent distress and want.

A SURREY MAGISTRATE.

Number of Persons charged with Criminal Offences, committed to the different Gaols in England and Wales, during the last seven Years.

	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	Total.
Males	3,859	4,891	5,433	4,826	6,036	7,347	11,758	44,150
Females	1,478	1,685	1,731	1,564	1,782	1,744	2,174	12,158
Total	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932	56,308
Death	*404	*532	*713	*558	*553	*890	*1,302	*4,952
Transportation for life	29	25	50	53	58	60	103	358
——— 14 years	34	67	95	78	94	133	157	658
——— 7 years	500	588	622	625	846	861	1,474	5,496
Imprisonment . . .	2,049	2,506	2,759	2,574	3,218	3,663	5,700	22,469
Whipping and fine .	147	195	183	137	154	190	320	1,326
	3,163	3,913	4,422	4,025	4,883	5,797	9,056	35,259
Acquitted	1,234	1,494	1,451	1,373	1,648	1,884	2,678	11,762
No bill found . . .	940	1,169	1,291	992	1,287	1,410	2,198	9,287
Convicted total .	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932	56,308
Capital offences . .	872	1,050	1,282	1,018	1,086	1,584	2,250	9,142
Not capital	4,465	5,526	5,882	5,372	6,732	7,507	11,682	47,160
Total	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932	56,308
*Of whom were executed	*45	*82	*120	*70	*57	*95	*115	*584

Numbers charged with Criminal Offences, committed to the different Gaols in each County.

	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Anglesey	1	—	2	2	2	4	1
Bedford	27	17	34	27	28	43	44
Berks	63	108	79	83	77	103	146
Brecon	5	5	13	11	15	8	48
Bucks	37	33	64	47	50	65	75
Cambridge	21	34	45	37	64	71	98
Cardigan	3	4	1	4	7	—	14
Carmarthen	11	10	6	8	12	17	14
Carnarvon	5	2	8	3	12	3	10
Chester	99	155	146	136	160	187	285
Cornwall	31	45	42	39	54	81	120
Cumberland	17	53	42	28	28	51	89
Denbigh	8	7	11	10	5	15	31
Derby	37	60	71	38	57	60	165
Devon	152	179	197	235	264	284	380
Dorset	44	47	65	43	62	81	122
Durham	37	33	33	35	49	55	87
Essex	130	152	221	174	191	236	319
Flint	2	3	4	3	6	7	20
Glamorgan	18	13	26	20	15	22	50
Gloucester	109	155	175	139	187	243	442
——— (Bristol) .	68	78	68	70	98	104	166
Hants	157	234	206	228	217	268	378
Hereford	66	83	79	61	54	87	174
Herts	50	109	64	61	80	81	123
Huntingdon	8	11	18	21	23	15	30
Kent	210	281	330	260	327	325	528
Lancaster	661	831	830	816	959	1,212	1,946
Leicester	57	65	77	42	71	125	176
Lincoln	65	84	102	116	156	133	232
Merioneth	2	2	5	1	3	6	9
Middlesex	1,482	1,663	1,707	1,646	2,005	2,[illegible]26	2,686
Monmouth	18	21	18	26	24	19	59
Montgomery	5	13	18	8	9	14	49
Norfolk	143	137	162	119	185	244	310
Northampton	51	54	65	60	81	75	145
Northumberland . . .	71	31	73	68	69	88	80
Nottingham	78	105	92	88	121	112	191
Oxford	31	59	70	56	66	85	118
Pembroke	7	12	8	8	19	18	29
Radnor	6	5	6	2	3	13	13
Rutland	5	4	[illegible]	1	11	12	9
Salop	79	53	92	69	90	96	267
Somerset	108	201	153	139	221	244	439
Stafford	126	130	181	118	154	197	425
Suffolk	98	116	144	119	146	153	262
Surrey	208	296	279	255	294	366	491
Sussex	74	95	116	66	104	120	189
Warwick	178	177	263	224	277	341	624
Westmoreland . . .	5	9	8	6	13	18	14
Wilts	73	92	122	78	108	107	229
Worcester	84	78	109	104	130	128	239
York	206	304	405	337	355	420	748
Total	5,337	6,576	7,164	6,390	7,818	9,091	13,932

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the query of a correspondent, in your Magazine for Oct. 1817, allow me to state, that I have invented a mill completely adapted to family use, as well as parochial, and other extensive establishments. The mill is composed of French stones; will grind about half-a-bushel of wheat per hour,

hour, by the labour of one man; and may also be used for cutting oats. The price is ten guineas, or upwards, according to the size.

The mill is respectfully submitted to the inspection of agriculturists, overseers, and the public, at the manufactory, 56, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars-road.

March 25. C. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT society has reason to class Mr. Malthus among its most ardent and enlightened members, will scarcely admit of controversy. He has chosen a field for his investigations embracing the happiness and destiny of the whole human race,—from the present moment to the utmost limits to which Omniscience has decreed the duration of the world; and he has displayed such patient and laborious enquiry, such acute inference and weight of demonstration, as will hand his name and his efforts down to the admiration of posterity. Like all other theorists, however, his object has been to make good the position on which he grounds his enquiries; and, in such cases, it is hardly possible to avoid an unfavourable bias to that side of the question which he is bound to maintain. His merits entitle him to respect, but establish no claim to infallibility; while the cause of truth, and the vital interests of society, will undoubtedly be promoted by a free, but candid, examination of his researches and opinions. The right of private judgment should never be implicitly surrendered, even to acknowledged talents, or high-sounding authorities: humility may ask assistance or advice; but self-respect should form the ultimate decision. I do not mean to enter the lists with such a redoubted champion; I should certainly expose myself to the sarcasm, "Get out of my way,—as the wheel-barrow said to the mail-coach:" but, peradventure, a pigmy may detect the vulnerable heel; and any attempt to put society upon its guard against an erroneou application of a subject involving its dearest interests, may reasonably expect at least to pass uncensured.

We have two important guides in all those researches which relate to our individual welfare, or to that of the community with which Providence has linked us,—the light of Nature, and that of revelation. How stands the account between Mr. M. and these mighty, but beneficent, directors? On the corner-stone of his proud edifice is engraved this indelible inscription:—*Certain misery must ever follow even the authorised indulgence of the sexual passion.* And here a remark, so obvious, and even so intrusive, presents itself, as seemingly to preclude the necessity for any farther enquiry. Is it possible to contemplate the grand and beautiful fabric of the universe, with all its exquisite symmetries and proportions, its harmonies and adaptations, without acknowledging the matchless and inconceivable skill by which it is upheld? The unity of design, the simplicity in contrivance, the undeviating course in those objects which form the grand theatre of Nature, as well as in those which almost elude our researches, from their minuteness,—all hold out to us the certain assurance, that the Author of them would never leave the moral world to the government of chance. Nature, under the plastic hand of its munificent Creator, will provide for its own exigencies and enjoyments; will admit no extremes, either of diminution or exuberance; and the efforts of the human race are, no doubt, intended to secure to them the moderate gratification of their various instincts and delights. The wonderful equilibrium preserved in the birth of the two sexes, in all ages and climates, is a satisfactory guarantee that something more than accident presides over the fate of mankind; and, if the insect and reptile tribes are perpetuated without any such extraordinary increase as their fecundity might seem to threaten, may we not reasonably infer, that some unknown provisions in the laws which govern the universe would so operate, as to proportion the human race to their means of subsistence; or, at least, to banish all cause for alarm as to the foreboded excessive inequality.

To revelation, however, we are indebted for surer ground of confidence. Admit that the command, "increase and multiply," is of divine origin; and we must either trust the consequences into the hands of our bountiful Creator, or we are driven to the impious alternative of questioning his wisdom or his benevolence.

Our Maker bids increase; who bids abstain
But our destroyer,—foe to God and man?

Who will presume to say, that, under the disguise of happiness, our Omnipotent Friend was luring his creatures to inevitable wretchedness; or that, unable to trace future consequences, he would be

be baffled in his good intentions? By attempting to prove too much, I apprehend Mr. Malthus has weakened his general argument. According to the Mosaic account (which gives the shortest period contended for), the world has existed about 6000 years: if then, with all operating causes and effects, no more progress has been made in the universal population during such an immense period, it is a fair presumption, that the ratio of increase cannot, or does not, proceed in the same geometrical proportion as represented by him; and, if he be allowed to make his calculations in extremes, and to exceed all bounds of experience, let some little indulgence be claimed on the opposite side of the question.

The subject might be supposed proper to be left to find its own level and results, were it not for the consideration, how much a false view of its operations tends to create the misery it affects to regret. Satisfied with the present assumed inadequate means of subsistence, no exertion of labour or of intellect is made, in any degree proportionate to the magnitude of the object, for increasing the produce of the earth: but a fatal apathy seems to hang over the case, consenting to famish the people down to the lowest estimate, instead of elevating the supply to meet the demand. The moral and political feeling of the times unhappily adds to the evil; and, because Mr. M. has proved the distant possibility of distress from an overcharged population, our unfeeling monopolists are too ready to infer, that such is already the case; and, casting the blame, by implication, upon the common Father of mankind, they tacitly consign the wretched to their deplorable fate. Endeavour (so goes their principle,) to make the poor comfortable now, and you will have the curses of posterity for your mistaken humanity, your blind and uncalculating officiousness. As little could the angelic soul of Howard foresee that his system of solitary confinement,—intended to reclaim the vicious from the haunts of pollution,—should so soon become the instrument of arbitrary power, by the incarceration of victims unaccused, unpitied, and unredressed.

That I may not be accused of broad and unfounded assertions, I submit the following as a sufficient plea for what I have advanced,—premising, that the number of miles and the population are taken from Guthrie, 1788. Much of this must evidently rest on conjecture; but, as the whole no doubt was given on the best evidence which could then be obtained, without any sinister motive, and as all subsequent information must be liable to some objection, I take it for better or worse, any variations from the reality being probably as much on the one side as the other. Little at that time was known of the extent of New Holland; and, even at the present day, we have but comparatively skirted the coast: it is supposed to be nearly equal, in square miles, to the whole of Europe; and, as nothing I believe like a town has been discovered belonging to the aborigines, the population is, perhaps, much over-rated.

	Square Miles.	Acres.	Population.	Acres to each Person.
Europe .	4,456,065	2,851,881,600	153,000,000	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Asia . .	10,768,823	6,892,046,720	500,000,000	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Africa . .	9,651,807	6,179,076,480	150,000,000	$41\frac{1}{4}$
America .	14,110,874	9,030,959,360	150,000,000	$60\frac{1}{2}$
New Holland	4,000,000	2,560,000,000	5,000,000	512
Total .	42,990,569	27,513,964,160	958,000,000	Aver. $28\frac{2}{3}$

In a former communication, (Oct. 1816,) I stated the possibility of an acre of land being capable of producing sufficient sustenance for twenty persons: this would give room for an increase of the total population of the world, after the rate of 578 to one. However extravagant such a calculation may appear, it may serve as some guide in our enquiries. Nothing is said in that estimate of the inexhaustible supply of food which might be obtained from the sea, perhaps equal to the present total consumption of the world; nor of the unbounded improvements in agriculture, which present themselves in future prospect from our increasing knowledge of chemistry, and the recorded experience of succeeding ages: neither are the advances brought into the account, which may fairly be anticipated in culinary affairs; whereby a much smaller

quantity

quantity of food may be found, under improved preparation, to be sufficient for every purpose of health and enjoyment. The science of physiology, is, perhaps, less understood than any one with which the happiness of mankind is so intimately connected; and presents as fair an opening for reputation to a skilful adventurer as any subject to which he could turn his attention.

These three important auxiliaries, though not easily reducible to figures, must be allowed to be a powerful "*corps de reserve*," to fill up any deficiency which may be claimed from the total, as above stated. It would be useless contending for trifles, there is ample room to admit of drawbacks: let the principle be admitted, and errors in the proceeds, even of considerable magnitude, will operate little on the main object. One half might be abandoned, and enough still remain to answer the intended purpose; or, let but one-tenth be granted, to avoid litigation, and surely fifty-seven to one is a number sufficiently established to remove all apprehensions of unavoidable distress for infinite ages to come. To meet the objection, that the statement is too general to suit our own particular case, and that increasing local distress should draw the question nearer to ourselves; it may be replied, that the same concession is all that need be required in our own circumstances. The recent report of the committee of the House of Commons states, 175 persons to a square mile throughout England and Wales; which is four acres to each, within an insignificant fraction; and which, by the rule above stated, would allow an increase in the present number of eighty to one. Let half of this be given up for waste, or for delusive theory; and the most fastidious sceptic must allow, that the result of forty to one stands on too solid a basis to be overthrown, either by calculation or by rhetorical flourishes. To silence, however, all minor or petulant objections, let it be granted that I have made good my proof for one-tenth only of the estimate, and I think an increase of eight to one may be admitted as abundantly sufficient to provide for the most gloomy and sanguine forebodings, for five hundred years to come. Calculating that the whole human race are the progeny of a single pair, it will be found, that, doubling the number every two hundred years will bring a result very near to the actual amount of the present period:—viz. 1,073,741,824, in 5,800 years. One important, but difficult, point to ascertain, would be the proportionate increase in the different stages of society—the erratic, the agricultural, and the commercial; and there is something more than probability that the advances in civilization would be found to operate as a gradual and corresponding check. In the back settlements of America, the numbers are supposed to be doubled every twenty or twenty-five years, but this must always be attended with the uncertainty what proportion is owing to the "emigration" of strangers. So it is with our towns,—the reflux bears a very small proportion to the influx: we see them increase, while the population of the country is dwindling to a shrivelled and emaciated skeleton: the proportion of persons employed in agriculture being but about one-third of the whole community.

Still it may be urged, that, at the lowest computation, it is admitted that a progressive increase does actually take place, and that this concession fully establishes the principle, that the population must at some period, however distant, overtake all possible means for their support. But, seeing the actual balance which appears to subsist; the doubtful occurrences of past ages; the causes which have been, and are still, operating to baffle all proof depending on past experience; considering also the baneful tendency of such anti-social opinions, and the wretched climax in which they must terminate; viz. that it is the duty of every subsisting generation to mistrust the care of Providence, and to deny themselves those gratifications which Nature dictates, and which reason approves, lest posterity should not have the same advantages: placing all these considerations in the scale, on which side will the arguments preponderate? Let posterity then see to itself; we can be doing our descendants no injury by augmenting the happiness of the present generation by every means in our power. Whatever theory contradicts this principle, should be reprobated as undermining the refinements of civilized life, the experience of history, the precepts of humanity, the sweet influences of religion, and as violating the best feelings of the human heart.

It is high time to endeavour to bring our ideas of political economy to such a rational test as may permit the nearest approaches to demonstration. How infinitely have the arts and sciences improved and flourished since theory has given

given place to experiment, and facts have taken the lead of conjectures! A few figures, well arranged and established, will do more to confirm the cause of truth, as connected with the welfare of the human race, than all the crude theories that ignorance or selfishness ever attempted to palm upon the world. If, on the present question, the fear of harassing posterity with an intolerable grievance in excessive population is to check our best efforts,—what shall we say to a system which entails a debt of a thousand millions upon a generation yet unborn, and to whom we have nothing to bequeath as a compensation? The poor man, whose lot it may be to come into the world to-morrow, has the certain prospect of three-fourths of the produce of his labour being wrested from him in taxes, during the whole of his life: he has not only to pay, as he proceeds, for the protection which his cotemporary government affords him, but he starts with a burden already insupportable.

To those who may still blindly contend that our population is beyond our power of maintenance, it becomes an imperative duty to encourage emigration upon an extensive and national scale; but, as if to fill up the loathsome measure of their absurdities, this is contemplated with dismay and determined opposition. Like the fabled "dog in the manger," they first deprive the labourer of his employment, and then refuse him the solace of leaving his native land in quest of food. The puerile and feeble measures brought forward by Mr. Sturges Bourne must open the eyes of the nation to its future prospects, or "neither would they be convinced, though one rose from the dead." Will one farthing be subtracted from the crushing load by the proposed alterations;—or will one pauper be restored to comfort and independence?

May I be allowed to request communications from some of your intelligent correspondents, through your useful pages, on the subject of machinery, as involving the interests of our country on its present establishment? Persons on the spot where the system has most prevailed, might readily furnish facts for its elucidation: such as, the increase or decrease of population; rate of wages; general average employment, and age of persons so employed; state of pauperism, &c.; the whole as particularly influencing the situation of the labouring class. I am much deceived in my opinion, if a fair and thorough scrutiny into this modern innovation would not explain more than we at present dare conjecture. I, perhaps, am expecting too much from your indulgence. I thank you for your former attentions; and, when I lose sight of truth, justice, and humanity, or become their injudicious advocate, then arrest my speculations, and refuse their admittance. JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; March 21, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number you have given a very distinct account of Mr. Pontifex's mode of heating dwellings and warehouses by steam, with your recapitulation of the advantages, of which I fully agree. It is, indeed, equally astonishing and delightful to view and contemplate the improvements that are, from time to time, brought forth in the present age. The very saving of servants necessary to clean the grates, and rub off the dust of such a range of houses, for example, as Cheapside, would be astonishing, were all this street heated, as it readily might be, from one steam apparatus! Add the saving of candle making, candlestick cleaning, and connected labours obtained by the introduction of gas; what an amelioration does there not appear in the condition of the class of female servants by these two improvements? I have no doubt that some mode will be devised for producing a red-heat for roasting, either from the steam or from the gas, or jointly, or by some other elegant mode; (see the account of the flameless lamp of Mr. Gill, and the plan of browning patent malt;) in which case, fire-places, chimneys, and their accompanying dangers and miseries to men, and disfiguration to external objects, may be entirely dispensed with. Public companies may then supply light and heat in every form wanted, in the same way as water is now supplied, by the year or quarter.

As you request some further communication on steam, I submit to you some account of what has been done in heating hothouses,—premising, by correcting an error in your notice of Messrs. Loddige's improvements. You say, "the steam works an engine by which a shower is thrown over the plants," &c. This, though it might be done, is not the fact. The shower is thrown over the plants by leaden pipes, pierced with small holes, conducted at regular distances

tances along the glass roof; and, when a shower is required, the water, which is supplied to Messrs. Loddige by the East London water-company, is "turned on," and a shower, if possible more equable and of finer drops than those of Nature herself, descends on the plants.

This singularly beautiful improvement is entirely original, and the exclusive merit of it belongs to Messrs. Loddige. By means of all these improvements, and especially by means of a solid iron bar, described in my tract on curvilineal hot-houses, acres of ground may be covered with a glass roof, supported by pillars one hundred feet high; and houses and gardens laid out, and planted with exotics beneath, so as to form a country residence for the warmest climate in the world. Steam will supply heat; pipes, as above, showers; and even abundance of gas, especially oxygen gas, would, if desirable, afford eternal day. Appropriate birds, animals, and servants, would, of course, be adopted; as well as the trees, architecture, plants, dress, mode of life, &c.

It is not easy, exactly, to ascertain when steam was first used in hot-houses. In a Magazine for January 1755, a proposal was made for growing melons by steam. In 1788, Mr. Wakefield, of Liverpool, appears to have used it in a pinery and melon-pit. (*Repertory of Arts, and Richard Weston's Tracts.*)—Mr. Hayle, of Halifax, took out a patent for heating hot-houses and other buildings by steam, in 1791; but it does not appear that he ever practised extensively, applying his invention chiefly to heating some manufactories of cloths at Halifax and Bradley, &c. Mr. Butler, a very ingenious man, and gardener to the Earl of Derby, at Knowlesley-hall, near Liverpool, employed steam for growing melons and pines in 1792: he conducted it, in pipes of lead and earthen-ware, under the bark, and there allowed the steam to escape and condense in the mass of bark or dung, and among the pots. In 1793 Mr. Green took out a patent for heating dwelling-houses and hot-houses, but he does not appear to have been successful: he heated the Marquis of Lansdowne's library by copper tubes, placed under the floor, which were soon afterwards obliged to be taken up; he also heated a large conservatory at the country-house of a Mr. Morton, at Hammersmith; but which was soon afterwards, owing to this gentleman's bankruptcy, taken down and sold.

Mr. Mawer, nurseryman and layer-out of grounds, at Dalry, near Edinburgh, had seen the steaming operations of Mr. Butler and Mr. Wakefield, and, being a Lancashire man, adopted it in his extensive range of hot-houses in 1793. Having seen and examined the whole of this extensive apparatus, as well as composed some account of it for the agricultural survey at Midlothian, in 1795, I shall here briefly state the arrangements, more as historical than as practical information. There were seven houses thus heated:—viz. three pineries, two peach-houses, and two vineries. All these houses had flues and furnaces, in the usual manner; but over the furnace of each house was placed a cast-iron boiler, three feet diameter, and about one foot or fourteen inches deep, covered with a broad stone, in which was a valve of considerable weight. One side of the boiler, immediately under the cover, had a projecting nozzle, and to this was cemented an earthen pipe, which conveyed the steam to the house. These pipes, when united, formed only one length, viz. from the one end of the house to the other, either in the bark-pits or in the passages, and were so raised at the farther end as to return all the condensed water to the boiler. At every six or seven feet was a bung-hole, or opening, in the pipe, for the purpose of admitting the steam to the house; and these, in the passage-pipes, when not wanted for this purpose, were stopped with moss, when the steam escaped by the valve before-mentioned. A pipe connected the boiler with a supply-cistern, in which, by means of a ball-cock, the water was constantly kept at one level.

From this description it will be evident that the steam generated could never be of a very high temperature, and that the chief advantage obtained from it was as hot vapour introduced into the body of the house, which soon, indeed, raised its atmosphere to a very high temperature; but, when the supply of steam declined, it fell to the usual degree of heat kept up by common flues. Its effect on vegetation was to promote a very rapid and luxuriant growth, and totally to prevent the appearance of insects. These hot-houses went on, in this way, in very excellent style, from 1793 to about 1800, when Mr. Mawer died. They are now, or were in 1806, in ruins. About the same time that Mr.

Mr. Mawer adopted steam at Dalry, various gardeners adopted it in different parts of East and West Lothian, chiefly as affording a wholesome dew, and destroying or preventing the appearance of insects. Some merely placed a common Carron broth-pot over the furnace, allowing the vapour to enter the house through a cavity in the masonry. Of heating by steam, in Scotland, I know little more since that time, as the lawyers say, "of my own knowledge." But Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, in his "*Treatise on Heating by Steam*," published 1815, observes, (page 293,) that "steam begins to come into use for heating hot-houses," but he does not refer to any examples.

In England, between 1795 and 1815, steam was adopted for heating hot-houses by Dr. Lisle, at St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, on an extensive scale;—by Mr. Weston, of Leicester, in pine and melon pits;—and in both cases on the principle adopted at Dalry, viz. obtaining the vapour as dew, and for destroying insects. At Dorking, (Mr. Dennison's,) and a few places around London, it was adopted as a medium of conveying heat; but, as far as we know, in none of them successfully. The first successful and extensive introduction of steam into hot-houses, for this purpose, appears to have been made by Mr. Massland, at Stockport; with some account of which, and of the successive improvements in heating hot-houses by steam, down to the present time, I propose to conclude this imperfect sketch in your next number.

Bayswater-house, J. C. Loudon.
April 4, 1818.

P.S. Those who wish to anticipate this account, will find part of it in "*Remarks on the Construction of Hot-houses*, *quarto*, 1817;" published by Taylor, Holborn. In this work I have given an historical outline of the various improvements which have been made in hot-houses, from their first introduction in this country to the present time. J. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much surprised to find that Jackson's account of what he has heard is doubted, if I did not remember that Bruce's account of what he had seen was disbelieved. Nothing human can appear to me more deserving of implicit credit than the intelligence the former of these writers gives respecting Timbuctoo. He has not seen it, it is true. I have not seen Lisbon, but, if I had, and were to sit down to write an account of it, some things would be necessary to be described, with regard to which I should feel a degree of uncertainty; and, having given an account of Lisbon, if I were to visit it again, I should find others on which I had been mistaken. But, let me arrange in my own mind the information I want respecting Lisbon; let me make enquiries of twenty intelligent persons who have resided there; let me carefully compare their different accounts, and who shall doubt the accuracy of the result?

Mr. Jackson has had an opportunity of acquiring information respecting Timbuctoo that no other European ever had, by having the direction of commerce in a city frequented by Timbuctan merchants; a city, the port of which is called, in Arabic, Bab Soudan, the Gate of Soudan. Mr. Jackson was qualified to make use of this advantage to an extent that no other European ever was, by a practical, and even critical, knowledge of the general language of the country,—the African Arabic. To these Mr. Jackson added an ardent spirit of research, an industry which neglected no opportunity, a caution to compare, a judgment to discriminate, and a firmness to decide. Who, that weighs these things, can doubt the accuracy of his intelligence respecting Soudan? I even regard his orthography as the standard of correctness, and am surprised that any person should continue to write Tombuctoo instead of Timbuctoo, or Fez instead of Fas.

I am inclined to believe that Adams has been at Timbuctoo, though I do not consider it as proved; but, supposing that he has, and that I wished to become acquainted with that city, would I apply for information to an illiterate slave, who was confined within narrow precincts? Or would I rely upon the united testimony of twenty persons of education, who had each a wider field of observation?

I have read "Jackson's Account of Marocco" twice through, at different periods, with great attention; and I do most heartily join in the confidence expressed by the enlightened and judicious author, that, in proportion as the interior of Africa shall be more known, the truth of his account of it will be made evident.

Catherine Hutton.

Bennett's-hill; Feb. 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOXIANA;

Consisting of Selections from the Speeches of the late illustrious C. J. Fox.

66. CONSTITUENTS.

IT has often been a question, both within and without these walls, how far representatives ought to be bound by the instructions of their constituents. It is a question upon which my mind is not altogether made up; though I own I lean to the opinion, that, having to legislate for the empire, they ought not to be altogether guided by instructions that may be dictated by local interests.

67. ASSESSED-TAXES BILL.

This bill will introduce new manners and habits among us; *and I will fairly say, that I am not for confounding the ranks of society.* This is one of the evils with which this measure is pregnant. No act of the French Directory ever did so much to confound the ranks of mankind as this measure will do, &c.

68. SACRIFICES FROM THE RICH.

Mr. Burke once illustrated this principle by a story very much in point. A French regiment, in speaking of an old colonel, whom they had lost, and of a new one that had succeeded him, extolled the first to the skies. "What particular reason have you for your ardent affection for the old colonel, rather than the new?" said a person to them. "We have no other reason (said they,) than this,—the old colonel always said, '*Allons mes enfans*:' the new colonel says, '*Allez mes enfans!*'" This was indeed a striking contrast; and just in this manner we ought to act towards the people: we ought not to say to them, "Go make sacrifices;" but, "Let us make sacrifices." To rouse the energy of the people, let us hear of the sacrifices of the crown; it is from the highest place that the example ought to be given. It will animate and cheer the heart of the kingdom:—*Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris.*

69. DOCTRINE OF RESISTANCE.

No man ever supposed that the legislature should adopt the doctrine of resistance as a direct and practical maxim; though every man was convinced, that resistance, in certain circumstances, was impossible to be avoided.

If, however, ministers, so resolute on their spirit of destruction, were determined, by means of the corrupt influence they possessed in the two Houses of Parliament, to pass the bills (the Treason and Sedition Bills, 1795,) in violent opposition to the declared sense of a great majority of the nation, and they should be put in force with all their rigorous provisions,—if his opinion were asked by the people, as to their obedience, he should tell them, that it was no longer a question of moral obligation and duty, but of prudence. It would indeed be a case of extremity alone which could justify resistance; and the only question would be, whether that resistance was prudent? He was aware that these words were liable to misconstruction; and he knew that ministers were adepts in the art of misrepresentation: but a public man must not shrink in times of danger from strong expressions, because they may be misconstrued or misrepresented. What he said, he said deliberately.

70. TREASON AND SEDITION BILLS.

If the majority of the people approve of these bills, I will not be the person to inflame their minds, and stir them up to rebellion: but if, in the general opinion of the country, it is conceived that these bills attack the fundamental principles of our constitution,—I then maintain, that the propriety of resistance, instead of remaining any longer a question of morality, will become merely a question of prudence. I may be told, that these are strong words; but strong measures require strong words. I will not submit to an arbitrary power while there remains any alternative to vindicate my freedom.

On a former occasion I advanced a general principle, which I always have entertained, and ever shall entertain,—I mean the general principle of resistance—the right inherent in free men to resist arbitrary power,—whatever shape it may assume, whether it be exerted by an individual, by a senate, or by a king and parliament united. This I proclaim as my opinion: in the support of this principle I will live and die.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Grey strenuously supported the same principles.

71. RELIGION.

The leading feature of true religion I have always understood to be charity.

That a state has no right whatever to interfere with the religious notions of men, or to refuse universal toleration, I believe, is an opinion which has gained, and will continue to gain, daily more and more upon the public mind: but it certainly does not gain upon my mind, because I have entertained no other opinion

opinion ever since I have been able to think.

72. FRENCH REVOLUTION.

On the French revolution, Mr. Fox said, he did indeed differ from his right honourable friend (Mr. Burke): their opinions, he had no scruple to say, were as wide as the poles asunder. On that revolution he adhered to his opinion, and never would retract one syllable of what he had said. He repeated, that he thought it, on the whole, one of the most glorious events in the history of mankind.

Were he (Mr. Fox) to differ from his right honourable friend on points of history,—on the constitution of Athens or of Rome,—was it necessary that the difference should be discussed in that House? Were he to praise the conduct of the elder Brutus, and to say that the expulsion of the Tarquins was a noble and patriotic act,—would it thence be fair to argue, that he meditated the establishment of a consular government in this country? Were he to repeat the eloquent eulogium of Cicero on the taking-off of Cæsar,—would it thence be deducible, that he went with a knife about him for the purpose of killing some great man or orator? Let those who said, that to admire was to wish to imitate, show that there was some similarity of circumstances. It lay on his right honourable friend to show that this country was in the precise situation of France at the time of the French revolution, before he had a right to meet his argument; and then, with all the obloquy that might be heaped on the declaration, he should be ready to say, that the French revolution was an object of imitation for this country.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Saxon Revenge.

AT Hadstoe, in Essex, there is to this day, on the north door of the church, the skin of a Dane, which shows that there had been thereabouts some smart engagement, between the Danes and Saxons; and this was one of their pieces of revenge, which the Saxons, on their getting the upper hand, again executed upon them.—*Cole, vol.* i. 25.

High Civil and Ecclesiastical Offices united.

Agelrike, a monk of Christ-church, in Canterbury, was Bishop of Chichester: he was singularly commended for his skill in the laws and customs of the realm, and was appointed by William the Conqueror to judge a controversy between Lanfrank the archbishop, and Odo earl of Kent. So Hubert Walter, archbishop, and Hugh Pucer, bishop of Durham, were both chief justices of England successively, one after the other, in the time of Richard I.; and William Longchamp, in the said king's time, was Bishop of Ely, and chief justice of the south parts of England. So Petrus de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, was chief justice of England in the time of King John; and Thomas Charlton, bishop of Hereford, anno 1338, was made chief justice of Ireland. Geoffrey Blith, Rowland Lee, and Richard Sampson, successively bishops, one after another, of Coventry and Litchfield, were likewise made Lord Presidents of Wales, in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and, by procurement of the said Row. Lee (as was conceived), the country of Wales was, by Parliament, united to England. Nicholas Heath, bishop of Rochester, was, by Queen Mary, made Lord President of Wales. Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, was made Earl of Dorset by William the Conqueror. Walter, bishop of Durham, was Earl of Northumberland. Hugh Pudsey, *ou de Puteaco*, Bishop of Durham, temp. Rich. I. was Earl of Northumberland also.

Harl. MSS. 380.

Appropriation of Tythes forbidden.

The appropriations of tythes of parishes to ecclesiastical bodies was stopt by a decree of the Lateran council, held anno 1180:—*Ecclesias & Decimas de Manu Laicorum, sine consensu episcoporum religiosos recipere prohibemus.*—*Chamcy's Hist. of Hertfordshire.*

Cole, xxiii.

The Lord Compton's Guifte unto eighty-two Poore Men, at Sir Jos. Spencer's Funeral, an Alderman of London, in the Month of February, 1609.

A mourninge gowne.
A basket of x*d.*
In money xii*d.*
A loaf of bread of iid.
A pound of beef.
Two redd herrings,

Three

Three sprats.
A great black puddinge.
Two eggs.
A brass candlesticke.
Four sawcers.
Two tyn spoones.
A dozen of poynts.
A pair of gloves.
A bottle of beare.
A bottle of wyne. *Cole, vol.* xx.

Bishops great Warriors.

Herbert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, performed many great services in warr.—Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry III. was a great soldier: likewise Henry Beauford, the rich Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, did much service in the wars in France, in the time of Henry IV.—So Henry Spencer, being from a soldier elected Bishop of Norwich, in the time of Edward III. afterwards in person vanquished an army of 3000 in the Low Countries, burnt the townes of Newport, Greaveling, and Dunkech; and, after his return home, took the rebel John Lyster, a dyer of Norwich, and defeated his whole armye.—So William le Zouch, in the time of Edward the Third's warrs in France, being Archbishop of York, vanquished the Scots, and took David le Brewse, their king, prisoner.—Odo Severus, archbishop of Canterbury, about 938, did notable services for his prince thrice in the field. *Harl. MSS.* 780.

Sir Christopher Wren.

"There is a tradition, (says Mr. Walpole, in his Anecdotes on Painting in England,) that Sir Christopher Wren went once a-year to survey the roof of the chapel of King's College; and said that, if any man would shew him where to place the first stone, he would engage to build such another."

A plain proof this, that, notwithstanding all our vain boastings of refinements on the sciences above our ancestors, yet one of our greatest architects was modest and honest enough to own, that, though he could build St. Paul's Cathedral, yet such a light Gothic structure as this chapel was beyond his art and abilities. *Cole, vol.* i.

Protestant Miracle Piety of King Edward VI.

An instance of King Edward the Sixth's esteem for Sir John Check is related by Fuller, in his Church History, with all the gravity of a real miracle,—which, for the curiosity of a Protestant miracle, I shall set down as I find it; where, speaking of the piety of King Edward, he brings this as an extraordinary instance of the prevalency of his prayer.—"When crowned king, his goodnesse increased with his greatnesse,—constant in his private devotions, and as successful as fervent therein. Witnesse this particular:—Sir John Check, his schoolmaster, fell desperately ill; of whose condition the king carefully enquired every day. At last his physicians told him, that there was no hope of his life,—being given over by them for a dead man. 'No (said King Edward), he will not die at this time; for this morning I begged his life from God in my prayers, and obtained it.' Which accordinglie came to pass; and he soon after, against all expectation, wonderfully recovered. This was attested by the old Earl of Huntingdon, bred up in his childhood with King Edward, unto Sir Thomas Check, still surviving, about eighty years of age." *Cole, vol.* i.

Deformed, Ignorant, and Illegitimate Bishops.

Persons deformed, ignorant, and bastards, have been capable of bishopricks heer in England. So Rennigius de Fescamp, in the time of William I. Bishop of Lincoln, was so unreasonably low of stature, that he hardly might attain unto the name or pith of a dwarf; and Lewis Beamont, bishop of Durham, in the time of Edward II. was both lame of his leggs, and so unlearned, that he could not read the bulls and instruments of his consecration.—Geoffrey the Base, son of King Henry II. was Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York.—Sewall, archbishop of York, in the time of Henry III. was a bastard; and Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, in the time of Henry VIII. was base son of one Tunstall, a gentleman. —So likewise the bastard son of Hugh de Pudsey, bishop of Durham, was made archdeacon of that see by his father: but Morgan, bastard brother unto King John, begotten upon the lady of a knight called Sir Ralph Blewet, was elected unto the said bishoprick of Durham; and exceptions were taken against him that he was a bastard, and so by the canons not capable of ecclesiastical preferment, without special dispensation, which the Pope would not grant, unless he would call himself by the name of Blewet: his answer was, that, for no worldly preferment, would he renounce his father, or deny himself to

to be of the blood royal; by which answer the Pope refused to consecrate him, and he mist of that, or any other, ecclesiastical preferment.—*Harl. MSS.*

Feudal Laws.

In a tythe cause, anno 1316, between the abbot and convent of Croyland, appropriators of the rectory of Hokenton, defendants, and the rector of Cotenham, plaintiff,—concerning the tythes of the hamlet of Westwich,—it was proved that several of the plaintiff's witnesses were invalid, as being villains or servants of Sir Robert Fitzwalter, by reason of his marriage with Dame Alice, the widow of Sir Warin de Lisle; and that they would descend hereditarily, after the decease of the said lady, his mother, to her son, Sir Robert de Lisle, son and heir of the said Sir Warin de Lisle: which Sir Robert de Lisle was then lord of several of the other witnesses; one of which was also servant or villain to Sir Geoffrey Beudeleys, knt. as another of them was to Robert de Grancete. *Cole* 48, 129.

On Sir Robert Walpole's being translated from the Order of the Bath to that of the Garter.

Sir Robert, his merit and interest to shew,
Pulls off the red ribbon, and puts on the blue:
To two strings already the knight's been preferr'd;
Odd numbers are lucky,—I wish him a third.

On our Saviour's answer, that in Heaven —"neque nubent, neque nubentur."

Plurimus in cœlis amor est, connubia nulla;
Conjugia in terris plurima, nullus amor.
Owen's Epigrams, lib. ii. *p.* 208.

Titular Bishops.

Ethelmaens, elect bishop of Winchester in the time of Henry III. received the profits of that diocese under colour of his election, the space of nine yeares, without consecration; and Geoffrey the Base, son to King Henry II. elect bishop of Lincoln, kept the fruits of that see for seven yeares, and was never consecrated.

Robᵗ King, Abbot d'Osney, was consecrated titular bishop by the name of *Episcopus Roanensis*, which is a see in the province of the archbishoprick of Athens; he was afterwards bishop of Oxford in 1541. Thomas Merkes, bishop of Carlisle, was, by the pope, in the time of Henry IV. made bishop of Samos, in Greece; and John Paschal, a carmelite, of Ipswich, was, by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, made a titulary bishop; and his suffragan, by the name of *Episcopus Sentariensis:* he was afterwards, viz. June 3, 1347, made bishop of Landaff.

Bishops auncientlie had authoritie, as it seemeth, to alter their stile; for Savaviens, bishop of Bath and Wells, annexing unto his bishoprick the abbotship of Glastonbury, would, during his lifetime, be stiled by the name of bishop of Glastonbury; and John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, in the time of Henry VI. having a great affection unto Westbury, a place near Bristole, where he had bestowed much cost upon a colledg ther, intended to have taken upon him the name of bishop of Worcester and Westbury.

It was an auncient custom that clergiemen should take their sirname from the place wher they were born, and among monks and friars this continued till the suppression of their abbeys; so William Wickham, bishop of Winchester, was the son of one Perot, and called by the name of the place where he was born; and his successor, William Wainsfleet, was the son of one Patyn, Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York, the son of Scot. Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of one Tybald, a gentleman of Sudbury, in Suffolk. Richard Bury, bishop of Durham, was the son of Sir Richard Angervile, of Bury St. Edmunds; so John de Baconsthorp Carmelite, in Blacknor, and stiled by the name of *Resolutus*, was the son of Sir Henry Bacon, of Baconsthorp, in Norf. knt.
Harl. MSS. 980.

Epigram of Seneca the Philosopher.

Vento quid levius? *Fulmen.* Quid Fulmine? *Fama.*
Fama quid? *Mulier.* Quid *Muliere? Nihil.*
Cole 31.

On a Glass Window in an Inn.

Le monde est plein de fous,
Et qui ne veut les voir,
Doit demeurer tout seul,
Et casser son miroir. *Ibid.*

Copy of a Letter from Queen Elizabeth to Lord Mountjoy, deputy of Ireland; written with her own hand.

Mistress Kitchenmaid,

I had not thought that precedency had been ever in question but among the higher and greater sort; but now I find, by good proofs, that some of more dignity and greater calling may, by good, decent, and faithful care, give the upper hand to one of your faculty; that with your frying-pan, and other kitchen-stuff, have

have brought to their last home more rebels, and passed greater breakneck places, than those that promised more, and did less comfort yourself; therefore in this, that neither your careful endeavours, nor dangerous travels, nor heedful regards to our service, without your own by-respects, could ever have been bestowed upon a prince that more esteems them, considers and regards them, than she, for whom chiefly I know all this hath been done, and who keeps this verdict ever in store for you, that no vain glory nor popular fawning can ever advance you forward; but true vows of duty and reverence to a prince,—which two afore your life I see you do prefer. And, though you lodge near papists, and doubt you not for their infection; yet I fear you may fall in an heresy, which I hereby do conjure you from,—that you suppose you be backbited by some, to make me think you faulty of many oversights and evil defaults in your government. I would have you know for certain, that, as no man can rule so great a charge without some error, yet you may assure yourself, I have never heard of any had fewer; and, such is your good luck, that I have not known them,—though you were warned of them. And learn this of me, that you must make difference between admonitions and charges, and like of faithful advices as your most necessariest weapons to save you from blows of princes mislike. And so I absolve you, *à pœna et culpâ*, if this you observe. And so God bless you, and prosper you as if ourself were where you are,

Your sovereign that dearly regards you,

3 *Decemb.* 1604. ELIZABETH.

Bibl. Birch, 4164.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO THE KING OF SPAIN, CHARLES THE FIFTH, ON THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(From the Port Folio of Philadelphia.)

THE name of Fernando Cortez, the enterprising Spaniard, is familiar in story. "Envied," says the historian of America, "by his cotemporaries, and ill-requited by the court which he served, he has been admired and celebrated by succeeding ages. Which has formed the most just estimate of his character, an impartial consideration of his actions must determine." Among the manuscripts of the late Mr. Alsop,* we found a translation of the letters of Cortez to his sovereign, in which the writer gives a very minute account of his proceedings. When they were first given to the world we cannot ascertain, having consulted a variety of bibliographical works. Of their authenticity there can be no doubt, and they form a narrative which is not surpassed in interest by any of the Arabian Tales. Cortez, one of the greatest men of his age, at the head of five hundred disaffected adventurers,—burning his fleet, and thus shutting himself in a fortified country,—marching at the head of his little band through territories more wide and populous than his native land, exhibits so much boldness in his designs, and such valour and wisdom in the execution of his enterprise, that we forget the wickedness of the scheme in our admiration of the man. Nor does Guitimozin suffer by a comparison with him. We behold the genius of the old world arrayed against the genius of the new, and their struggles produce an object for contemplation which is not often to be seen in the annals of the human race.

"By a ship which left New Spain on the 16th of July, 1519, I wrote your Majesty a particular account of what had happened from my arrival to that period; this letter I gave in charge to Alphonso Hernandes Puerto Carrero, and Francis de Moutejo, procurators of the rich city of Vera Cruz, which I founded in the name of your Majesty. Since that time, being constantly occupied in conquering and in quieting countries, in want of ships, and apprehensive for the fate of my first despatches, I have not had it in my power to give your Majesty an account of my proceedings, and of the numerous difficulties which, God knows, I have had to contend with. But your Majesty may at length assume the title of emperor of these immense provinces with as just a claim as that of Emperor of Germany.

"The various objects which are met with in these new kingdoms are too numerous to attempt to describe to your Majesty, and neither my talents, nor the duties of my station will permit it. I shall, nevertheless, endeavour to give every information that is important to be made known at present, and request your Majesty's pardon if I should unintentionally omit any material circumstances,

* We suppose of Philadelphia.—ED.M.M.

stances, and not be able to point out precisely the time and manner in which events have occurred, or should be incorrect as to the names of the cities, villages, and countries that have submitted to your Majesty, and acknowledged themselves your subjects, or vassals, as I have lost through an accident, which I shall hereafter give an account of, the several treaties which I had made with the inhabitants.

"My former account contained the names of the cities and towns which had offered their services, or submitted to your Majesty's arms. I also made mention of a great prince, called Montezuma, who, from such information as I could obtain, lived at about ninety or a hundred leagues distance from that part of the coast where I had landed. I also added that, with the assistance of God, and the terror of your Majesty's name, I was determined to seek Montezuma wherever he might be, and would have him dead or alive, either as a prisoner or a subject.

"With this intention, circumstances being favourable, on the 16th of August I set out for Zempoulla (which I have since named Seville) with fifty horse and three hundred of my bravest infantry. I left at Vera Cruz one hundred and fifty foot and two horsemen, with orders to erect a fort, which is now far advanced. As to the province of Zempoulla, which contains fifty cities or fortified towns, and can furnish about fifty thousand soldiers, I left it quite peaceable, consisting of subjects the more secure, loyal, and faithful, as they had been not long before subjected by force to the dominion of Montezuma, who oppressed them cruelly, and took their children from them, in order to sacrifice them to his idols.

"When they were informed of the great power of your Majesty, they made known to me their complaints against Montezuma, requested my friendship, offered to submit, and begged my protection.* As I have treated them well, and always favoured them, I doubt not but they will remain faithful, had they no other motive than gratitude for my having delivered them from the tyranny of Montezuma. In order, however, to secure their fidelity, I thought proper to select a number of persons of distinction from among them, together with some of inferior rank, and take them along with me, and they have proved of great service in my enterprize.

"Among the Spaniards who accompanied me, I discovered some of them to be the friends or tools of Diego Velasques, and that, envious of my good fortune, they were desirous of quitting the country, and exciting a revolt against me. Of these, Juan Escudero, Diego Cermeno, Piloto, and Gonzalez de Hongaria, together with Piloto and Alphonzo Penoto, have confessed that they had formed a plan to seize a brig in the harbour, kill the master, take on board a supply of provisions, and repair to the island of Fernandina, and give information to Velasquez of the sailing of my ship for Europe, what it contained, and the course it had pursued, that he might adopt measures for taking it, as he has already several others, and would have done the last had it not gone through the Bahama passage. They also acknowledged that there were others who were disposed to give information to Velasquez.

"On making this discovery I determined to punish the guilty, as justice, the situation of affairs, and the good of the service, required; and to order all the shipping in the harbour to be stranded, on the pretext that they were no longer fit for sea.

"By this expedient I effectually suppressed the whole plot, which, considering the smallness of our numbers, and the intrigues of the friends of Velasquez, might have had an unfortunate issue for the glory of God, and your Majesty's interest. I thus deprived those, who were desirous of quitting me, of the means of carrying their plans into execution, and commenced my journey with the greater security, as, before setting out, I had taken the precaution of requiring the inhabitants of the cities to deliver up their arms.

"Eight or ten days after the ships were stranded, while on my way to Zempoulla, I received information from Vera Cruz, that there were four ships on the coast; that the commanding officer of the city having gone in a boat to speak with them, had learned that they were upon a voyage of discovery, and belonged to Francis de Garay, lieutenant of the king and governor of Jamaica, upon which he had acquainted them that I had taken possession of the country in your Majesty's name, and had built Vera Cruz, whither they might safely come with their ships to refit them. They returned for answer that they had noticed the harbour in sailing past, and would pursue the measure he had recommended.

"The ships did not, however, follow the boat,

boat, or enter the harbour as was expected, but continued lying off and on without the officer's being able to discover their intentions. On receiving this information, I went immediately to Vera Cruz, where I learned that the ships were lying three leagues below, with their sails all set, and that none of the crews had been on shore.

"Taking with me some soldiers, I then proceeded along the coast to obtain intelligence; and, at about a league from the ships, I met with three men who had come from them. One, who called himself the clerk, said that he was ordered, in presence of the others, whom he had brought as witnesses, to require me to fix the boundaries between my discoveries and those of the commander of the ships, whose intention it was to establish colonies, and to make his principal settlement on the coast, at a place five leagues below Nautical, a city twelve leagues from that now known by the name of Almeria.

"I replied to the messengers that their commander might come with his ships into the harbour of Vera Cruz, where I would confer with him; that every assistance in my power should be given to the ships and the crews, and that, as they were on the same service with myself, it would give me pleasure in being able to serve them. As the messengers declared that neither the commander nor any of the crews would be persuaded to come on shore where I was, I determined to secure them, as I was apprehensive that they intended some injury against the country, from their being so fearful of meeting me. I then concealed myself near the shore, opposite to the ships, until noon the next day, in the hope of taking and sending to Europe the commander or the pilot, who might come on shore, to learn what had become of their messengers, or at least the route which they had taken.

"At mid-day, no person appearing, I ordered the three messengers to be stripped, and three of my men to dress themselves in their clothes, and to make signals and hail the ships.

"As soon as the signals were perceived, ten or twelve men, armed with crossbows and muskets, leaped into a boat and rowed on shore. Four of them quitted the boat, and were taken by my soldiers, who were posted behind some hedges that were near.

"A captain of one of the ships, who was among those that were taken, attempted to shoot the commandant of Vera Cruz, and would have killed him, if, through the favour of God, his musket had not flashed. The remainder regained their ships as soon as possible, which had set sail without waiting for them, so apprehensive were they that I should gain some information of their views or destination. Those whom I took informed me that they had gone on shore at the mouth of the river Panuco, thirty leagues below Almeria; that they had been well received by the natives, who had promised to supply them with provisions. They had also found gold, though in small quantities; but had not ventured to land until they were fully satisfied as to the disposition of the inhabitants, whom they had seen from their ships. That the houses in that district were low, and built entirely of straw, except a few small boards wrought by hand.

"I afterwards received a confirmation of the truth of this report from Montezuma, and some interpreters belonging to the country who were in his suite; and at the same time sent the interpreters, and an Indian of the district, with several messengers from Montezuma, to the lord of the shores of the Panuco, to persuade him to acknowledge himself your Majesty's vassal. An ambassador of distinction returned with my envoys, who, in the name of his chief, presented me with garments, precious stones, and feathers, assuring me at the same time that he and his people were ready to become my friends and your Majesty's subjects. I presented the ambassador, in return, with some articles of Spanish manufacture, with which the cacique was highly delighted.

"I remained for three days in the province of Zempoalla, where I was well received and lodged by the inhabitants. On the fourth day I entered that of Sienchimalen, where I met with a city strongly situated on a very steep height. It is accessible only on one side, and the approach to it would be very difficult if the inhabitants should dispute the passage. In the plain are many villages, containing from two to five hundred peasants, who are employed in agriculture, and can, on occasion, form an army of five or six thousand men. I was well received by them, and they gave me every assistance in their power to enable me to prosecute my journey.

"These people informed me that they knew that I was going to visit Montezuma, who was their lord and my friend, as he had sent to them to let them know that it was his pleasure that I should be

be at all times well received. To these civilities I returned for answer, that I was going, by your Majesty's order, to visit Montezuma.

"At the extremity of this province I crossed a mountain, which I named the Mountain of God, it being the first of our passing. It was loftier, steeper, and more difficult to pass, than any of our mountains in Spain. On the other side we came successively to some cultivated grounds, a town, and the fortress of Yshuacan, all belonging to Montezuma, in perfect safety, and without meeting the least opposition from the inhabitants. We were here, by the orders of Montezuma, as well received as at Tienchimalin, and, on our part, we treated the inhabitants kindly.

"For the next three days I crossed a desert region, wholly uninhabited in consequence of its sterility, want of water, and extreme coldness. God only knows what we endured from hunger and thirst: we were likewise surprised by a violent tempest, and I feared lest many of my people would perish with cold, as several Indians did, who huddled together without order. After three days of suffering, we came to a second mountain, not so steep as the first: on the top was a little tower, in the form of a chapel, which contained idols of various forms. This tower was surrounded by more than a thousand waggon-loads of wood, cut and piled in order, on which account we gave to this mountain the name of the Mountain of Wood. On descending it we traversed a valley, situated between two very steep cliffs, thickly settled with very poor inhabitants. We proceeded for two hours through this settlement, without being able to obtain any information, when we at length came to a more level country, where, as it seemed, the lord of the valley resided. I there saw several large houses built of hewn stone, which were new, handsome, and commodiously disposed.

"This valley and settlement is called Caltanni. I was well received and lodged there. When I had made known to the cacique the object of my journey, I inquired if he was an ally or a subject of Montezuma. Surprised at my question, he replied, with great simplicity, "Who is he that is not a subject of Montezuma?" He believed him to be the master of the world, and I doubt much if he was undeceived by my telling him of the great power and extensive dominion of your Majesty, that greater monarchs than Montezuma thought it an honour and a pleasure to be esteemed your subjects, and that he and all his people would be compelled to acknowledge you as their lord.

"I then required his submission, and threatened him with punishment in case of refusal, demanding of him gold as a proof of his obedience. He replied that he had gold, but that he would deliver it only to the order of Montezuma; on receiving which, not only his gold, but his person and all his possessions were at my disposal. In order not to excite discontent, and obstruct the execution of my design, I dissembled my displeasure, and left him, assuring him that before long Montezuma would send him an order to deliver to me all the gold that he possessed.

"While here, I was visited by two caciques belonging to the district, who offered me some golden necklaces, and seven or eight slaves. I remained in this place four or five days, when I left the caciques much pleased with my conduct, and proceeded to the residence of one of them, who lived in the upper part of the valley. His territory is called Yxtamaxtil Can, and occupies an extent of about three or four leagues, on the shore of a river, along which the buildings are continued without interruption. The house of the cacique is situated on a high hill, having a good fort surrounded with walls, and having a covered way. The number of inhabitants, on the hill, are estimated at from five to six thousand; they have good houses, and live better than those in the valley. This cacique is also a subject of Montezuma. I was well treated during the three days which I remained here, in order to recover from our fatigues, and to wait the return of four Zempoullan Indians, whom I had sent from Caltanni to a large province called Tascalteca, which I was told was not far off.

"My messengers had assured me that the people of that province were very numerous and powerful, and, with their allies, were constantly at war with Montezuma, whose territories surrounded them on all sides. They likewise added, that it would be of importance to me to form a connexion with them, as they would prove of essential service should Montezuma be disposed to act treacherously towards me. I remained here eight days, waiting the return of my messengers, when, becoming impatient of longer delay, I interrogated the principal Zempoullans whom I had with

with me, and on their assuring me of the friendship of the Tascaltecans, I resolved to depart. As I quitted the valley, I met with a walled enclosure, built of stones without mortar, from nine to ten feet high, and twenty in thickness, on the top of which was a parapet for the combatants, of a foot and a-half thick. This wall crossed the valley from one side to the other: it had but one outlet of ten paces in breadth, in which place it was more than twice as thick as the rest, and built in the form of a ravelin.

"On inquiring the intention of this building from the inhabitants, I was told that it was to defend themselves from their neighbours, the people of Tascalteca, who were enemies to Montezuma, and perpetually at war with him. They urged me strongly, since I was going to visit their master, not to trust myself upon the territories of his enemies, as I should be in danger of receiving insults and injuries from them, and that they might proceed to the greatest extremities, offering to conduct me themselves through the dominions of Montezuma, where I might be sure of being well received. The Zempoullans, however, in whom I placed greater confidence, dissuaded me from following their advice; they observed, that these subjects of Montezuma made such representations to me, in order to prevent my forming a treaty with the Tascaltecans, that the former were designing and treacherous people, whose intention was to lead me among rocks and precipices, from which it would be impossible to extricate myself.

*** *This most interesting and most curious historical document will be resumed in our next.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPITAPH
ON A DRUNKARD.

WEEP not for him,—the warmest tear that's shed
Falls unavailing on th' unconscious dead:
Take the advice these friendly lines would give,—
Live not to drink, but only drink to live.

Haverhill. C. J. WEBB.

LINES
ADDRESSED TO NAPOLEON.

HOW are the mighty fall'n! With solemn awe
And sacred reverence, I touch the string.
Oh! art thou fall'n? thou, to whom princes, kings,
And the whole earth, submissive, bent the knee?
Farewell to all thy greatness, all thy state,
A long farewell! Those, whom thy hand exalted,
Now pour contempt on him they once adored.
"Is life so dear?" they cry: "can he survive,
When ev'ry honour, ev'ry hope, is gone?"
Yes! he can live, (the hero never dies,
Save when his duty calls him,) he can live
More glorious from his fall; and still shall live
A bright example to each future age.
True, he had errors, (reader, hast thou none?)
But Envy will not see his brighter parts,
And what she cannot imitate, conceals.
O Liberty! be witness what he did,
And what he did for thee! and thou, too, France,
Confess him kindest, bravest, greatest, best.
And, when the voice of Calumny is mute,
England shall not refuse the honours due,
But add her tribute to the first of men!

London. K. D.

FLY NOT YET.

FLY not yet this shady bower,
Where blooms the woodbine's shelter'd flower;
Where violets scent the evening gale
(Sweet as the breath of Eden's vale);
One instant here remain!
Every pleasure, each delight,
Flies swift as visions of the night.
Hear me, love, my vows repeating,
My heart for thee alone is beating.
Then stay! Oh stay!
Soon each transient blessing flees,
Like wreaths of clouds before the breeze:
One instant here remain!
Then stay! Oh stay!
Every pleasure, each delight,
Flies swift as visions of the night,
And leaves the heart in pain.

Turn not away those radiant eyes,
That beam like lightning from the skies;
Stay, and let me still behold
Those breasts of snow, and locks of gold.
Ah! leave me not—remain:
Let others suck convivial joys,
Ambitious heights, or golden toys,—
Be mine but Mary, sweetly smiling,
Life, and sense, and soul, beguiling.
Then stay! Oh stay!
With thee all other joys must flee,
'Tis worse than death to live from thee.
Oh! fly not yet—remain:
Then stay! Oh stay!
Every pleasure, each delight,
Flies swift as visions of the night,
And leaves the heart in pain.

Harlow. CHAS. SEVERN, JUN.

IMAGINATION:
AN ODE.

SPIRIT of the Air descend,
From thy heav'nly regions bend;

Thou, to whom the power is given
To climb th' ethereal vault of heaven,—
On the viewless winds to ride,
O'er the rolling worlds to stride,
O'er the dark-winged storm to sweep,
To search the wonders of the deep,—
Descend, and spread around thy airy treasure,
Mingle pain, and mingle pleasure,
Loud-laughing joy, and waning melancholy,
With downcast look, and visage holy.
See the magic scenes appear,
Waving far and waving near:
Forms of sorrow, joy, and pain,—
A lovely, horrid, wild, and wond'rous train.
First rose a sweet and pleasing scene,
A lovely youth and maid were seen,
Sitting in the verdant shades;
O'er their heads the woodbine wav'd,
At their feet a runnel lav'd,
Around were hills and dales, and woods, and winding glades.
'Twas eve, of all the day the loveliest hour,
The Sun was hastening to his bed,
The fainting sultry hours were fled,
The breeze so lightly flitted by,
Scarcely was heard its breathing sigh
Amid the shady bower:
The maid was listening to the youth,
And oft she smil'd, and oft she frown'd,
While, as she heard his vows of truth,
She blushed, yet own'd she lov'd the sound.

O Heaven! what dreadful scenes appear,
What horrors rising in the rear!
Are they the fiends arisen from hell?
Hark! how the caverns resound to their yell.
Ah! can it be? - those fiends are men!
See! how they bleed in yonder glen:
The furies have seized on their souls,
In streams of fire each eye-ball rolls.
I see thy ghastly form, O Death!
How chill thy brow, how icy is thy breath:
Thou seem'st as issued from some horrid cave,
Where howls the tempest, and the billows rave;
Where oft thou sittest in sullen pride,
Amid the glaring rocks and foaming tide.
Hark! what fearful groans,
What dismal moans,
What shrieks of woe,
From the mangled dying flow.
Revenge! revenge! the fallen cry:
Revenge! the shouting myriads bellow to the sky!
The living clamber o'er the dead,
The valleys bend beneath their tread.
In vain, in vain, the mountains frown,
Their height is gain'd, they roll in thunder down:
In vain th' opposing foe their valour try,
Their strength is crush'd,—they fly, they fly.
Victory! victory! victory!
The storm is hush'd, along the plain
Slowly creeps Night's sable train;
A solemn stillness reigns around,
Save when some lab'ring spirit breaks away
In a hollow moaning sound:
Save that on yonder hill, forlorn,
A maiden weeps her lover's stay,
And chides the ling'ring step of morn.
Maiden! thy hopes are vain,
He sleeps in gore upon the plain;
He fell, but with him fell his foe.
Maiden! the morn will bring thee woe.

Ah! this is Pleasure's blue-eyed band,
With harp and lute, and lyre in hand.
Hark! they pour their melody along!
Listen, listen, to their song:
"Come to the green-wood shades,
Ye youths and maids;
Ye that heave the groan of anguish,
Ye that on the sick bed languish,
Ye that drop the tear of sadness,
Ye that mourn past hours of gladness,
Ye that moan beneath the mountain,
Ye that sigh beside the fountain,
Come to the green-wood bower;
Many a zephyr plays along,
Many a warbler chants his song,
Many a bee hums loud and long
In many a laughing flower.
Here are charms to vanquish cares,
Here are health-inspiring airs;
Gales to wait sweet odours round,
Meads with beds of wild-flowers crown'd;
Maids to heal affliction's smart,
Maids to calm the bursting heart;
Strains to raise the melting sigh,
The softening lute, the sounding lyre,
To melt with love, to fill with fire,
Or lift the soul to ecstasy."

'Twas like the dashing of the waves
Against the mountain's side:
Ah see! upon the billowy tide
A shatter'd bark the tempest braves.
How loud! how dread! of Æolus the roar,
Bursting from forth his craggy bed,
With blackest storms and whirlwinds at his head;
The foaming waves before him driven,
Lift their angry heads to Heaven,
And fall tremendous on the craggy shore.
With frantic mien and phrensied eye
The sailor bends in awful wonder,
And pours a prayer along the deep,
While listening to the whirlwind's sweep,
The groaning waves, the bursting thunder:
He sees in thought his children weep,
He hears his partner's dying shriek,
And clasps his hands in agony.
Now lifted on the mountain swell,
The vessel seems 'mid clouds to dwell;
Now sinking, sinking, sinking down,
Sees ocean's yawning caverns frown:
Now, swift as the flash from Heaven flung,
She skims the burning waves along.
O heaven! that dismal scream, that dreadful shock,
Proclaims her dashed against the rock,
Mid hanging cliffs and horrid caves,
Mid howling winds and roaring waves,
Mid lurid flame and pealing thunder,
She writhes, she reels, she bursts asunder;
Loud shrieks of horror load the gust;
She sinks, and every voice is hush'd.

Ah! this is Melancholy's child,
With air so sad, and look so wild,
With step so slow, and cheek so pale,
She comes her sorrows to bewail:
In the silent wood, alone,
She pours a hollow breathing moan:
To Heaven she bends her streaming eye,
To Heaven she sends her broken sigh.
While list'ning to the dying gale
That creeps along the dewy vale,
While list'ning to the murm'ring flood,

That

That rolls its wave along the wood,—
She calls his spirit from the deep,
Who fell beneath the whirlwind's sweep;
Who, fired with Glory's starry form,
Left her to weep, and sought the storm.
In vain the laughing Pleasures wait,
And wave their robes in gaudy state.
There dwells a fiend within her breast,
Will rob her of her earthly rest,
Will rob her cheek of Beauty's dye,
Will steal the lustre from her eye,
Will nip the blossom in its bloom,
And throw it in the icy tomb.

Spirit of the Air! farewell,
Whether in heaven, or whether in hell;
Whether upon the mountain swell,
Listening to the seaman's knell;
Whether, from earthly dross refin'd,
Thou leav'st the starry heavens behind!
Whether, wandering on the wind,
Thou sweep'st thro' ether unconfin'd,
Still, blest spirit, turn thine ear,
When my soul shall hail thee near.

Coventry.

TO EMILY.

AND could'st thou then believe the tale,
A darkly-envious mind had fram'd?
Did no one pitying thought prevail,
And plead for him,—so falsely blam'd?

And has the Muse, at Friendship's shrine,
Offered her tribute all in vain?
And must the wreath thou bad'st me twine
Be doom'd to share its minstrel's stain?

Ah, surely, yes! for they who deem
The heart that woke those lays untrue,
Will, doubtless,—whatsoe'er the theme,—
Count it as false, and guileful too.

Tho' many a grief hath wrung my heart,
And disappointment been my lot,
I ne'er have felt so keen the dart,
Nor far'd thus;—worse than if forgot!

The sunshine of my youthful days
Hath been th' approof of souls sincere;
But, if denied such cheering rays,
There's nought I'd wish to live for here.

Refuse not then this simple pray'r,—
All I have ever asked of thee,—
If in that breast, so good and fair,
There still remains a thought of me.

Believe that I am what I seem,—
Foe to deceit,—ungrateful never!
Yet, if I share not thy esteem,
Oh! let me be forgot—for ever.

A. A. W.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To T. C. HANSARD, *of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street; for Improvements in, and Additions to, Printing Presses, &c.*—Nov. 1, 1817.

THIS patent is deserving of considerable attention: the purposes for which it has been obtained, being effected by the employment of regular journeymen brought up to the business, whose hands can be equally turned to working by this press, as well as by the ordinary mode. In preference to the encouragement of machinery, which throws many regular hands out of employment, these plans do not diminish their number; and their practical advantage consists in a master's having, at a moment's notice, hands ready for either kind of work. We have seen work done at Mr. Hansard's press; and our opinion has been deliberately given, that the impression, both of type and engraving, is well executed.

Of all improvements in mechanics the first object must undoubtedly be, to effect, by a method as good or better than that at present in use, the same purpose at a reduced expense: but, in doing this, too little consideration has, in most cases, been had for those who have generally been doomed to suffer to an extent proportionate to the success of the invention; namely, the journeymen;—who, having been brought up and attached to a business by seven years' servitude for the benefit of the masters and their employers, have at least a moral claim to a share of support from their trade, while it has an existence:—what is now offered is free from this serious objection to the introduction and encouragement of more machinery at a time when trade and manufactures have been suffering under a state of universal depression; and, therefore, one very valuable property of the present invention is, that the object is attained, not by mechanical power alone, but aided by the industry and judgment of laborious workmen, in their proper vocation.

The main object, however, to be attained is, reduction of expense;—and this Mr. Hansard undertakes to effect to full as great an extent as the steam-engine press, and still to employ the regular journeymen and apprentices; yielding at the same time equal wages to them and profit to the master, as heretofore: and all this, not only without in any degree sacrificing the quality of the work, but, on the contrary, performing it in a superior manner.

The operation consists in the working off both formes (or sides) of a (single) sheet at one time, and with one impression, upon paper of double size, viz. double royal, demy, crown, post, foolscap, &c. by the means of a printing press of

of adequate dimension; and by its action, with the addition of his invention, without any increase of labour, time, or motion, at the moment the impression is given to the paper, it is divided into the usual size of single royal, demy, &c.; and this with such an undeviating precision of line parallel to the pages, as no cutting by the most careful hand can ever attain. The apparatus may be affixed, at pleasure, to a common royal size press, which may thus be made to work (and cut) double foolscap: the divisions may be carried still farther for cutting into three, four, six, eight, &c., parts.

Another most important benefit gained by this plan, is, that the work will admit of every gradation and quality of printing (with a proportionate degree of saving), from the most economical to the most splendid, in paper, ink, and workmanship: and that at no greater risk of making waste paper, spoiling the work, or giving short numbers, than the usual mode of the best press-work.

To give a general idea of the advanvantage upon the article of press-work which this patent will afford to the trade, and the public—upon demy, crown, &c. the saving will be from twenty to twenty-five per cent.—upon foolscap, thirty to forty per cent.

The approbation bestowed upon this invention has induced Mr. Hansard to extend his views much farther than the exclusive advantage to his own concern: he intends to furnish a limited number of presses to the trade, with his additions and improvements, for the whole time of his patent, upon reasonable terms.

Patent Stereotype Plate-risers.

Mr. Hansard's patent also embraces some material improvements in the mode of blocking, or mounting stereotype plates to the necessary height for printing, by materials which can be instantly adapted either to the smallest or largest pages required; and which, although of little weight, will, from their construction, so effectually resist all pressure that can possibly be applied, that, supposing the plate once made perfect in uniform thickness, no possibility remains of one part ever printing fainter than another, from any defect in the mounting; which is the usual case where wood (which will alternately expand or contract, as more or less subjected to moisture) forms any material part of the apparatus. By the proper application of his risers, perpetual register is insured for the whole work, without the least trouble to the pressmen.

The patent includes some other improvements in the machinery and process of printing; viz.—chases, necessary to obviate the inconvenience of excessive size of double formes—girths, with which the most heavy press can be run in and out with the greatest ease, &c.

To D. WHEELER *and* CO., *for a new and improved Method of preparing Brown Malt.*—March 22.

The essential difference between ale and porter is, that the latter liquor is of a much deeper colour than the former, and has besides a peculiar empyreumatic flavour, not easily defined, though universally known. This colour and this flavour were originally obtained by mixing with the pale malt, commonly used for brewing, a certain proportion of malt dried at a somewhat higher temperature, and, in consequence, of being thus slightly scorched, capable of communicating to the water in which it is infused a deep tan-brown colour, and a peculiar flavour.

In the composition of the best genuine porter, two parts of brown malt are required to three parts of pale malt. The price of the former is generally about seven-eighths of the latter; but the proportion of saccharine matter which it contains does not, according to the highest estimate, exceed one-half of that afforded by the pale malt, and, probably, on an average, scarcely amounts to one-fifth. Taking, however, the proportion of sugar in brown malt even at one half, it follows that the brewers are paying for the colour and flavour of their liquor one-fifth of the entire cost of their malt. The price of this latter article has of late years increased so enormously, and the mutual competition of the manufacturers has become so active as to offer temptations not easily resisted,—either supplying the flavour and colour of porter by the use of Spanish liquorice, burned sugar, and other similar ingredients, which, however innocent in themselves, are prohibited by the legislature, —or of diminishing the strength of the liquor: thus rendering it more liable to become sour or vapid by keeping; and hence bringing on the necessity of using alkaline substances to correct the first, and deleterious narcotics, such as coculus indicus, to supply the deficiency of alcohol.

It appears that the patentees have discovered that, by exposing common malt to

to a temperature of about 430 deg. Fah. in close vessels, it acquires a dark chocolate brown colour, and is rendered so soluble in water, either hot or cold, that, when mixed with pale malt in the proportion of one-eightieth, it communicates to the liquor the perfect colour and flavour of porter.

From this it follows that the brewer, by employing four parts of pale malt, and 1-20th of a part of patent malt, may obtain a stronger liquor than from his usual proportions of three parts of pale and two parts of brown malt. The savings thus occasioned ought in equity to be divided among the patentees, the brewer, and the public. The revenue will be benefitted by the increased consumption which will necessarily result from an improvement in the quality of the porter: and both the revenue and public morals will derive advantage from the greatly diminished temptation to fraudulent practices.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

Moses Poole, of Lincoln's-Inn; for certain improvements in steam engines, communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 15.

Jean Frederick, Marquis de Chabannes, of Drury-lane, Middlesex; for certain improvements upon the inventions for which letters patent were granted to him, the first bearing date the 16th day of January in the 55th year of his Majesty's reign, and the second bearing date the 5th day of December in the 56th year of his reign; which improvements are applicable to the purposes of warming, cooling, and conducting air in houses and other buildings; and also of warming, cooling, evaporating, condensing, and taking the residuum from liquids, and to other useful purposes, partly of his invention, and partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Dec. 19.

Jean Frederick, Marquis de Chabannes, of Drury-lane; for his new method of constructing pipes or tubes of copper, sheet lead, sheet iron, tin, or other metals or mixture of metals, capable of being reduced into sheets.—Dec. 19.

John Lewis, William Lewis, and William Davies, all of Brimscomb, Gloucester; for certain improvements on wire gig mills, for the purpose of dressing woollen and other cloths that may require such process.—Dec. 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Abstract of Mr. Roscoe's learned and eloquent Discourse on the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, Science, and Art, and their Influence on the Present State of Society; delivered November last, at the opening of the above Institution.

AMONGST the many attachments by which society is bound together, may properly be enumerated that which arises from the desire of attaining the same object, or from a participation of studies and pursuits; and this attachment is perhaps still stronger, when such object is of a great, disinterested, and meritorious nature, intended to promote the welfare of others, and to extend its beneficent effects to future times.—It is therefore with no common share of gratification, that I now find myself in the midst of an assembly, convened together for the purpose of opening, in this great commercial town, an institution for the promotion of science, of literature, and of art—an institution which has already been distinguished by royal patronage, and has received the liberal support of the municipal authorities of the place in which we live, whose members now honour us with their presence.

I shall, on the present occasion, endeavour to discover to what causes we are to attribute the rise and progress of letters, of science, and of art, and to trace the vicissitudes which they have experienced; at the same time taking notice of the bearings they have upon the more important avocations of life, and on the prosperity of those countries in which they have been encouraged.

To whatever remote period we may trace back the history of the human race, and in whatever state of ignorance we may find them, we must allow them to possess those feelings and characteristics which are common to our species. Hence man, in his most uncultivated state, is as much alive to acts of beneficence as when he is improved by taste, or enlightened by science.

Whether we suppose the idea of a Supreme Being to be innate or acquired, it is certainly one of those sentiments which are incident to the earliest periods of society; insomuch that we can scarcely suppose any nation to have been so ignorant as to have enjoyed the bounties of

Providence

Providence without once asking whence they were derived.

The intimate connexion which subsists between literature and the arts, is in no instance more apparent than in their common origin, and the certainty with which they may be referred to the same principles of human nature. Whilst the poet celebrates in elevated language the deeds of his hero, the painter animates his canvas with the same subject; and, whilst the former relates to us an impassioned narrative, the latter brings the transaction immediately before our eyes.

It may, however, justly be thought extraordinary, that, when mankind have once arrived at a high degree of improvement, and by long and unwearied exertions have divested themselves of the shackles of ignorance, they should again be liable to fall into a state of debasement, and to forfeit those acquisitions which required such an effort of genius and of labour to obtain.

To what causes we are to attribute the progress or decline of a nation, in letters, or in arts, is certainly an investigation of no inconsiderable difficulty.

If the human race had declined, as some suppose, from its pristine vigour between the period of the Trojan war, and the time of Homer, to what a degree of imbecility must it have fallen in the reign of Augustus. And if, in like manner, the complaints of the Roman poets, of the deterioration of the human race, be well-founded, to what a miserable state of degradation must it before this time have been reduced! After so long a descent, is it possible that nature could still have produced a Dante or an Ariosto? a Shakespeare or a Milton? a Corneille or a Racine?

In direct opposition to this dispiriting idea of the declining condition of our nature, others have entertained an opinion, that the human race is in a regular and progressive course of improvement, and that every age of the world is more enlightened than that which preceded it. Under these impressions, they scruple not to express their contempt for every former state of society, and their high opinion of that in which they have the happiness to live.

Where are the countries in which letters and arts have made an uninterrupted progress? or where have they for any great length of time been even stationary? Is India still the fountain of knowledge? and can she boast of her sages, the oracles of wisdom, who attract inquirers and disciples from distant regions? Is the condition of Egypt improved by the flight of three thousand years? or have her pyramids been surpassed by the labours of subsequent times? What was Greece once? what is she now? Contrast republican with papal Rome. Examine the names that grace the rolls of antiquity, from the first to the second Brutus, and ask whether the inhabitants of modern Rome will be as well known at the distance of two thousand years, as their illustrious predecessors. Alas, the scene is changed! and for century after century the peasant and the slave have trampled on the dust of heroes, as unconscious of their worth as the cattle that crop the herbage on their remains.

Dismissing then the idea that there is in the human mind an inherent tendency towards either improvement or deterioration, let us now briefly inquire into the other causes which are supposed to have contributed to those vicissitudes which it has successively experienced. It requires no very extensive acquaintance with history to discover, that the progress of letters and arts is not restricted by rivers or mountains; or that neither heat nor cold are uniformly hostile to the progress of learning; which at one time chose its residence amidst the sultry plains of Egypt, and at another rested on the frozen shores of Iceland.

It has been asserted by many writers, in accounting for the vicissitudes of the arts and sciences, that they contain within themselves the principles of their own destruction; insomuch that when they have arrived at their highest excellence, they, in the course of human affairs, perish and decay. To what cause is this alteration in the public taste, this decline of liberal studies, to be attributed? The ball will not rebound till it has reached the mark; and it may with confidence be asserted, that neither literature nor art have ever yet attained their highest degree of perfection. We must therefore endeavour to discover the causes of this decline in some essential alterations in the condition and manners of a people, which degrades their dignity, perverts their moral character, and corrupts and extinguishes their taste. Instead of attributing the progress or decline of letters and arts to the influence of climate, or to any stated and unavoidable vicissitude, we are to seek for them in the unceasing operation of moral causes, in the relations of society, and the dispositions and propensities

pensities of the human mind. One of the most important of these relations is, that by which we are connected with the government under which we live; and, accordingly, many writers have sought, in the nature of such government, the causes of the improvement or deterioration of the human race.

It is not on the professed or nominal form of a government, on which its aptitude, or inaptitude, to the promotion of literature depends. A jealous and suspicious government, whether it be a monarchy or a republic, or by whatever name it may be distinguished, locks up the faculties and deadens the energies of a people. The truth seems to be that all governments derive their support from public opinion, and that when any government, whatever its denomination may be, is firmly established, it can admit of a degree of liberty in its subjects which might be supposed likely to prove injurious or fatal to a more precarious or unsettled authority.

According then to the degree of confidence which any government has in its own stability, will, in general, be the liberty allowed to the expression of the public sentiment, and in proportion to this liberty will be the proficiency made in literary pursuits. Nor must this freedom of opinion and expression be confined to particular subjects. Few governments, however arbitrary, have attempted to restrain enquiries purely scholastic—the studies of classical literature—or the pursuits of scientific curiosity: but this is not sufficient for the interest of letters.

It has, therefore, seldom been in the power of an absolute monarch, whatever may have been his celebrity, to afford a degree of literary liberty equal to that which the people enjoy under a mixed or popular form of government. In a government legitimately constituted, the freedom of enquiry and of expression is a permanent principle interwoven with the existence of the state; in an absolute monarchy, it is temporary and accidental, depending upon the character and will of the prince, and may be suppressed or extinguished whenever he may conceive that his interest or his safety requires the adoption of such a measure. The consciousness that this power, though not exercised, still subsists, and the uncertainty by what degree of irritation it may be provoked, deaden the efforts of the timid, and restrain and circumscribe those of the bold; whilst the dissolving influence of arbitrary favour is often too powerful for even genius itself to resist.

Amongst the external causes that deaden the operations of the intellect, and destroy the vital principle of exertion, few have been more effectual than a state of public insecurity, and the long continuance of desolating wars. Even independent of the miseries occasioned by war, whether unsuccessful or successful, its long continuance is hostile and destructive to letters and to arts. The ferocious spirit which it excites is highly discordant with that disposition which consults not merely the being, but the well-being, of the human race; and endeavours to communicate to them the highest pleasures of which their nature is capable. In the arrogant estimation of brutal strength, wisdom and learning are effeminate and contemptible; and where those qualities are little esteemed, the attainment of them will no longer excite exertion.

Thus then it appears that a state of general tranquillity, and a government which admits of the free exertions of the mind, are indispensably necessary to intellectual improvement. But these are only negative advantages. It would, in fact, be in vain to expect that the arts and sciences should flourish, to their full extent, in any country where they were not preceded, or accompanied, by a certain degree of stability, wealth, and competency; so as to enable its inhabitants occasionally to withdraw their attention from the more laborious occupations of life, and devote it to speculative inquiries and the pleasures derived from works of art. Whenever any state has attained this enviable pre-eminence, and enjoys also the blessings of civil and political liberty, letters and arts are introduced—not indeed as a positive convention of any people, but as a natural and unavoidable result.

Of the connexion that has, from the earliest ages, subsisted between commerce and intellectual improvement, the records of the human race bear constant evidence. The perfection and happiness of our nature arise in a great degree from the exercise of our relative and social feelings; and the wider these are extended the more excellent and accomplished will be the character that will be formed. Under the influence of commerce the barren islands of Venice, and the unhealthy swamps of Holland, became not only the seats of opulence and splendour, but the abodes of literature, of science and the fine arts; and

vied with each other not less in the number and celebrity of eminent men and distinguished scholars, than in the extent of their mercantile concerns. Nor is it possible for us to repress our exultation at the rising prospects and rapid improvement of our own country, or to close our eyes to the decisive evidence which every day brings before us, of the mutual advantages which commerce and literature derive from each other. Not only in the metropolis, but in many of the great commercial towns of the united kingdom, academical institutions are formed, and literary societies established, upon different plans and with different resources, but all of them calculated to promote the great object of intellectual improvement. In some of these the town of Liverpool has led the way. It was, I believe, her Athenæum and Lyceum that set the first example of those associations which are now so generally adopted; and it may justly be observed that these establishments have no longer left the beneficial influence which commerce and literature have on each other to be inferred from historical deductions, or far sought arguments, but have actually brought them together, have given them a residence under the same roof, and inseparably united the bold, vigorous, and active character of the one with the elegant accomplishments and lighter graces of the other. Let us for a moment take our stand on the eminence at which we have already arrived, and ask what would be the consequences if we were again to be deprived of the advantages derived from scientific discoveries, and reduced to the situation we were in before such discoveries took place.

It would however be as degrading to ourselves, as it would be unjust to the dignity of science, to estimate her importance only in a direct and pecuniary point of view. Are the powers of the mind to be considered merely as subservient to the accommodation of our physical wants, or the gratification of our selfish passions? Is it nothing, that she has opened our eyes to the magnificent works of creation? Is it nothing, that she has opened to our contemplation the wonderful system of the moral world? has analyzed and explained to us the nature and qualities of our own intellect? defined the proper boundaries of human knowledge? investigated and ascertained the rules of moral conduct, and the duties and obligations of society?

Nor are the arts connected with design (as painting, sculpture, and architecture,) to be considered as a drawback on the accumulation of national wealth, or as useless dependents upon the bounty of a country. On the contrary, wherever they have been encouraged, they have contributed in an eminent degree not only to honour, but to inrich the state.

I trust then it will be clearly understood, that it is not as a matter of pleasure and gratification merely, that I thus venture to recommend the cultivation of the fine arts. My purpose is to demonstrate their indispensable utility, and to shew that, where they are discouraged, no country must expect to obtain its full advantages, even in a lucrative point of view, much less to arrive at a high degree of civilization and prosperity, and to signalize itself in the annals of mankind.

But, whilst it may perhaps be admitted that the sciences and the arts amply repay the encouragement they receive, it may be supposed that the same remarks do not apply to the mere studies of literature, which withdraw so great a portion of time from more serious avocations. The delight and instruction which these studies communicate—the perpetual charm which they throw over our hours of leisure—the resources which they afford against indolence and languor, and the strong barrier which they form against vicious and degrading pursuits—all these, indeed, will be universally acknowledged; but in what manner they produce a re-action which contributes to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, is not perhaps so easy to perceive. But, although the silent and modest claims of literature are not so apparent as those of science and the fine arts, yet they are neither less numerous nor less substantial. Such has of late been the diffusion of knowledge and the progress of taste in these kingdoms, such the proficiency made by our writers in every department, that, in order to supply the avidity of the public, immense establishments and extensive manufactories are required—employment is afforded to a great body of skilful and industrious individuals, and the external as well as internal commerce of the country greatly promoted.

These immediate and direct advantages may however be considered as adventitious and unimportant when compared with the benefits which society enjoys from the cultivation of literature. Other

Other branches of study have their peculiar objects of inquiry; but her's are unlimited and universal, and she may be considered as the support, the nurse, and the guardian of all the rest. Let us call to mind the darkness of the middle ages—that long and feverish sleep of the human intellect, and ask to what circumstances we are to attribute our restoration to day-light and to exertion. A few mouldering manuscripts, long hidden in the recesses of monastic superstition, and discovered by these early students of words and syllables, served, in a short time, to excite throughout Europe the most ardent desire of improvement. If indeed the gift of speech and the communion of ideas be essential to the human race, how must we honour those studies, that not only perpetuate the voice of former ages, but open an intercourse between nation and nation, and convert the world into one country?

Nor is it merely on preserving the purity or extending the utility of language and composition that literature founds her pretensions. She has also departments of her own, the variety and importance of which need only to be stated to be universally acknowledged. If the discovery of the art of printing be in fact, as it is usually considered, one of the most fortunate events in the history of mankind, it is only by the exertions of literature that its promised advantages can be obtained,—will it then be said, that these studies and occupations, which extend to the most important objects of human inquiry and pursuit, and yet intermix themselves in the daily and hourly concerns of life—which improve the understanding, charm the imagination, influence the moral feelings, and purify the taste—are adverse to the interests, and injurious to the character, of a great community?—If such had been the case, is it likely that states and kingdoms would have contended for the honour of having given birth to those illustrious persons whose names adorn the annals of past ages?—or is there any circumstance that throws over a country a brighter lustre than that which is derived from the number and celebrity of those men of genius to whom she has given rise?

From the preceding observations may we not then be allowed to conclude, as the result of our present inquiry, that, with regard to taste and science, as well as in other respects, mankind are the architects of their own fortunes; and that the degree of their success will, in general, be in proportion to the energy and wisdom of their exertions. Experience, however, demonstrates that it is to the influence of moral causes, to those dispositions and arrangements in the affairs of mankind that are peculiarly within our own power, that we are to seek for the reasons of the progress or decline of liberal studies. It is to the establishment of rational liberty—to the continuance of public tranquillity—to successful industry and national prosperity, and to the wish to pay due honour to genius and talents, that we are certainly to refer the improvements that take place.

Nor is it to the period of youth alone that the purposes of this institution are intended to be confined. Education i the proper employment, not only of our early years, but of our whole lives; and they who, satisfied with their attainments, neglect to avail themselves of the improvements which are daily taking place in every department of human knowledge, will in a few years have the mortification to find themselves surpassed by much younger rivals. In order to afford the best possible opportunity of preventing such a result, it is the avowed object of this institution, not only to establish a system of academical education, but to draw from every part of the United Kingdoms the best instructors that can be obtained, on those subjects which are of the first importance and the highest interest to mankind. By these means an establishment will be formed, original in its plan, and efficient in its operation; affording to the inhabitants of this great town an opportunity of domestic instruction for their children, equal, it is hoped, to any that can elsewhere be obtained; and preventing the necessity of resorting to those distant seminaries, where, amidst the promiscuous society of youthful associates, the character is left to be formed as chance and circumstances may direct. Nor will the course of instruction cease with the period of manhood; but will be continued for the use of those who may choose to avail themselves of it in future life; thereby carrying the acquirements of youth into real use; applying them to the practical concerns of the world, and preventing, as far as possible, that absurd and intire relinquishment of the benefits and attainments of education, which generally takes place at the precise time when they should be converted to their most useful and important purposes.

The great end of all education is to form the character and regulate the conduct of life. It is therefore my earnest wish that, in addition to the various scientific and literary subjects already proposed by this institution, a series of lectures should be delivered on the formation of character, and the conduct of life; intended to exemplify the rules of morality, and to inforce the practice of them, not merely by a scientific elucidation, but by a practical view of the affairs of the world, the consequences of a neglect or performance of the various duties of life, by the influence of the feelings, the dictates of conscience, and, above all, by the sublime sanctions of the religion we profess.—*We hope to be enabled in an early Number to give some account of the Liverpool Society.*

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. V. *To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of March* 1819; *and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first Day of Hilary Term* 1819, *and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their annual Certificates.*—March 17.

Cap. VI. *For indemnifying Persons who, since the 26th Day of January* 1817, *have acted in apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in Custody, Persons suspected of High Treason or Treasonable Practices, and in the Suppression of tumultuous and unlawful Assemblies.*—March 17.

Actions and proceedings on account of any thing done in apprehending and imprisoning persons charged with high treason, &c. made void, and the persons against whom such actions are brought shall be indemnified.—General issue may be pleaded, and defendants shall have double costs.—In actions brought in Scotland defenders shall be allowed their expenses.—Application may be made to the court in which the action shall be brought, or to one of the judges if the court be not sitting, to stay proceedings, &c.—In actions brought in Ireland, defendants may plead the general issue, and be entitled to double costs.—Persons discharged out of custody, are deemed legally discharged.

[It is impossible to avoid remarking on the artful manner in which this unprincipled, and perhaps *illegal*, law is placed in the Statutes, between two innocent statutes for analogous purposes of indemnity.]

Cap. VII. *To indemnify all persons who have been concerned in advising, issuing, or carrying into Execution, any Order or Orders for permitting the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities in Foreign Bottoms into and out of certain of his Majesty's West-India Islands.*—March 17.

Cap. VIII. *To authorize the Governors of the Hospital of King Charles the Second for ancient and maimed Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Ireland, (usually called the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham), to suspend or take away the Pensions of such Pensioners of the said Hospital as shall be guilty of any Fraud in respect of Prize Money or Pensions, or of any other gross Misconduct.*—March 17.

Cap. IX. *To further continue, until the Fifth Day of July* 1818, *Two Acts of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of Customs on Madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—March 17.

Cap. X. *To rectify a Mistake in an Act, passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and to indemnify certain Persons in relation thereto.*—March 17.

Cap. XI. *For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*—March 17.

Cap. XII. *For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*—March 17.

Cap. XIII. *For charging Duties on Licences for retailing Aqua Vitæ in Scotland.*—March 19.

Cap. XIV. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for preventing the further Circulation of Dollars and Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.*—March 19.

Cap. XV. *To amend an Act made in the*

the Twenty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, for the Encouragement of the Fisheries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Straits, so far as relates to the Oaths thereby required to be taken.—March 19.

Whereas an act was passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act for the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland seas and Davis's Straits: and whereas by the said Act cetrain oaths are required to be taken by one or more of the owners, and by the master or chief officer of every ship or vessel going to and returning from the said fishery: and whereas the said oaths may preclude persons from applying for and obtaining the rewards to which they may become entitled in pursuance of any Act of Parliament for discovering the longitude at sea, and encouraging attempts to find a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole, be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said recited Act as relates to the oaths to be taken by one or more of the owners, and by the master or chief officer of every ship or vessel going to and returning from the said fishery, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number I. of the "Seraph," a collection of sacred Music, suitable to public or private devotion. Compiled and composed, and the whole arranged for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Organ, and Violoncello; by John Whitaker. 10s. 6d.

JUDGING by this first number, the "Seraph," will be a highly acceptable work with those who are partial to sacred music. It consists of sixty pages of composition, partly original, and partly selected from the productions of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel's, and other celebrated masters, adapted to words from Milton, Young, Watts, Wesley, Merrick, Cowper, &c.

Before, however, we enter on the particular merits of the number before us, (which, in fairness, ought to be received as a specimen of the general character of the undertaking,) we will give our readers, in nearly Mr. Whitaker's own language, a bird's eye view of his plan. In his *advertisement*, after some prefatory animadversions upon the old style of parochial psalm composition, dissenting hymns, and the anthems of the Romish church, he proceeds to tell us, that the object of his publication is not only to obviate existing disadvantages and defects, but to introduce to the notice of the pious many fine melodies, of the first English and foreign masters; which, he thinks, are particularly calculated for public and private devotion. To these (he says,) he has added such tunes as have been long-established favourites with both churchman and dissenter; and also a few of his own composition.

By this prospectus, our readers will judge of the value of the selected portion of the work. It, therefore, only remains for us to speak of the *original* matter; that is, Mr. Whitaker's own productions. Those which are not very thickly inserted exhibit considerable force and clearness of imagination; and certainly, in general, form very fair and elucidative comments upon the sense and sentiments of the respective poets. The melodies are grave and devotional, and their harmonizations are constructed with science and ability.

In how many numbers the work is intended to be comprized the editor does not inform us; but, we should imagine that *three* or *four* will supply a more convenient quantity than a larger mass; and that, so limited, it will form a body of sacred music that will not fail to be favourably received by the hearers and religious portions of the community.

La Rose de Paris; un Petit Divertisement, dedicated to Miss Jefferson; by Samuel Poole. 1s. 6d.

This Divertisement comprises two little pleasing and familiar movements. If we cannot boast for them that they possess any very striking feature of novelty, we can say, that the passages are well selected and embodied; and that the assemblage, taken as a whole, is ingenious and attractive. The publication is obviously intended as an exercise for beginners on the piano-forte; and such, we think, will be benefited by its practice.

Numbers I. and II. of "The British Muse, or Cabinet of Harmony." Each 1s.

This periodical work, partly musical and partly literary, consists of songs, duetts,

duetts, canzonetts, waltzes, minuets, catches and glees, quadrilles, sonatinas, dances, rondeaus, marches, and serenades, by the most eminent composers; and sonnets, ballads, songs, tales, epigrams, eccentric epitaphs, ænigmas, charades, similes, jeux d'esprits, repartees, &c. original, and selected from the most celebrated of our poets.

The "British Muse" professes to form "a complete *Monthly Museum* of polite entertainment;" and, judging by the portions which have already appeared, we are disposed to think that it will realize its professions. In the *first* number, we find some excellent dances and quadrilles, followed by a decent specimen of lyric poetry, from the pen of Mr. Stephen Kemble, and other valuable pieces; while, in the *second*, we find an agreeable little air, by Dr. Jay, succeeded by a variety of poetical trifles, some of which will not be read without pleasure and interest.

The favourite Carillon Overture to the popular Aqua Drama, entitled "Philip and his Dog," or "Where's the Child?" Performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre. Composed and adapted for the Piano-forte; by John Whitaker. 3s.

This overture comprises three movements; the first, an *Allegro*, in common time of four crotchets; the second, ("Oh! rest thee, babe,") an *Andantino* in triple time of three quavers; and the third, (a Carillon,) an *Andante Moderato*, also in triple time of three quavers. The composition, more familiar than elaborate, and more engaging than consequential or scientific, forms an inviting and improving exercise for young practitioners on the instrument for which it is here designed; and will, we doubt not, with the juvenile part of the musical world, meet very general attention. With the middle movement, we are particularly pleased: not only is it interesting in itself, but it both happily relieves the first movement and very favorably introduces the third.

"Oh! say not Woman's Heart is bought." A favorite Ballad, sung by Miss Stephens, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in the Heir of Vironi; written by Isaac Pocock, esq. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for an Orchestra; by J. Whitaker. 2s.

Mr. Whitaker has set the words before us with much pathos and feeling. The melody, though not perhaps the most novel possible, is soothing and attractive. The *score* is laid down for the double-bass, violoncello, tenor, violins, horns, bassoons, clarinetts, and a flute: and a close inspection of the whole convinces us, that Mr. W. is well acquainted with the qualities and powers of the constituent parts of a full band. The piano-forte accompaniment is ably arranged; and the general merit of the composition is certainly very considerable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

"*The Fudge Family in Paris*" may, without hesitation, be named as the most ingenious production of the month, and, we may perhaps add, of the period which has elapsed since the publication of *Lalla Rookh*, by the same incomparable writer. This production professes to proceed from the pen of the author of the *Two-Penny Post Bag*; but, as no living poet but Mr. Moore is equal either to the one or the other, we feel no difficulty in assigning both to that gentleman, in spite of his disguises and his modesty. Of the wit, the originality, and the sound principles, of this collection of *jeux d'esprit*, it is difficult to speak in terms of adequate strength. They will, beyond doubt, assert their own claims in every literary circle in England and France; and we have been tempted to trespass on our usual limits by subjoining a few passages as specimens of the whole. It may be necessary to observe, that the palpable original of *Phil. Fudge, esq.* is better known to many of our readers by the name of *Wat Tyler*.

Louis's Foot-Step.

———Though at Calais papa had a touch
Of romance on the pier, which affected me much.
At the sight of that spot, where our darling *Dixhuit*
Set the first of his own dear legitimate feet,
(Modell'd out so exactly, and—God bless the mark!
'Tis a foot, Dolly, worthy so *Grand à Monarque*,)
He exclaimed, "Oh mon Roi!" and, with tear-dropping eye,
Stood to gaze on the spot,—while some Jacobin, nigh,
Mutter'd out with a shrug (what an insolent thing!)
"*Ma foi*, he be right,—'tis de Englishman's king;
And that *gros pied de cochon*—begar, me vil say
Dat de foot look mosh better, *if turn'd toder way*."*

Modern Dandies.

You remember how sheepish Bob look'd at Kilrandy,
But, lord! he's quite alter'd—they've made him a Dandy;
A thing, you know, whisker'd, great-coated, and lac'd,
Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist:
Quite a new sort of creatures, unknown yet to scholars,
With heads so immoveably stuck in shirt-collars,

That seats like our music-stools soon must be found
them,
To twirl when the creatures may wish to look round
them!

Mr. Fudge's expected Travels.

As to Pa, what d'ye think?—mind, it's all *entre nous;*
But you know, love, I never keep secrets from
you,—
Why, he's writing a book. What? a tale! a romance!
No, ye gods, would it were;—but his *Travels in
France;*
At the special desire (he let out t'other day)
Of his friend and his patron, my Lord C—stl—r—gh.
Who said, "My dear Fudge ——" I forget th' exact
words,
And, it's strange, no one ever remembers my lord's;
But 'twas something to say that, as all must allow
A good orthodox work is much wanting just now,
To expound to the world the new—thingummie—
science,
Found out by the—what's-its-name—Holy Alliance;
And prove to mankind that their rights are but folly,
Their freedom a joke (which it *is*, you know,
Dolly,)
"There's none, (said his lordship,) if *I* may be
judge,
Half so fit for this great undertaking as Fudge!"

The matter's soon settled—Pa flies to *the Row*,
(The *first* stage your tourists now usually go,)
Settles all for his quarto—advertisements, praises—
Starts post from the door, with his tablets—French
phrases—
And, lo! the first thing in the spring of the year,
Is Phil. Fudge at the front of a quarto, my dear!

The Irish Foreign Minister.

How oft, dear Viscount C———,
I've thought of thee upon the way,
As in my *job* (what place could be
More apt to wake a thought of thee?)
I've thought of thee and of thy glories,
Thou guest of kings, and king of Tories!
Reflecting how thy fame has grown
And spread beyond man's usual share;
At home, abroad, till thou art known,
Like Major Semple, every where!
And marv'lling with what powers of breath
Your lordship, having speech'd to death
Some hundreds of your fellow men,
Next speech'd to sovereigns' ears; and when
All sovereigns else were doz'd, at last
Speech'd down the sovereign of Belfast.
Oh! mid the praises and the trophies
Thou gain'st from Morosophs and Sophis;
Mid all the tributes to thy fame,
There's one thou should'st be chiefly pleas'd at—
That Ireland gives her snuff thy name,
And C———'s the thing now sneez'd at!
My book, the book that is to prove—
And will, so help ye sprites above,—
That Europe—thanks to royal swords
And bay'nets, and the duke commanding—
Enjoys a peace, which, like the Lord's,
Passeth all human understanding;
That France prefers her go-cart king
To such a coward scamp as Boney;
Though round, with each a leading-string,
There standeth many a royal crony,
For fear the chubby, tottering thing,
Should fall, if left there *loney-poney.*
That England, too, the more her debts,
The more she spends, the richer gets.
That Poland, left for Russia's lunch
Upon the side-board, snug reposes;
While Saxony's as pleas'd as punch,
And Norway "on a bed of roses!"
That, as for some few million souls,
Transferr'd by contract, bless the clods!
If half were strangled—Spaniards, Poles,
And Frenchmen—'t would'nt make much odds,
So Europe's goodly royal ones
Sit easy on their sacred thrones;
So Ferdinand embroiders gaily,
And Louis eats his *salmi* daily;
So time is left to Emperor Sandy,
To be *half* Cæsar and half *Dandy;*
And G——— the R——— (who'd forget
That doughtiest chieftain of the set?)
Had wherewithal for trinkets new,
For dragons, after Chinese models,
And chambers, where Duke Ho and Soo
Might come, and nine times knock their noddles!

A Morning at Paris.

Dick, Dick, what a place is this Paris! but stay,—
As my raptures may bore you, I'll just sketch a day,
As we pass it, myself and some comrades have got,
All thorough-bred *Gnostics*, who know what is what.

After dreaming some hours of the land of Cocaigne,
That elysium of all that is *friand* and nice;
Where for hail they have *bon-bons*, and claret for
rain,
And the skaiters in winter show off on *cream* ice;
Where so ready all nature its cookery yields,
Macoroni au parmesan grows in the fields;
Little birds fly about with the true pheasant taint,
And the geese are all born with a liver complaint!
With head bridled up, like a four-in hand leader,
And stays—devil's in them—too tight for a feeder,
I strut to the old Café Hardy, which yet
Beats the field at a *dejeuner a la fourchette.*
There, Dick, what a breakfast!—Oh, not like your
ghost
Of a breakfast in England,—your curst tea and
toast;
But a side-board, you dog, where one's eye roves
about,
Like a Turk's in the Haram, and thence singles out
One's *paté* of larks, just to tune up the throat,
One's small limbs of chickens, done *en papillote*,
One's erudite cutlets, drest all ways but plain,
Or one's kidneys—imagine, Dick—done with cham-
pagne!
Then, some glasses of *Beaune*, to dilute,—or,
mayhap,
Chambertin, which you know's the pet tipple of Nap,
And which dad, by the bye, that legitimate stickler,
Much scruples to taste,—but *I'm* not so partic'lar.
The sun now well out, and the girls all abroad,
And the world enough air'd for us nobs to appear
in't,
We lounge up the Boulevards,—where, oh Dick, the
phyzzes,
The turn-outs, we meet—what a nation of quizzes.
In short, what with mountebanks, counts, and
fiseurs,
Some mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs;
What with captains in new jockey-boots and silk
breeches,
Old dustmen with swinging great opera-hats,
And shoe-blacks reclining by statues in niches,
There never was seen such a race of Jack Sprats!

The Irish Refugee.

"Return!"—no, never, while the withering hand
Of bigot power is on that hapless land;
While, for the faith my fathers held to God,
Ev'n in the fields where free those fathers trod,
I am proscrib'd, and—like the spot left bare
In Israel's halls, to tell the proud and fair,
Amidst their mirth, that slavery had been there.

But whither?—every-where the scourge pursues—
Turn where he will, the wretched wanderer
views,
In the bright, broken hopes of all his race,
Countless reflections of th' Oppressor's face!
Every where gallant hearts, and spirits true,
Are serv'd up victims to the vile and few;
While E******, every where—the general foe
Of Truth and Freedom, wheresoe'er they glow,—
Is first, when tyrants strike, to aid the blow!

Oh, E******! could such poor revenge atone
For wrongs, that well might claim the deadliest
one;
Were it a vengeance, sweet enough to sate
The wretch who flies from thy intolerant hate,
To hear his curses on such barbarous sway
Echoed, where'er he bends his cheerless way;—
Could *this* content him, every lip he meets
Teems for his vengeance with such poisonous
sweets;
Were *this* his luxury, never is thy name
Pronounc'd, but he doth banquet on thy shame;
Hears maledictions ring from every side
Upon that grasping power, that selfish pride,
Which vaunts its own, and scorns all rights beside;
That low and desperate envy, which to blast
A neighbour's blessings, risks the few thou hast;—
That monster, Self, too gross to be conceal'd,
Which ever lurks behind thy proffer'd shield;—
That faithless craft, which, in thy hour of need,
Can court the slave, can swear he shall be freed,
Yet basely spurns him, when thy point is gain'd,
Back to his masters, ready gagg'd and chain'd!

Are

Are *they* the only wise who laugh to scorn
The rights, the freedom, to which man was born;
Who, proud to kiss each separate rod of power,
Bless, while he reigns, the minion of the hour;
Worship each would-be God, that o'er them moves,
And take the thundering of his brass for Jove's!
If this be wisdom, then farewell, my books,
Farewell, ye shrines of old, ye classic brooks,
Which fed my soul with currents, pure and fair,
Of living Truth, that now must stagnate there!
Instead of themes that touch the lyre with light,
Instead of Greece, and her immortal fight
For Liberty, which once awak'd my strings,
Welcome the grand conspiracy of kings,
The high legitimates, the holy band,
Who, bolder ev'n than he of Sparta's land,
Against whole millions, panting to be free,
Would guard the pass of right line tyranny.

Female Fashions.

What a time since I wrote!—I'm a sad, naughty girl,—
Though, like a tee-totum, I'm all in a twirl;
Yet ev'n (as you wittily say) a tee totum
Between all its twirls gives a *letter* to note 'em.
But, Lord, such a place! and then, Dolly, my dresses,
My gowns, so divine!—there's no language expresses,
Except the *two* words, "superbe," "magnifique,"
The trimmings of that which I had home last week!
It is call'd—I forget—*a la*—something which sounded
Like *alicampane*,—but, in truth, I'm confounded
And bother'd, my dear, 'twixt that troublesome boy's
(Bob's) cookery language, and Madame le Roi's:
What with fillets of roses, and fillets of veal,
Things *garni* with lace, and things *garni* with eel;
One's hair and one's cutlets both *en papillote*,
And a thousand more things I shall ne'er have by rote:
I can scarce tell the diff'rence, at least as to phrase,
Between beef *a la Psyche*, and curls *a la braise*.
But, in short, dear, I'm trick'd out quite *a la Francaise*,
With my bonnet, so beautiful! high up and poking,
Like things that are put to keep chimnies from smoking.
Where *shall* I begin with the endless delights
Of this Eden of milliners, monkies, and sights;
This dear busy place, where there's nothing transacting
But dressing and dinnering, dancing and acting?

French Dancing.

But the dancing—*ah parlez moi*, Dolly, *de ca*—
There, indeed, is a treat that charms all but pap.
Such beauty, such grace,—Oh ye sylphs of romance!
Fly, fly to Titania, and ask her if *she* has
One light-footed nymph in her train, that can dance
Like divine Bigottini and sweet Fanny Bias!
Fanny Bias in Flora—dear creature!—you'd swear,
When her delicate feet in the dance twinkle round,
That her steps are of light, that her home is the air,
And she only *par complaisance* touches the ground.
And when Bigottini in Psyche dishevels
Her black flowing hair, and by demons is driven,
Oh! who does not envy those rude little devils,
That hold her, and hug her, and keep her from heaven?
Then the music—so softly its cadences die,
So divinely—Oh, Dolly! between you and I,
It's as well for my peace that there's nobody nigh
To make love to me then,—*you've* a soul, and can judge
What a crisis 'twould be for your friend Biddy Fudge!

Fudge's Politics.

My lord and I are kindred spirits,
Like in our ways as two young ferrets;
Both fashion'd, as that supple race is,
To twist into all sorts of places;—
Creatures lengthy, lean, and hungering,
Fond of blood and *burrow*-mongering.

As to my book in 91,
Call'd, "Down with Kings, or, Who'd have thought it?"
Bless you, the book's long dead and gone,—
Not ev'n th' attorney-general bought it.
And, though some few seditious tricks
I play'd in 95 and 6,—
As you remind me in your letter,—
His lordship likes me all the better.
Reynolds and I—(you know Tom Reynolds—
Drinks his claret, keeps his chaise—
Lucky the dog that first unkennels
Traitors and Luddites now-a-days;
Or who can help to *bag* a few,
When S—d——th wants a death or two;)
Reynolds and I, and some few more,—
All men, like us, of *information*,
Friends, whom his lordship keeps in store,
As *under*-saviours of the nation,—
Have form'd a club this season, where
His lordship sometimes takes the chair,
And gives us many a bright oration
In praise of our sublime vocation.
In short, (I'll thank you not to mention
These things again) we get on gaily;
And, thanks to pension and Suspension,
Our little club increases daily.
Castles, and Oliver, and such,
Who don't as yet full salary touch,
Nor keep their chaise and pair, nor buy
Houses and lands, like Tom and I,
Of course don't rank with us, *salvators*,
But merely serve the club as waiters.
Like knights, too, we've our *collar* days,
(For *us*, I own, an awkward phrase,)
When, in our new costume adorn'd,—
The R—g—t's buff-and-blue coats *turn'd*.

The Cause of France.

Yes—'twas a cause, as noble and as great
As ever hero died to vindicate;
A nation's right to speak a nation's voice,
And own no power but of the nation's choice!
Such was the grand, the glorious cause that now
Hung trembling on Napoleon's single brow;
Such the sublime arbitrament, that pour'd,
In patriot eyes, a light around his sword.
Oh 'twas not then the time for tame debates,
Ye men of Gaul, when chains were at your gates;
When he, who fled before your chieftain's eye,
As geese from eagles on Mount Taurus fly,
Denounc'd against the land, that spurn'd his chain,
Myriads of swords to bind it fast again,—
Myriads of fierce invading swords, to track
Through your best blood his path of vengeance back;
When Europe's Kings, that never yet combin'd
But, (like those upper stars, that, when conjoin'd,
Shed war and pestilence) to scourge mankind,
Gather'd around, with hosts from every shore,
Hating Napoleon much, but freedom more,
And, in that coming strife, appall'd to see
The world yet left one chance for liberty:—
No, 'twas not then the time to weave a net
Of bondage round your chief; to curb and fret
Your veteran war-horse, pawing for the fight,
When every hope was in his speed and might—
To waste the hour of action in dispute,
And cooly plan how freedom's *boughs* should shoot,
When your invader's axe was at the *root!*
No, sacred liberty! that God, who throws
Thy light around, like his own sunshine, knows
How well I love thee, and how deeply hate
All tyrants, upstart and legitimate—
Yet, in that hour, were France my native land,
I would have followed, with quick heart and hand,
Napoleon, Nero—ay, no matter whom—
To snatch my country from that damning doom,
That deadliest curse that on the conquer'd waits—
A conq'rer's satrap, thron'd within her gates.

A second volume of "*The Annual Obituary*" is written with the spirit of the first; but the characters are, of course, less interesting within a year than in a retrospect of several years.

"*The Holy Bible, newly translated from the original Hebrew, with notes, critical and explanatory; by* JOHN BELLAMY; *Part I.*" containing the book of Genesis, is, unquestionably, an extraordinary production. Mr. Bellamy has brought to his task considerable learning

learning and industry, and has, in some instances, thrown much light upon the meaning of passages hitherto obscure or unintelligible; but we fear that, whatever might be the meaning of the original and his intention, he has, in many instances, made that obscure and unintelligible, which, in our present translation, has at least some meaning, although we are not prepared to say the true one; but it is incumbent upon a new translator to be more correct and luminous than the work which his new translation is designed to supersede; or his labour must be, in a great degree, useless. To enable our readers to form some opinion of this very extraordinary production, we shall subjoin some of the passages which Mr. Bellamy has rendered differently from the authorised translation; in some instances happily, but in others less so.

GENESIS, CHAP. I.

Verse 6 Then God said; Be there an expanse, in the midst of the waters: and be there a division, between the waters, over the waters.

7 So God made the expanse; also he divided, between the waters, which *were* from beneath the expanse; and between the waters, which *were* above the expanse: and it was so.

CHAP. II.

17 But from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; thou shalt not eat thereof: for on the day thou eatest thereof, dying, thou shalt die.

21 Now Jehovah God caused an inactive state to fall upon the man, and he slept: then he brought one to his side; whose flesh he had enclosed in her place.

22 Thus Jehovah God built the substance of the other, which he took for the man, even a woman; and he brought her to the man.

23 And the man said; Thus this time, bone after my bone; also flesh, after my flesh: for this he will call woman; because she was received by the man.

25 Now they were both of them prudent; the man and his wife: for they had not shamed themselves.

CHAP. III.

7 Nevertheless the eyes of them both had been opened; thus they understood; but they were subtil: for they had interwoven the foliage of the fig-tree; and had made for themselves enclosures.

8 Moreover they heard the voice of Jehovah God, going forth in the garden, in the spirit that day: when the man covered himself, with his wife, from the presence of Jehovah God, in the midst of the trees of the garden.

10 And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden; and I feared, because I was imprudent: I therefore retired.

11 Then he said, Who declared to thee that thou wast imprudent? because of the tree, of which I commanded thee not to eat of the same, thou hast eaten.

16 To the woman he said, I will exceedingly multiply thy sorrow with thy pregnancy; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children: yet thy desire shall be to thy husband; and he shall rule over thee.

17 But to Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened to the voice of thy wife; for thou hast eaten from the tree of which I commanded thee saying; Thou shalt not eat of the same; cursed is the ground by thy transgression; in sorrow thou shalt eat *of* it, all the days of thy life.

24 So he expelled the man: then he tabernacled at the east of the garden of Eden, with the cherubim, and with the burning flame, which turned itself to continue the way of the tree of life.

CHAP. IV.

23 Moreover Lamech said to his wives, Adah and Zillah hear my voice; wives of Lamech, regard my declaration: if I had slain a man for injuring me; even a child of my progenitor;

24 If Cain shall be punished seven-fold: truly Lamech seventy and seven-fold.

CHAP. VI.

1 Now it was, when man begun to multiply on the face of the ground: and daughters were born to them.

2 When the children of the god admired the daughters of men, because fair: then they took for them women, from all which they chose.

4 The apostates were on the earth in those days; and also after that time, when the sons of God came to the daughters of Adam; who bare to them: these *were* the mighty, yea of old, men of name.

5 Now Jehovah beheld the great wickedness of man on earth; for he had formed every imagination of his heart, only of evil, all the day.

6 Yet Jehovah was satisfied that he had made the man on the earth: notwithstanding he idolized himself, at his heart.

7 Then Jehovah said, I will destroy the man whom I have created from the face of the ground: even man with beast, and reptile, also with the bird of the heaven: yet I am satisfied that I made them.

11 But the earth *was* corrupt before the presence of God; yea injustice filled the earth.

12 Now God looked on the earth, and behold it was depraved; because all flesh had caused the corruption of his way on the earth.

13 Then God said to Noah, The end of all flesh is come in my presence; for injustice filleth the earth before their face: now I will cause them to be destroyed on the earth.

CHAP. VIII.

21 And Jehovah accepted the incense of rest; moreover Jehovah said in his heart, I will neither consume, nor curse again the ground, for the transgression of man; though the imagination of the heart of man be evil from his youth: no, I will neither consume, nor smite again all living, as I have done.

CHAP. IX.

21 Then he drank of the wine, and he was satisfied: for he himself opened the inmost *part* of the tabernacle.

22 Where Ham, the father of Canaan, exposed the symbols of his father; which he declared to his two brethren without.

23 But Shem with Japheth had taken the vestment, which both of them set up for a portion; thus they afterwards went, and concealed the symbols of their father: with their faces backward; but the symbols of their father they saw not.

CHAP. XI.

4 And they said, Come, we will build for us a city, and a tower with his top like heaven; thus shall be made for us a name: or we shall be scattered upon the face of all the earth.

5 When Jehovah descended; to examine the city, and the tower; which the sons of Adam had builded.

6 Then Jehovah said, Behold, another people, all of them with a vain lip; even at this time they prophane with offerings; and now shall nothing be restrained from them, all that they have imagined for offerings.

7 Come, we will descend; and there confound their doctrines: for a man shall not hearken, to the speech of his neighbour.

8 So Jehovah dispersed them from thence, upon the face of all the earth: thus they ceased to build the city.

9 Therefore he called the name of it Babel; because there Jehovah confounded the doctrines of all the earth; then from thence Jehovah dispersed them, upon the face of the earth.

CHAP. XVIII.

1 Moreover Jehovah appeared unto him, in the plains of Mamre; where he continued opening the tabernacle, about the heat of the day.

2 Then he raised his eyes, and looked; and behold three men, deputies to him: when he saw, then he hastened to meet them before the opening of the tabernacle; and he bowed himself toward the ground.

22 Then the men turned from thence, and went toward Sodom; but Abraham was yet standing in the presence of Jehovah.

CHAP. XIX.

26 But his wife looked after his posterity; and she became a memorial of destruction.

—Although we cannot hold out the most distant hope that Mr. Bellamy's will

will supersede the present authorised translation, we are still of opinion that the critical labours of this gentleman are entitled to much attention, and that they will raise him to a high rank among the bibliopolists of the age.

In "*Modern Maladies, and the Present State of Medicine, (the Anniversary Oration delivered March 9, 1818, before the Medical Society of London,) by* D. UWINS, M.D."—we perceive the temper and modesty becoming that important station in society which an active physician is called upon to fulfil.

If any other person in England had sent forth the volume, entitled "*Foliage, or Poems, original and translated, by* LEIGH HUNT," we do not think it difficult to divine what that gentleman would himself have said in giving a critical opinion of its merits. Whilst we are not unwilling to admit that the *mens divinior* is occasionally apparent in the poem entitled, "*the Nymphs*," we cannot avoid wishing, for his own fame, that Mr. Leigh Hunt had reserved the principal part of this volume as *memoranda* for his port-folio, their appropriate place.

"*The Travels of Marco Polo, with notes; by* WILLIAM MARSDEN, esq." will afford considerable gratification to those persons who are desirous of learning the state of European knowledge relative to Asiatic geography, nearly five hundred years ago.

We wish that the gentleman who has favoured the public with "*Considerations on the Origin, Progress, and present state of the English Bankrupt Laws, with reference to their existing defects, humbly submitted to the select committee of the House of Commons*," had brought more reason and less law to his assistance in the discussion: feeling as we do the utter impossibility of framing such general laws as shall embrace particular cases, without great and striking injustice, we again press upon the public attention the opinion, often reiterated by the Editor of this Magazine—that only as much law is wanted as will enable a majority of creditors to arrange with a debtor, after due notices to the whole; and the mischiefs of bankruptcies, and the miseries produced on debtor and creditor by insolvency, would disappear. It can be scarcely necessary to state, because we suppose it to be in the mercantile world notorious, that the greater part of those mischiefs arises from the laws and the lawyers themselves.

Agriculturists of our mountain districts will receive useful information from "*An Essay on Agriculture, in which are pointed out the means of rendering Barren Soils productive, and of beneficially employing the Unoccupied Poor; by* W. RICHARDSON, D.D. We regret, however, that Dr. Richardson should for a moment suppose that our population has been long increasing with *alarming* rapidity. We ourselves think, that, upon this subject there is no just cause whatever for alarm: we feel alarm only for those unwise measures, begot by ambition and nurtured by folly, which have long operated, and are still operating, to demoralize the mass of our population.

A caustic "*Letter to the Right Honorable George Canning*" appeared in the beginning of the month, which has since been withdrawn from circulation. It is to be lamented that Mr. Canning should have afforded occasion for so keen an attack; but we lament, most of all, that want of discernment and good taste in any public assembly which leads its members to encourage such oratorical flourishes instead of treating them with the contempt they merit.

If "*the Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, by* LUCY AIKIN," do not aspire to the dignity of history, as memoirs, they are certainly pleasing. The reign of Elizabeth, and the contentions in which she was nursed, form an era upon which we cannot look with any degree of attention without becoming wiser and better. These were the times in which the papal supremacy received, in this kingdom, its death-blow—these were the times in which a Spenser and a Shakespeare flourished—these were the times in which the feudal system had given way to a new order of things, a new flight of mind which has soared as the eagle, and who shall dare to clip its wings? As a sketch of such times, these memoirs will, no doubt, be read with interest. A paper, by Mr. Edmund Aikin, on the domestic architecture of the period, is appended to the work.

AGRICULTURE.

AN Essay on Agriculture, containing an introduction in which the science of Agriculture is pointed out, by a careful attention to the works of Nature; also the means of rendering barren soils luxuriantly productive; to which is added a Memoir, drawn up at the express desire of his Imperial Highness the Arch-Duke John of Austria,

Austria, on the Nature and Nutritive Qualities of Fiorin Grass, &c.; by W. Richardson, D.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown's First Part of a General Catalogue of Old Books, for the year 1818. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D.; by Sir H. M. Wellwood, bart. D.D. with an appendix and notes. 8vo. 14s.

Annual Obituary, vol. 2, 1818. 15s.

A Critical Examination of the Bishop of Landaff's posthumous volume, entitled, "Anecdotes of his Life." 8vo. 3s.

CHRONOLOGY.

Tables of Comparative Chronology, exhibiting the dates of the principal events which took place from the Flood to the Fall of the Empire; designed to give young persons correct information respecting the progress of Human Society. 10s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

The Classical Journal, No. 33, containing a variety of classical, biblical, and oriental literature. 6s.

A neat edition of the Greek Septuagint, with the Apocrypha, from the Oxford edition, of Bos. 1l. 8s.

A neat edition of Horace, with English Notes to the Odes, critical and explanatory. 18mo. 5s. 6d.

Cicero de Amicitia et Senectute, from the text of Ernesti, with all his notes, and citations from his Index Latin. Ciceron.; and much original matter, critical and explanatory; by C. H. Barker, Trin. Coll. Camb. 5s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Rich Jew, of Malta, a Tragedy; by Marlow: edited by Oxberry. 1s.

Love and Laudanum, or the Sleeping Draught; a farce, in two acts. 2s.

Rob Roy M'Gregor, or Auld Lang Syne; an opera, in three acts; by J. Pocock. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

The Pleasures of Life; written in the manner of Mrs. Barbauld's hymns, in prose: by the author of many approved little works. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Annals of the Fine Arts. No. 8, 5s.

New Churches Considered, with respect to the Opportunities they offer for the encouragement of Painting; by B. R. Haydon. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on that part of the Speech of the Prince Regent which recommended the attention of Parliament to the deficiency in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church; by James Elmes. 1s.

A Critical, Description and Analytical Review of Death on the Pale Horse; painted by Ben. West; by William Carey.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Introduction to Geography; on the easy, natural, and self-evident principle of describing the maps in writing. By which the irksome labour, and unnecessary waste of time usually employed in the acquisition of this science, are avoided; by F. Francis. 2s.

Geographical Questions and Exercises, blended with Historical and Biographical Information; by Richard Chambers, author of an Introduction to Arithmetic. 2s.

HISTORY.

The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, from the foundation to the age of Augustus; by Henry Bankes, esq. M.P. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, with a portrait from the rare print, by Crispin de Passe; by Lucy Aikin. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Science of Horticulture, including a Practical System of the Management of Fruit-trees; arranged on demonstrative physiological principles. Illustrated by sketches, in twelve plates, with a commentary on the works of Bradley, Hitt, Miller, Forsyth, Knight, Kirwan, Sir Humphry Davy, and Mrs. Ibbottson; by Joseph Hayward. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

LAW.

Remarks on the Recent State Trials, and the Rise and Progress of Disaffection in the Country. To which are annexed, Letters to and from the Lord Bishop of Norwich, on the Tendency of his public Opinions; by William Firth, esq. serjeant at law. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Considerations on the Origin, Progress, and present state of the English Bankrupt Laws, with reference to their existing defects, humbly submitted to the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of the Bankrupt Laws. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Trials of James, Duncan, and Robert M'Gregor, three sons of the celebrated Rob Roy, before the High Court of Justiciary in the years 1752, 1753, and 1754: to which is prefixed a memoir, relating to the Highlands; and anecdotes of Rob. Roy and his family. 12mo. 7s.

MEDICINE.

A Practical Enquiry into the Causes of the Frequent Failure of the Operation of Depression, and of the Extraction of the Cataract, as usually performed; with a Description of a Series of new and improved Operations; by Sir Wm. Adams. 8vo. 16s.

Observations on some important Points in the Practice of Military Surgery, and in the Arrangement and Police of Hospitals. Illustrated by cases and dissections; by John Hennen, deputy inspector of military hospitals. 8vo. 12s.

Modern Maladies and the Present State of

of Medicine: the anniversary oration delivered March 9, 1818, before the Medical Society of London; by D. Uwins, M.D. 2s.

Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints, and those various extensive derangements of the constitution arising from Hepatic Obstruction; with practical remarks on the Biliary and Gastric Secretions; illustrated by numerous cases. The third edition, very considerably enlarged; by John Fairthorne.

Results of an Investigation respecting Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, including researches in the Levant; by Dr. Maclean.

MISCELLANIES.

Porte-feuille Français, ouMelange,anecdotique, dramatique, et litteraire; by L. Lemonin. No. 1, 3s. 6d.

No. I. of the New Bon Ton Magazine, or Telescope of the Times. 1s. 6d.

Miscellaneous Pieces, selected from the Family Magazine, designed principally for the information and improvement of the lower classes; by the late Mrs. Trimmer. 12mo. 4s.

Whittingham's Cabinet Library, Part I. containing the miscellaneous Poems of Goldsmith, nine wood engravings. 18mo. 2s.

The Young Travellers, or a Visit to Oxford; by a Lady. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Review of the Domestic Fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland; by Robert Fraser, esq. 4to. 18s.

Epistolary Curiosities—Series the first, consisting of unpublished letters of the seventeenth century, illustrative of the Herbert family; of the reigns of James I. —Charles I.—Charles II.—James II.—and William III., &c. &c. with notes and an appendix; edited by Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, Bath. Part I. 8vo. 8s.

Part II. of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. 4to. 21s.

The Official Navy List for April. 2s.

No. I. Studies of Flowers from Nature; by Miss Smith. 10s. 6d.

No. I. of Italian Scenery; or, Views of the most remarkable, celebrated, or admired, Points of Italy: from drawings taken in the year 1817; by E. F. Batty. imp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Pamphleteer, No. 22.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Political Mischiefs of Popery, or Arguments demonstrating that the Romish Religion ruins all those Countries wherein it is the established Religion; by a Person of Quality, a native of France. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MUSIC.

An Exposition of the Musical System of Mr. Logier, with Strictures on his Chiroplast; by a Committee of Professors in London. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Parish Priest in Ireland. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Correction, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Mademoiselle de la Fayette; by Madame Genlis. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Fourth and Last Canto of Childe Harold, with other Poems and Notes; by Lord Byron. 8vo. 12s.

The Friends, a Poem, in Four Books; by the Rev. Fran. Hodgson, A.M. vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire. 8vo. 7s.

The Confession, or the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems; by the author of Purity of Heart. 12mo. 4s.

The Suffolk Garland, or a Collection of Poems, Songs, Ballads, &c. historical and descriptive of that country its manners, customs, &c. 8vo. 10s.

Select Early English Poets, No. 1 and 4, containing Lovelace's Poems. 2 vols. 14s.

No. I.—Ancient Humorous Poetry, containing "Tis Merry when Gossips Meet." Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Samor, Lord of the Bright City; by the Rev. H. H. Milman, M.A. author of Fazio. 8vo. 12s.

The Bonapartiad; by Wm. Crawford, esq. 5s.

A Poetical Address, written in behalf of the Artist's General Benevolent Fund for Recitation; by Mr. Britton, at the annual dinner, Albion Tavern, London, March 5, 1818. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Substance of a Speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday the 16th of March, 1818, on proposing a grant of one million for providing additional places of Public Worship in England. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Considerations on the Policy or Impolicy of the further continuance of the Bank Restriction Act; by Henry James. 3s.

Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech in the House of Peers, on the 18th of March 1817, supported by official documents. Sent, sealed, to Sir Hudson Lowe, to the address of Lord Liverpool, on the 7th of October, 1817. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons and Lectures; by Alexander Brunton, D.D. 8vo. 12s.

The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity; by Thomas Gisborne, M.A. 12mo. 5s.

The Polemical Contest betwixt the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and the Rev. Thos. Scott. 5s.

Twelve Sermons, preached at Calcutta by the Rev. David Brown, late senior chaplain to the Hon. the East India Company. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons on Faith, Doctrines, and Public Duties; by the Very Rev. W. Vincent, late dean of Westminster, edited by the Rev. C. Simeon. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Address to Young Persons on Confirmation, shewing the antiquity of the

Rite, or the benefit resulting from this solemn act of dedication to God. 6d.

The Excellence of the Liturgy considered, as a Summary of our most holy Religion; a Course of Scriptural Instruction, and an Exercise of rational, pure, and exalted Devotion; by the Rev. Basil Wood, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford; rector of Drayton Beauchamp, and minister of Bentinck chapel. 1s. 6d.

Essays on the Wisdom of God; by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman. 8vo. 10s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Illustrations of the Island of Staffa, in a Series of Views, accompanied by a Topographical and Geological Description; by William Daniell, A.R.A. imp. 4to. 2l.

The Picture of London for 1818; being a full and faithful description of London and its curiosities, and of the environs within twenty miles, for the use of strangers; illustrated with extensive lists of streets, churches, public offices, hackney-coach fares, &c. &c. The whole corrected to March 1, 1818. Two editions, the one with 120 engravings of views and maps, 9s. bound in green, and the other with a map of London and of the environs. 6s. in red.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Travels of Marco Polo, a Venetian, in the thirteenth century; being a description, by that early traveller, of remarkable places and things in the Eastern part of the World; translated from the Italian, with notes; by W. Marsden, esq. F.R.S. with a map. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. fine, 4l. 4s.

AMERICAN BOOKS,

Just Imported by J. Souter, 73, St. Paul's.

A Treatise on Courts Martial and Military Law; by Isaac Maltby. 10s. 6d.

The Freemason's Monitor, or Illustrations of Masonry, in two parts; by Thos. Smith Webb. 6s. 6d.

Dickinson's Elements of Geopraphy, with an Introduction, comprising the astronomical and other subjects preliminary to the study of Geography; by E. Hoyt, esq. 12s.

The Life of the late Gen. William Eaton; principally collected from his correspondence and other manuscripts. 13s.

A System of Geometry and Trigonometry, together with a Treatise on Surveying; by Abel Flint, A.M. 8s.

A Treatise on Surveying, containing the theory and practice; to which is prefixed a perspicuous system of plane Trigonometry; by John Gurmere. 13s.

Pharmacopœia of the New-York Hospital. 8s.

The Life of Ezra Stiles, D.D. L.L.D.; by Abriel Holmes, A.M. 9s.

Cicero's Works. 20 vols. 10l.

Hubert and Ellen. 2s. 6d.

Hull's Defence. 5s. 6d.

New England Medical Journal. Vol. VI. 18s.

Buckminster's Sermons. 10s. 6d.

Clavis Ciceronis. 3 vols. 1l. 8s.

Airs of Palestine. 2s. 6d.

Analectic Magazine. Vol. I. to IX. 18s. per vol.

Port-Folio, from Jan. 1815 to Nov. 1817. 18s. per vol.

Ramsay's History of South Carolina. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Adams' History of the Jews. 2 vols. 15s.

Olive Branch. 12s.

Hedge's Logic. 3s. 6d.

Cleaveland's Mineralogy. 1l. 1s.

Pickering's Vocabulary. 7s.

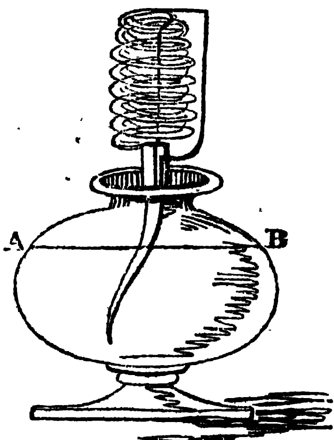
Adams' Dictionary of Religions. 14s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

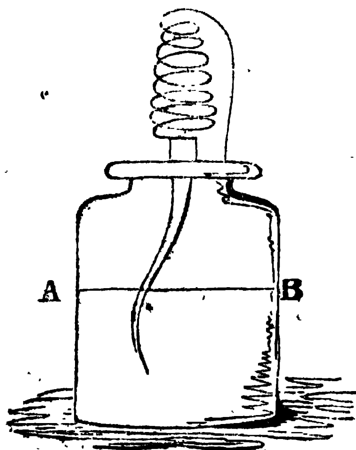
Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE theory that heat and light are evolved by the transition of a body from the aeriform to the solid state, has recently been illustrated by the ignition of platina wire, coiled around the wick of a spirit-lamp, which exhibits heat and light for hours after the extinction of the flame of the lamp, or as long as any of the alcohol remains, by the hydrogen of the alcohol combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere. This LAMP WITHOUT FLAME has been exhibited in Dr. Wilkinson's and Dr. Clarke's lecture rooms, at Bath and Cambridge; and is now sold by Carey, in the Strand, and other philosophical instrument makers, at six shillings. It evolves a degree of light not only sufficient to read the smallest characters, but it radiates with the intense splendour of substances undergoing combustion in oxygen gas, and is attended by heat so powerful that the alcohol often takes fire, and the lamp is spontaneously re-lighted within a few seconds after being extinguished.* The platina wire ought not to exceed $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an inch in diameter. Twelve coils of this wire, (spirally twisted for the purpose round the tube of a tobacco pipe), are half to surround the wick of the lamp, and half to remain elevated above the wick. The wick should be small; and quite loose in the burner of the lamp; and every fibre of the cotton should be placed as perpendicularly as possible. The diameter of the coils should be exactly $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch; they should be as near to each other as possible without touching; those which lie uppermost

uppermost being closer together than the first spiral coils which rise from the top of the wick. Camphor may be substituted for the alcohol, by introducing a cylinder of it in the place of the wick: the ignition is very bright, and a pleasant odorous vapour then arises from it, instead of the noisome one from the alcohol. The light given out by a lamp so prepared is often too intense to be endured by the sight. A dark passage may be illuminated by it, and paragraphs from newspapers may be read by the light which it affords. This curious lamp was contrived by Mr. F. Ellice, of Bath; the form of whose original lamp we subjoin. It consists of two coils of fine platina wire, one within the other, supported over the wick by an iron wire.



Mr. Eastwick, secretary of the Bath Literary and Philosophical Society, speedily improved this lamp in the following form:—



Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath, writes to the editor of this Magazine, that "the lamp exhibited at the Bath Society is that represented in fig. 2. A coil of platina, about ten turns, supports itself. The spirits of wine is poured into the glass, as high as *A B*, and the cotton being lighted, the upper coils become red hot; the flame is then blown out, and the platina wire, throughout all the coils above the cotton, acquires a white heat, and continues in that state as long as any spirits remain in the lamp. In a dark room a gentle lambent flame is observed playing round the platina wire: when ether is employed instead of spirits of wine, the flame is very distinct. Platina is adopted because it is a metal which radiates heat freely,—while, from its imperfect conducting power, so little caloric is lost."

The curious case of Miss M'Avoy, of Liverpool, continuing very properly to excite a lively interest in the literary and philosophical world, and many unauthenticated circumstances being related, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine judged it due to his readers to address some enquiries to her respectable physician, Dr. Renwick; and has been favoured with a satisfactory answer,—which he hastens to lay before the public.

Liverpool; April 16, 1818.

Sir,

In your letter of the 8th of April, you have requested further information respecting *the case and question of Miss M'Avoy*. On the 19th of November last, I stated to you, that Miss M'Avoy, after suffering from great pain in the head, producing giddiness, &c. had, on the 15th of that month, been seized with convulsions: they continued almost incessantly, and with considerable violence, until the 25th of November. On that morning a discharge took place of fluid from the head, —similar to that which had occurred in June 1816, but in smaller quantity; an account of which is given in the Narrative. After this discharge the convulsions continued with less violence, during that day and the 26th,—when they ceased in the day, but occasionally occurred during the night, until the 29th of December. They were followed by the convulsive motion of the diaphragm, difficulty of breathing, and oppression about the region of the heart. The right side was paralytic, and the peculiar sensibility of the right foot, upon any sudden pressure, was remarkably evident. On the 17th of January, the suspension of breathing came on, and increased so, as sometimes to be suspended four times in the space of five minutes, for about ten seconds each time. During the intervals, the convulsive motion

tion of the diaphragm, &c. returned, and ceased upon the suspension again coming on. When she lies upon her back, with the back of her head upon the pillow, she feels a sensation as if she were sinking through the bed and floor: if she lie on either side, the most horrid dreams assail her; and she is much troubled with nightmare. On the 31st of March, in consequence of her little brother being seized, whilst lying upon the sofa with Miss M'Avoy, with a rattling noise in his throat threatening suffocation, from the bursting of an abscess internally; she fell into convulsions, which come on during the day very frequently, but still oftener in the night. These are now attended with the suspension of breathing, which is of much longer duration than formerly. Some time ago, it was observed, that a considerable protrusion of the ribs on the left side had taken place, attended with extreme pain on pressure. The swelling has since very much increased, and seems to extend to the cartilago ensiformis, over a great part of the epigastric region, into the left hypochondrium; and along the whole course of the spurious ribs. It is not protruded as before upon any particular point of the ribs, but seems to be a generally increasing swelling, acutely painful upon the least pressure with the fingers. The pulse has been generally between ninety-six and 108 pulsations in the minute; sometimes much slower, and sometimes more frequent. By Fahrenheit's thermometer, the heat of her hands was eighty-six, in the mouth 106, and in the upper part of the eye-lid 102 degrees. She obtains very little sleep, that she is aware of. Her bowels are very often costive, although less so than formerly, and she takes very little food. About a month ago, the whole food she took in one fortnight was only half a pint of coffee, milk, and sugar. The bowels were not opened during this time; and, in four or five days, she only passed about half a pint of urine. She was more emaciated during this period than at any time during her illness. The menses appeared on the 19th of November, and continued for a few hours; but since that day they have not recurred. The paralytic affection, and the peculiar sensibility of the right foot are removed; but, unlike what has occurred before, she cannot support herself in an erect posture, but is obliged to be carried, if removed from the sofa. She employs herself, when able, in sewing, netting purses, and making little ornaments with coloured papers and silks. She has now and then been able to name a colour; but, since this illness commenced, with no degree of certainty, and she was not acute in this respect for some time before the convulsions came on. When making use of the coloured papers, she was asked how she knew the colours, which consisted of red, green, yellow, and common writing paper: she said, it was not the colour, but the peculiar texture of the paper by which she knew the colour. The mode she adopted to know the colour of the silks, was by winding them round pieces of card, variously formed by herself; and, by this means, she recollected which card contained the one silk and which the other. Four or five days after she had finished the purse, she had been so unwell, as scarcely to be able to do any thing; and, upon giving one after the other four of the cards containing the silks, she only named one of them, having apparently forgotten the form of the card which contained the particular silk. She was uncovered when desired to tell the time of the day or any colour, in which she was almost uniformly unsuccessful. I have now given you a general outline of Miss M'Avoy's case, from the 15th of Nov. last to the present day, extracted from the intended continuation of the narrative.

You ask me also respecting the state of the question about Miss M'Avoy. As I presume you allude to the report which has been very industriously circulated in almost every quarter, through the medium of newspapers, the Medical Repository, and some other monthly publications; and Mr. Sanders's pamphlet, of Miss M'Avoy being an impostor, I can only say, in answer, that during a very long attendance, and from various experiments, I am convinced that she is no impostor, but an amiable, well disposed, unoffending female; who, from the peculiar nature of the powers she possessed, has subjected herself to the animadversion of individuals; some of whom, I have no doubt, are guided by pure, but mistaken principles; but the greater part, I have reason to believe, have been influenced by motives, which would not bear the test of scrutiny.

It is not my intention, at present, to enter into a discussion of the merits or the demerits of Miss M'Avoy's antagonists. If the fact of her blindness be proved, all the objections against her will fall to the ground; and, as far as I can judge, I am satisfied of it, and in this opinion I am supported by those medical gentlemen who have paid the greatest attention to her case.

On the other hand, the supporters of the opinion that she can see, are generally derived from that class of individuals who have had the slightest, if any, opportunity of examining into the state of her eyes. Indeed, some of these gentlemen go further, even into the regions of romance, and give her credit for more acuteness of sight than any other person; but this opinion only rests upon mere supposition, not having the least shadow of probability. What has struck me as very peculiar in the conduct of the antagonists to Miss M'Avoy's integrity,

integrity, is the mode they have adopted of disseminating their opinions, by assuming as facts, what they must, in many instances, be aware are not so, and by a reference to Mr. Sanders's pamphlet, as a work which has proved every thing against her. Those who are aware of the motives which brought forward this publication, do not rely upon the proofs Mr. Sanders has addressed; and when his facts are compared with those related in the narrative, it will be found, he has only taken the arguments on one side of the question, without bringing forward any in her favour: a mode not the best adapted for the discovery of the truth, or for convincing the minds of the unprejudiced. The present state of health of Miss M'Avoy is so very precarious, that a very short time may determine whether she will recover the power or lose it altogether, or whether her life may be continued for any considerable period. If either the former or the latter event take place, it may enable us to obtain the truth by further experiment, or by actual examination into the cause of her disease; and, whenever the result of these experiments, or that examination may be, the public shall immediately be informed of it through the medium of the different periodical publications. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

M. Renwick.

To Sir Richard Phillips, &c. &c. London.

A good deal has been lately said upon the deterioration of the climate of this country. We have been anxious to obtain facts, so as to endeavour, if possible, to set the question at rest. We find upon reference to the Meteorological Journals of the Philosophical Transactions, that for the last fifty years the average difference in the heat, for the *whole* year, does not vary three degrees; it having fluctuated between 51° and 49° of Fahrenheit. But upon comparing the heat of the five summer months, for the years mentioned below, it will be seen that there is a very material difference: we have taken, as far as the Journals are correct, every fifth year:—

	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.
1775	74.5	81.5	62	75.5	75
1780	84.5	84.5	82	[illegible]	84
1790	66	86	73.5	[illegible]	68
1795	81.5	77.5	76	79	78
1800	75	75	81	69	77
1805	72	75	79	78	80
1810	67	78	78	80	—
1815	68	70	72	69	70

These numbers are the maxima of the heat of the respective months.

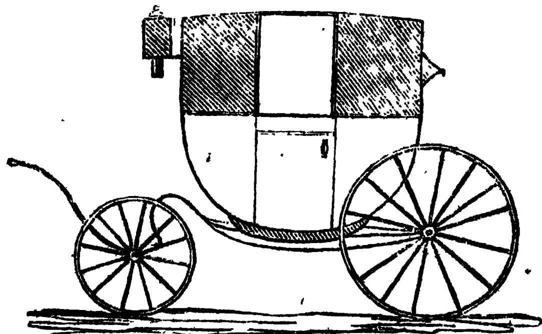
The amateurs and encouragers of the Fine Arts have now an opportunity of witnessing one of those departures "from vulgar bounds" which genius alone can accomplish, and in which the President of the Royal Academy knows so well how to succeed, not only without loss, but with increase of effect. His last large picture of *Death on the Pale Horse*, now exhibiting in Pall-mall, embodies what we have long anxiously wished to see, and which some of our best poets have so admirably drawn. We have been so long accustomed to the personification of Death as a skeleton, that it required no ordinary resolution to depart from this tasteless and graceless custom: a custom founded in a total misconception of nature, poetical imagery, and just discrimination of effect. We think this no mean proof of the present advanced progress of the arts. Mason, in one of the sublime and impressive odes of Caractacus, thus begins it:—

Hark! heard ye not yon footstep dread
That shook the earth with thundering tread?
'Twas Death! in haste the warrior pass'd.

and he has here given a noble example of a new and original mode of personifying the *King of Terrors*. Mr. West has profited by such examples. Death on the Pale Horse is painted from the sixth chapter of the Revelations, and more particularly from the eighth verse: *and I looked and beheld a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him; and power was given to him over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.* Death is represented by Mr. West as a gaunt and lean, but muscular, figure; impelling his horse to trample upon, and to destroy in his progress, every living thing. The figures on the canvass are exceedingly numerous: wild beasts, horses, birds, men, women, children: the mighty of the earth, and the slave, are alike borne down in one promiscuous ruin; whilst, with a mild and steady countenance, the rider on the white horse, representing the *Salvator Mundi*, or at least the Gospel, is going forth conquering and to conquer; to bruise the serpent, and finally to put all things under his feet. These are the outlines of Mr. West's picture: it would be folly to deny that it has its blemishes; but in grandeur of outline, and sublimity of effect, it will not soon be rivalled: he who has once seen it will not easily efface its effect from his mind. It may be

be aptly termed, with honour to the president, the epic of an octogenarian.

As we deem it an important part of our periodical duty to lay before our readers an account of every improvement in the arts of social life, we have procured a drawing of a convenient carriage, lately introduced at Bath, and much improved at Brighton, called A FLY. It consists of the body of a close carriage, in the chariot, coach, or *vis-a-vis*, form, placed on low and very light wheels, so that it may be drawn or pushed by the hand of one or two men. These vehicles usually carry two or three full-grown persons; but three or four, or five children and young persons may be conveyed in them. For evening parties, for bad weather, for air and exercise of sick persons, and for attending divine service, they are much used at Bath and Brighton; and would be found equally convenient in every town and village. For such occasional uses, and for all short distances, they are preferable to a carriage with horses, independently of the vast saving of expense in horse-keep, imposts, &c. &c. At Brighton many of them are elegantly built, and tastefully finished in the inside; and they are distinguished by various names, indicative of their speed, as, the *Comet*, the *Dart*, the *Meteor*, &c. &c. The first cost is various, according to the style of finishing. They may be made at 25l. or 30l.; but some at Brighton have cost from 60l. to 80l. The fares vary according to distance, time, and number of passengers; and at Bath and Brighton they afford a decent maintenance to numerous families. At Brighton they have been subjected to the following magisterial regulations; and some system of the kind may be necessary wherever they are introduced.



Fly Regulations.

That all licences for flys commence the 24th of June, in every year, and continue in force until the 24th of June, in the year following.

That all flys be numbered at the back, to correspond with the number of the licence, and that every owner of such fly neglecting to affix such number, shall forfeit forty shillings.

That every owner of a fly plying, or standing for hire without a licence, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings.

That no fly-man demand or take more than the following fares, under the penalty of twenty shillings for every offence.

Fly Fares.

	s.	d.
From the Castle, Chapel Royal, Theatre, or Royal and Old Baths, not exceeding the distance of West-street, that is, about a quarter of a mile	1	0
Ditto, not exceeding Belle Vue, or half a mile	1	6
Ditto, to the extremity of the parish, or a mile	2	0
Used for the purpose of an airing, one hour	1	6
One hour and a half	2	0
Two hours	2	6

And so in proportion.

If two grown persons go in a fly together, the fare to be a half fare extra, and so in proportion for any more persons.

If a fly is ordered, and brought to the house, and then countermanded, the fly-men to receive one shilling; if countermanded before the fly is brought to the house, six-pence.

If the fly is detained full half an hour after its arrival, the fly-men to be entitled to receive for the same six-pence, in addition to the fare; and so in proportion to the time they are detained.

The fly-men to be entitled to half fare additional after two o'clock in the morning.

That any fly-men carrying or drawing a fly on the foot-paths, except in crossing, or to avoid a carriage whilst passing, or any other unavoidable circumstance, the owner of such fly shall forfeit five shillings.

That these resolutions be printed, and a copy

a copy placed in the inside of each fly, and there remain; and in case the same shall be removed, or by any means be defaced, the proprietor of such fly shall be fined for every offence ten shillings.

The DUKE OF BEDFORD is building a Temple of the Graces in his park at Wooburn, of Devonshire marble, in which are to be deposited the fine collection of sculptural antiquities, which his grace has lately selected with great taste in Italy.

About two years ago, one Dr. Sickler, a professor of Hildburghausen, undertook to unroll and decipher the remains of ancient literature found among the ruins of Herculaneum. His overtures were attended to by the Regent, and it was agreed that the professor should come over to England, and submit his plan to a committee. The professor arrived, and submitted his scheme in all its details to a committee, consisting of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Grenville, Lord Colchester, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Sir Humphrey Davy, the late Dr. Burney, and William Hamilton, esq. But, after attentive examinations, the committee, who had called to their assistance Sir William Drummond, Sir W. A'Court, Sir Charles Blagdon, and Mr. Taylor Coombe, came to the unanimous conclusion that Dr. Sickler "had totally failed in his endeavours to satisfy them that his method of unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts is available, and such as can warrant them in recommending to his Majesty's government a further perseverance therein." The committee, however, notwithstanding his failure, recommended, in addition to his expenses, a remuneration of 200l., being a sum about equal to that which he had lost by leaving his professional duties in Germany for four months. The total amount being £1,111 —Dr. Sickler's proposed system may be classed under three distinct heads:—

1. As to the improvement of the machine made use of by him.

2. As to the liquid applied to the roll: and

3. As to his mode of manipulation.

To which the committee made the following objections:—

1. That the machine made use of by Dr. Sickler does not, in the opinion of the committee, appear to be calculated to remove any of the difficulties which have hitherto occurred in the system of unrolling the manuscripts.

2. That the liquid, from the application of which the committee were induced to hope that the separation of the layers of the papyrus would be considerably facilitated, does not, in the judgment of the committee, appear to possess any effective power beyond that of acting as glue for the lining of the part to be detached; and

3. That the mode of manipulation adopted by Dr. Sickler is too violent an operation to produce entire consecutive columns, or single layers, of the papyrus; and his method of indiscriminately covering the surface of the roll with the lining, which, being attached to the roll by the liquid preparation, brings off with it in the process of detaching, the part so lined, is very imperfect; since, in raising the layers, it is scarcely possible to observe, by the eye, whether one or more layers are about to separate from the mass,—a part of the operation, which, at Naples, is carried on with the greatest caution."

Mr. RICHARD LAWRENCE is preparing for publication forty etchings, selected from the most beautiful and least mutilated specimens in the Elgin collection; together with critical remarks on the style, composition, and peculiar excellence of these relics of Grecian sculpture.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG has in the press, Minutes of Cases of Cancer, part the second; being further reports of cases of cancer successfully treated by the new method of pressure, with some observations on the nature of the disease, as well as on the method of practice.

Parliament is in treaty to give 13,000l. for the valuable and extensive library of the late Dr. BURNEY, of Greenwich, to add to the already matchless treasures of the British Museum. We shall, in due time, lay before our readers a full report of its curiosities.

The English Tragic Drama is chiefly known in France through the translation of M. Le TOURNEUR. We understand that M. de Châteauneuf is about to publish a selection of English comedies. To judge of it by the fragments which the author has given in the French journals, published in London, his translation will be faithful as well as elegant. In his prefatory remarks, he says,—"I have studied the English drama for three years, and whenever I may venture to criticise it, I shall, perhaps, do so with the prejudices of a Frenchman. I conceive, the reading of twenty comedies gives me a better idea of a people than a hundred volumes of travels. In comparing the comic drama of the two countries, some idea may be formed of the astonishing contrast which exists between two such near neighbours. The English language possesses a certain superiority

superiority with which no modern tongue can vie; it is that lofty energy which belongs to the genius of liberty. Should the freedom of the press not be established among us, (as our good ministers have promised,) the English language, which every one wishes to learn, on account of that liberty, will become universal on the continent, and France will thus lose the only pre-eminence which remains to her."

The author of Headlong Hall has in the press, a new novel, called Night Mare Abbey.

Mrs. DARKE, of Calne, has in the press a volume of sonnets and other poems.

A very curious and interesting manuscript of the celebrated Dr. King, of St. Mary's, Oxford, has lately been discovered, containing anecdotes and reminiscences of his own times, and will be published forthwith.

A Life of the Emperor Napoleon, from the pen of the well-known M'GACON-DUFOUR, author of the "*Correspondence des plusieurs Personnes illustres de la Cour de Louis* XV." being the sequel to the correspondence of Madame de Chateauroux, is expected to make its appearance shortly in London, in a series of letters, designed as materials for the future historian.

Mr. PAPWORTH will shortly publish an architectural work of original designs, for villas, ornamented cottages, lodges, park entrances, &c. many of which are tasteful, elegant, and useful.

Having *originated* in our pages the question of the injustice of the Copyright Act, we have viewed with satisfaction the progress of the new bill, and the labours of Sir Egerton Brydges. We say, let the Universities be supplied, but not at the cost of booksellers and authors; and we admit, that eleven copies bear but a small proportion to the *possible* future sale; but we reply, that they are the *first* fruits of an *uncertain* harvest, and *forestal* the *best* markets if they are invariably delivered, and are *with certainty* to be found free of expense in the congregation of literary population at the Universities. The demand of new editions superadds wantonness to the original outrage.

The public attention is much excited by the patent obtained for the very ingenious instrument, called a *Kaleidoscope*, by Dr. BREWSTER, as described by us in our last volume, page 532. This simple, yet wonderful piece of mechanism, astonishes every person who inspects it: a small tube, a few inches long, with a few bits of broken pieces of glass, of different colours, placed at one end; two pieces of plate-glass, about one inch and a-half wide, and one line in thickness, fixed so as to form an angle of 22½ degrees with each other; and a few bits of cork, notched so as to keep the plates of glass in their places, and a small hole for the sight at the opposite end of the tube to that in which the pieces of glass are, form, in fact, the whole apparatus necessary to produce a succession of beautiful forms, both new and striking: as the tube is turned round, the broken glass acquires a new position, so that a new figure is continually produced. This instrument not only furnishes an infinity of patterns for calico printers, paper stainers, and fancy work of various kinds, but is in itself a most elegant and amusing optical instrument.—(*See the Patent at large, in the Monthly Magazine for January.*)

The Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Holy-land, Mount Libanon, and Cyprus, by Captain LIGHT, are nearly ready for publication, in one volume, quarto, with plates, including a view of Jerusalem.

Mr. WILLIAM CAREY is preparing for the press, a biographical sketch of B. R. Haydon, esq. with critical observations on his paintings, and some notice of his essays in the public journals.

The Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Forfar, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, Annals of Scottish Episcopacy from 1788 to 1816, with a Biographical Memoir of the late Rt. Rev. John Skinner, of Aberdeen.

Captain BOSQUETT's long-promised Treatise on Duelling will be published this month.

To persons fond of English history, and lovers of the fine arts in general, an interesting occurrence has taken place in the arrival of an old painting of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Gray, from the Continent. This *unique* picture, painted by Sir Antonio Moore about 1550, is supposed to have been sent from England in the time of Oliver Cromwell; and to have belonged to the collection of Charles I.

T. COBBELL, esq. is preparing for publication, a Treatise on the Law of Corporations, and on the proceedings relative to their ordinary rights and parliamentary privileges.

Mr. PARK, of Hampstead, will soon publish, Morning Thoughts and Midnight Musings, in prose and verse.

Mr. F. L. HOLT has in the press a Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and

and Shipping, on the Navigation Laws, and on Maritime Contracts.

The works of CHARLES LAMB, in verse and prose, now first collected, will soon appear in two foolscap octavo volumes.

The Rev. W. N. DARNELL has in the press, in an octavo volume, an Abridgment of Bp. Taylor's Great Exemplar.

In the press, and shortly will be published by subscription, in an octavo volume, Lectures on the Gospel of Saint Matthew, by the Rev. OLIVER LODGE.

Mrs. YOSY, author of a Description of Switzerland, has in the press, Constancy, or Leopold, in four or five volumes.

Dr. WM. BARROW has two volumes of Sermons on Practical Subjects nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. Dr. LINDSAY has in the press, a volume of Sermons on various subjects.

Barron FIELD, esq. is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Treatise on the Commercial Law of England.

Mr. J. MATHESON will soon publish a New System of Arithmetic; the object of which is to render general the application of decimals to mercantile purposes.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a new edition, considerably improved, of Dr. Withering's Systematic Arrangement of British Plants; with an easy introduction to the study of botany, illustrated by copper plates; in four volumes, octavo.

Mr. VALPY has issued a Prospectus for publishing by subscription, a new and corrected edition of the Delphin Classics, with the *Variorum* notes appended, to be entitled, the Regent's Edition. It is to be printed in a neat and uniform manner. The maps will be beautifully executed, and the wood-cuts at present existing in the Delphin and Variorum edition will also be inserted. The notes will be printed at the end of each author, and the various readings placed under the text. The best indices will be adopted and carefully collated with the text. The Delphin Interpretatio will be placed under the text, to preserve the beauty of the page; and the *Literaria Notitia*, from the Bipont editions, continued to the present time, will be added to each author. The whole will be uniformly printed in octavo. Each part will contain 672 closely printed pages, price to subscribers 18s.: the whole will make about 120 or 130 parts. The necessity of publishing such a national work by subscription is obvious, as it prevents all apprehension of any check to its completion, and without which it could not be undertaken. Only a certain number of copies will be printed; the work cannot, therefore, be sold in separate parts. Each part is to be paid for on delivery.

It is proposed to build an observatory within the precincts of Cambridge University, the expense of which is estimated at about 10,000*l.* A grace will be proposed to the senate for a donation of 5,000*l.* from the university chest, and a subscription opened for raising the remainder of the sum. Application is to be made to government to appoint an observer and an assistant, with adequate salaries.

FRANCE.

We are glad to see that Malte Brun, and other continental geographers, unite in our opinion of the impostures lately practised on the public in regard to the alleged changes in the Polar Seas.

The mean temperature of Paris, deduced from many years observation, is 10° 6′ of the centigrade scale, = 51° fahrenheit. The temperature of the caves beneath the observatory have been for a long time 11° 71′ = 54° fahrenheit.

Madame de Stael's work on the French Revolution will shortly appear: it forms three volumes; 36,000 francs have been paid for the manuscript. This has been thought an extraordinary price:—Delille sold the Æneid for 16,000 francs; Blair received 46,000 francs for a single volume of Sermons; and Beaumarchais purchased for 20,000 francs the posthumous manuscripts of Voltaire.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has lately appointed the COUNT VON KOTZEBUE editor of an immense work, to be circulated in every part of the empire, and be publicly read by the clergy; which is, to embrace all the works printed in Europe, on politics, statistics, manufactures, public instruction, &c. He is to employ as many presses as he may deem necessary; a munificent salary is attached to the appointment, and the Count is allowed to reside in any part of Russia or Germany, which he may find to be most advantageous for the prosecution of his literary labours. He is now as celebrated for his political, as he has been for his dramatic science.

A poet has appeared in Russia, to whom the emperor has granted a pension of 4000 roubles, (about 700l. a year). His name is Schakowsky, and his work is upon the *Ruins of the Kremlin of Moscow.*

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* **CITY DISPENSARY,** *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE epidemic diseases of the Dispensary district during the preceding month, have been affections principally of the head; indeed, both in the private and public practice of the Reporter, head aches of uncommon violence, and of a somewhat peculiar character, have been more than ordinarily prevalent. To atmospherical variations are these maladies mainly perhaps attributable; but what are the precise conditions of the air which produce the derangements in question, it does not seem possible to divine. Beside its obvious qualities of a chemical nature; besides its differences in gravity and density, beyond even its varieties in reference to the quantity of its aqueous contents; there is a something specifically operative in the air which envelopes us, that has hitherto eluded all endeavours at eudiometrical detection. Suppose, for example, an epidemic of any kind to rage with considerable violence in a particular part of town or country; subject, under these circumstances, a given bulk or quantity of such air to the minutest tests which science has hitherto furnished, and you will not find either its mechanical condition, or its chemical ingredients, at all to vary with the obvious variation in its physical effect. On this head, then, the experimental philosopher and the pathological enquirer have much to learn.

With respect to the actual nature and medical requirements of the maladies just alluded to, the writer has, for the most part, found them to be of an atonic nature; and seemingly to arise rather from deficiency of propelling power than from plenitude of blood vessels. This enunciation, he is aware, will render him obnoxious to the charge of being somewhat antiquated in his medical notions, since every thing in the present day is attributed either to vascular fulness, or to ventricular derangement. But, when truth and fashion offer themselves as conductors, which guide is it the safest to follow? In making this confession of his sentiments, the Reporter begs earnestly to deprecate the idea either of personal or of prejudiced feelings; he cannot but be aware, that all his respected associates in the great cause of endeavouring to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, are impelled alone by the desire of doing good; happy too is he in being able to offer it as his most sincere conviction, that medical science is at this moment upon a better footing than the world has ever before known it; but, on the other hand, he feels apprehensive, that in our anxious regards respecting the condition of the stomach and blood vessels, we are apt to forget that these derangements, when they do exist, are not seldom of a secondary and subordinate nature; and that the pathology, which fails to recognize primary and radical impulses, will be apt, at times, to lead to inefficient, if not to mischievous, practice. "Momentarily better," the Reporter's patients say frequently to him, "did I find myself from cupping, but the evil has returned with augmented violence;" and many individuals has the writer treated with bark and valerian, successfully too; when, had a chylopoïetic or a vascular theorist stood by while the prescription was penned, he would have smiled at the simplicity of the prescriber, and pitied the destiny of the patient. In some cases, however, venæsection and blistering have proved conspicuously beneficial, when tonics had failed of success; and depletory measures are often necessary in order to relieve congestions, and clear the way, as it were, for more efficient and permanent remedies. Sydenham sometimes bled before the administration even of chalybeates.

A case of mental affection, produced by ebriety, has occurred in the private practice of the Reporter. In this case, the opposite treatment to that which some would have pursued, proved unequivocally useful. When the writer was called to this patient, he found him in a state of the most violent emotion of mind, so much so, indeed, that it became absolutely necessary to restrain him by forcible measures. The patient had been pretty largely bled, but still increase of mental excitement seemed to grow out of vascular depletion. The blood, too, as is usual in these cases, failed to demonstrate marks of inflammation. Fifteen drops of tincture of opium were ordered to be given every fourth hour, and in a few hours, from its administration, repose succeeded to violence, as calm to a storm; and by attending to the state of his bowels, following the opiate up for a day or two, in five-drop doses, and eventually giving him cinchona bark, he is now in a state of more mental quietude and bodily health, and stomach energy, than he had known for a long time before. Sequence, it will be said, is not consequence; but, still opium, it will be universally allowed, is no neutral power: if

it

it does not prove beneficial, it almost necessarily injures: it certainly did not do the latter in the present instance; and the presumption, therefore, to say the least, is, that it was highly remedial.

The Reporter had wished to announce an interesting case in which opium was taken in large quantities, with a view to self-destruction: but, apparently, from the mental state of the recipient, without its usual effect: the detail of this case, however, must be left to the next, or to another, opportunity; the occasion will then be embraced of offering a few familiar remarks on the mode in which the effects of poisons are to be counteracted, when the call upon by-standers is immediate and imperative, or before professional aid can be procured: occurrences which, alas! are, in our times, of dismal frequency.

Thavies Inn, April 20, 1818. D. UWINS, M.D.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

ALTHOUGH the discoveries in modern chemistry have, in many instances, contradicted the opinion, which has been often reiterated, that the improvements in philosophy and the arts are most commonly owing to accident, or are derived from those persons in no way whatever connected with the academy, or the experimental elaboratory,—yet we think that the information to be derived from the vulgar mechanic, and amidst the humbler and common walks of life, has been, and still is, too much overlooked and despised. Truth does not always lie so deep as the recondite and profound are, we fear, too apt to imagine. The telescope and the microscope are not continually necessary to assist our vision: they are useful in their way; but the organs of sight, with which Nature has furnished us, are, beyond question, the best. The domestic cook, when she throws a portion of common salt into a saucepan of potatoes, to promote, somehow or another, the process of boiling, does not even know that water, saturated with muriate of soda, requires a greater heat than 212° of Fahrenheit's thermometer to make it boil; but she well knows that potatoes, boiled with salt in the water, generally boil better. This is a simple fact amongst thousands, which common sense, aided by a little science, might continually elucidate. Agreeably to this practical demonstration, Mr. T. GILL, in the last number of the Annals of Philosophy, has called the public attention to the welding of cast steel and cast-iron. He states, that it has always been considered a difficult task to weld the high-converted cast-steel into iron: inquiries into this subject prove that it can be very easily performed, even with greater ease than in welding iron, as the welding-heat of steel is considerably below that of iron; the chief cause of failure, in attempting to do it, has been, it should seem, by heating the steel too much,—conceiving that it required to be treated like iron. It has been found, however, that steel requires a different flux from iron, to prevent its oxidation; to which it is extremely liable,—the welding-sand used for iron being totally unfit for that purpose. He prefers glass of borax, or the greenish black glass, of which common bottles are made, which consists of sand and alkali only, having no lead in it, as in flint glass; and he thinks that, if it were to be fused with an additional portion of alkali, it would be still better. An ingenious mechanic, in the neighbourhood of Doctors's Commons, has known and employed the process for three years past, and has lately united four cylindrical rods of cast-steel, each four feet long, after being truly turned in a lathe, into one, in order to form a triblet for drawing lead pipes, sixteen feet in length; and so perfectly is their union effected, that the three joinings cannot be perceived. Another person has succeeded in uniting two bars of cast-iron by the same process, their ends being previously inclosed in a wrought-iron tube, and heated to a proper degree,—the tube serving as a mould to prevent the fused cast-iron from falling asunder during the operation.—Mr. Gill recommends, in order to promote the welding of cast-steel, the employment of a charcoal-fire; and that the pieces, after being formed of a proper shape for uniting, should have the surfaces intended to be joined, filed bright, be coated with borax, and be bound together firmly by bands or hoops, &c. previously to their being put into the fire; and, as soon as they are heated sufficiently to fuse the glass borax, or bottle glass; that they be coated therewith on their outsides, either by dipping them into those substances powdered, or by sprinkling them over with them; and that no more heat than is absolutely necessary to effect their re-union be employed: by these means the properties of the steel will be as little injured as possible by the process.

Mr. ARVEDON, a chemist of Sweden, has just discovered what is supposed, by Professor Berzelius, to be a new fixed alkali. It has been found in a mineral, from the mine of Uten, in Sweden. The mineral was discovered, some time since, by M. D'Andrada, and called by him Petalite: it is composed, in round numbers, of eighty parts of silex, seventeen of alumina, and three of the new alkali. This new alkali is distinguished from the old ones,—1. by the fusibility of its salts: its sulphate and muriate liquify before they arrive at a red heat; the carbonate at the moment when it begins

begins to become red; 2. By its muriate, which is deliquescent, like the muriate of lime; 3. By its carbonate, which does not readily dissolve in water; to which it communicates precisely the same taste as the other alkalies: the carbonate, when raised to a red heat in a platinum crucible, attacks the platinum as if nitrate of soda or potash had been employed; 4. By its great capability of saturating acids, in which it even surpasses magnesia. It has been named Lithion, to indicate that it has been discovered in the mineral kingdom, while the other two are of vegetable origin. As philosophical historians, we give place to this account; but we confess ourselves very much disposed to question the correctness of the deductions which Mr. Arvedon has made. As so large a portion of alumine exists in the mineral from which the alkali is extracted, we think it very possible, that, by some oversight, mistakes have been committed: nor do we think it quite correct to denominate the new alkali Lithion; surely, soda cannot be said to be a vegetable production only!

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AMONG manufacturing processes, that of weaving has lately received some important improvements, particularly from that most ingenious artist and manufacturer Mr. Heathcoat, of London, who was the first to contrive effective machinery, which should imitate with precision all the intricate motions of the lace maker upon the pillow, and produce a fabric in formation similar to that of foreign lace, and scarcely to be distinguished from it. He has since so far improved his machinery, as to introduce the gimp or pattern upon it in the first instance while weaving: nor is his machinery confined to the production of one breadth at a time. He has since directed his attention to that most valuable machine, the stocking frame, and now produces several pairs at once, by a process nearly similar to that which originally produced but one web.

Mr. Mersey's new process for weaving coach and livery lace is also highly worthy of notice, as producing a fabric from the same materials, which far exceeds in beauty any thing which had preceded it.

The manufacture of woollen cloth in this country has likewise been carefully attended to, and has received some valuable improvements, not only in the growth and preparation of wool, but likewise in the finishing processes called shearing and gigging, by the machinery introduced by Messrs. Lewis, Price, Colliers, and others, in Gloucestershire.

PRICES of MERCHANDIZE.	*March 27.*							*April 24.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	19	0	—	5	1	0	5	3	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
———, fine .	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	6	4	0	—	6	8	0	ditto.
———, Mocha .	6	10	0	—	7	0	0	6	15	0	—	7	2	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	per lb.
———, Demerara . .	0	1	10	—	0	2	2	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	4	10	0	—	5	0	0	3	1	0	—	5	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	26	0	0	—	28	10	0	26	0	0	—	28	10	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags .	25	0	0	—	26	10	0	24	0	0	—	26	10	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars .	13	0	0	—	13	10	0	13	0	0	—	13	10	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs .	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	7	10	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16	0	0	—	19	0	0	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli . .	100	0	0	—	102	0	0	100	0	0	—	102	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	6	0	—	3	8	0	3	6	0	—	3	7	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	5	10	0	—	6	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new .	2	8	0	—	2	9	0	2	6	0	—	2	8	0	ditto.
——, East India .	1	3	0	—	1	9	0	1	1	0	—	1	15	0	ditto.
Silk, China . .	1	7	5	—	1	19	0	1	7	5	—	1	19	0	per lb.
Silk, Bengal, skein .	1	7	2	—	1	10	7	1	7	2	—	1	10	7	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon .	0	15	0	—	0	16	3	0	15	0	—	0	16	3	ditto.
———, Cloves . .	0	3	8	—	0	4	1	0	4	0	—	0	4	2	ditto.
———, Nutmegs .	0	6	9	—	0	6	11	0	7	0	—	0	7	1	ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	9	—	0	0	$9\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	9	—	0	0	$9\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
———, ———, white	0	0	10	—	0	0	$11\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	10	—	0	0	$11\frac{1}{8}$	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	12	0	—	0	12	6	0	11	0	—	0	12	6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	0	3	6	—	0	3	9	ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	5	6	0	3	3	—	0	5	6	per gal.
Sugar, brown . . .	3	18	0	—	4	0	0	3	16	0	—	3	18	0	per cwt.

Sugar,

Sugar, Jamaica, fine .	4 9 0 — 4 12 0	4 4 0 — 4 12 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 19 0 — 2 7 0	1 19 0 — 2 7 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine .	5 12 0 — 6 2 0	5 14 0 — 6 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted .	3 19 6 — 0 0 0	4 0 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	4 0 0 — 0 0 0	3 18 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . .	0 2 7½ — 0 2 9½	0 2 7¼ — 0 2 9¼	per lb.
——, Hyson, best .	0 5 6 — 0 5 10	0 5 6 — 0 5 10	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old .	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old .	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry .	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d. —Belfast, 20s. — Hambro', 12s. 8d. — Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, April 24.—Amsterdam, 37 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 3 2½ U.— —Paris, 24 20.—Leghorn, 51.—Lisbon, 58¼.—Dublin, 10 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 230l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.— Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 203l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 50l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 24th, were 79⅞; 3 per cent. reduced, 79⅛; and navy 5 per cent. 106⅛.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April,* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 112.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AGG T. Water lane, Fleet street, printer. (Devey, Dorset street

Aguilar J. Devonshire square, broker. (Scott and son, Mildred's court, Poultry

Atkinson J. Aldgate High street, butcher. [Badeley, Lemon street

Ball G. M. Great Spring street, Shadwell, auctioneer. (West, Red Lion street, Wapping

Beauchamp R. Coventry street, lace dealer. (Wilde, Warwick square

Bell W. Tottenham court road, linen draper. [Niblett, Cheapside

Berry J. Fleet street, tailor. (Deykes, Thavies inn

Biggs G. Holborn bridge, silversmith. [Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Bishop T. Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Holt, Threadneedle street

Bowdige J. Axminster, Devon, baker. (Alexander and Holme, New inn

Brown H. Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, butcher. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple

Bull J. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn square

Burnett A. Lisle street, St Anne, cabinet maker. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho

Butler J. Prescot, Lancashire, nurseryman. (Read and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Cave T. Hindley, Lancashire, dealer. [Ellis, Chancery lane

Cholders R. George street, Oxford street, victualler. (Parnell, Spitalfields

Cole R. King street, Holborn, coach maker. (Langley, Charlotte street, Bedford square

Coles C. and F. Galpin, Fleet street, stationers. (Lowden, Clement's inn

Cooke J. Liverpool, merchant. [Tomlinson and co. Copthall court

Croucher J. H. Great Alie street, spirit and beer merchant. [Graham, Barnard's inn

Cuthbert R. Alborough, Yorkshire, miller. (Knowles, New inn

Dauiby M. and R. Grace, jun. Manchester, coal merchants. [Appleby and Serjeant, Gray's inn square

Dowgill B. Great Woodhouse Carr Yorkshire, stone mason. (Robinson, Essex street, Strand

Duckworth E. Manchester square, liquor merchant. (Clarke, Richards and Metcalf, Chancery lane

Earle J. Winchester, druggist. [Emly, Essex court, Temple

Elwell W. Birmingham, chemist. (Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane

Firth J. and M. Bailey, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothiers. (Fisher and Sudlow, Holborn

Fleming T. Liverpool, linen draper. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row

Fletcher B. Deptford, linen draper. [Coscanon, Great Suffolk street, Southwark

Frost J. Grange road, Bermondsey, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

Garside R. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden

Green S. Steyning, Sussex, wine merchant. [Lewis, Crutched Friars

Gibb G. Swinmore, Southampton, potter. (Gude, Gray's inn

Gill J. Mill Pleasant, Devon, rope maker. (Alexander, Carey street, Lincoln's inn

Hack T. Bear garden, Southwark, anchor smith. (Clutton and Carter, High street, Southwark

Hall A. Drayton, Staffordshire, dealer. (Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple

Hardwick T. Lutterworth, Leicester, cornfactor. (Jeyes, Chancery lane

Hardwick P. Westbury, Somersetshire, innholder. [Dyne and son, Lincoln's inn fields

Hart W. Newport, schoolmaster. [Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin street, Cripplegate

Harvey W. Houndsditch, coppersmith. (Walton and Gliddon, Girdlers Hall

Hayes F. Waverton, Lancashire, innkeeper. [Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane

Henderson J. Tunbridge place, St. Pancras, merchant. (Atcheson, Great Winchester street, Broad street

Horrubin R. Bolton en le Moors, Lancashire, hatter. [Milne and Parry, Temple

Howard R. Stockport, Cheshire, manufacturer. (Wright and Cole, Temple

Illingworth A. Philpot lane, wine merchant. (Blandford, Bruton street, Berkeley square

Johnson A. Manchester, silk mercer. (Willis, Clarke, and co. Warnford court

Joseph J. Ratcliffe highway, slopseller. [Poole, Adams court, Old Broad street

Laud E. Warwick row, Blackfriars road, baker. [Child, King street, Southwark

Lawrence W. Old street road, victualler. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Leach H. and J. Ambrose, Bristol, linen merchants. (Lamberts and co. Gray's inn square

Liddiard T. Chiswell street, plumber. (Mawley, Adam's place, High street, Southwark

Lockwood J. Stephen street, St. Pancras, chair maker. (Hamilton, Berwick street

Lord J. Manchester, tobacconist. (Harvey and Barnett, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street

Lowe A. C. Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Brough, Southmolton street

Mabson B. High road, Knightsbridge, baker. (Shuter, Milbank street

Macavoy E. King street, Greenwich, victualler. [Suter, Greenwich

Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol, linen drapers. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane

Miles J. High Holborn, linen draper. (Mayhew, Price, and Styan, Chancery lane

Miles J. Uxbridge, truss maker. (Rudale and Rudale, Barnard's inn

Osbourne O. Billiter square merchant. (Holt, Threadneedle st.

Padgett W. Vauxhall, grocer (Edie, Broad street buildings

Page G. Cranbourn street, silk mercer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Parish J. East Teignmouth, dealer in musical instruments. Collet and co. Chancery lane

Patterson C. Great Sutton street, woollen factor. (Ney and co. Bell court, Mincing lane

Payne H. H. Stroud, Kent, brewer. (Bowman, Everett street, Russell square

Peacock J. H. Burwell, Cambridgeshire, merchant. (Pickering and Smith, Staple inn

Peak J. Newcastle under Line, grocer. (Wilson, King's Bench walk

Penfold E. Lower road, Deptford, victualler. (Pearless, Temple

Porter J. Wrington, Somersetshire, nurseryman. (Fyne and son, Lincoln's inn fields

Powell

Powell T. late of Leominster, trader. (Bark and co. Chancery lane
Pratt J. Kensington, surgeon. (Edwards and Son, Castle street, Holborn
Procter J. and J. Besser. Steyning lane, cloth factor. (Taylor, Clement's inn
Pugh J. Tyn y foch Merioneth, farmer. (Blackrock and Bunce, Temple
Ramsbear M. Pancras lane, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Read R. and T. Baker, Ruffel street, Bloomsbury. (Willis, Clarke, and co. Warnford court, Throgmurton street
Robinson C. Spalding, Lincolnshire, dealer. (Gaunt and Loftus, Lamb's Conduit street
Robinson J. St. Mary hill, ship insurance broker. (Hellyear, Paper buildings, Temple
Rouse W. Woolwich Kent, victualler. (Faulkner, Dean street, Canterbury square
Russel J. Old Change, stationer. (Ruffen and Son, Crown court, Aldersgate street
Sage J. and T. Pomfret, Maidstone, millers. (Benton, Union street Southwark
Sandbeck J Woolwich, currier. (Sandon, Slade's place, Deptford
Sandwell R. B. Deal, grocer. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Church yard
Scott R. Liverpool, merchant. (Crowder and co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Scholes R. Huddersfield, corn merchant. (Walker, Lincoln's inn fields
Sheppard W. Bristol, bookseller. (Evans, Hatton Garden
Smith C. and J Vickridge. Southampton row, Russell square. (Draper and Bird, Exchange buildings
Smith R. Gorton, Lancashire, warehouseman. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Southey G. Canterbury, grocer. (Lindsay, St. Thomas street, Southwark
Stephens H. Penryn, Cornwall, merchant. (Crowder and co Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Still J. Bristol, brass founder. (Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's inn fields
Stubbs J. Haxey, Lincolnshire, innholder. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Towse W. Wokingham, Berks, merchant. (Faithfull, Lamb's Conduit street
Walter S. E. Madeley, Shropshire, printer. (Ruffen and Crown, Crown court Aldersgate street
Walton B. Birmingham, merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Watson M. A. Fareham, Southampton, mercer. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
Welsh J Great Yarmouth, haberdasher. (Nelson, Bernard's inn
West J. C. Bristol, broker. (Allen, Clifford's inn
West J. Abbey green, Staffordshire, corn dealer. (Cook, Woodbridge house, Clerkenwell
Wilcocks E. Aldersgate street, ironmonger. (Tomlinson and co. Copthall court
Wilks J. Finsbury square, merchant. (Tomlinson and co. Copthall court
Willson G. Ironmonger lane, merchant. (Makinson, Temple
Willatts T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields. (Mayhew and Styan, Chancery lane
Willie J. Kingston upon Hull, brewer. (Kearsey and Spur, Bishopsgate street within

DIVIDENDS.

Adcock J. St. Mary Axe
Amhurst S. Market street
Annet R. Fence, Northumberland
Attfield J Guildford
Ault D. Walcot, Somersetshire
Baillie M Broad street buildings
Barke W. Stratford upon Avon
Barker W. S. Field, and A. Field, Leeds
Beale J. Newport
Beare J. Cheapside
Beazeley S. and M. Neire, Parliament street
Becher C. C Lothbury
Bedford C. Manchester
Bennett T. Deddington
Bennett W. Lawrence Pountney hill
Bernouilli E. Jeffery's square
Betts T. J. Honduras street
Blenkin W. Kingston upon Hull
Boardman S. and R. Liverpool
Bolam J. High Trewhitt, Northumberland
Boldero C. and co. Cornhill
Boulton G. E. Worcester
Brame T. Lowestoft
Bray W. Coleman street
Bray J. S. Coleman street buildings
Brewer S. K. Henrietta street
Brodie H. and T. Paterson, Liverpool
Brown T. and J. Forrester
Brownbill T. Leeds
Brychmore T. Coodington, Herts
Burgess F. Leicester
Callow J Southall
Card S. jun. Mere, Wilts
Carter J. jun. Liverpool
Clarke S. Birmingham
Cliff H. Saracen's head, Snow hill
Coates W. and G. Case, Bucklersbury
Cooke H. and D. Prince, Coleman str.
Cooper J. jun. Aylesbury street, Clerkenwell
Coulson W. Helstone
Crowley J. St. James's street
Dallas A. Tower hill
Davis J. and T. H. Lloyd, Holt, Wilts
Davis B. Broseley
Davies J. and co. Pall Mall
Day J. and J. Spratswell, Tavistock street
Dewsnap J. Bell's buildings, Salisbury square
Dickinson J. Dewsbury
Dixon J. Welling, Kent
Dixon S. Portsea
Dodd T. Liverpool
Donald J. Abbot Lodge, Westmorland
Dowley J. and T. Willow street, Bankside
Dunn H. Ware
Dutton G. Brown buildings, St. Mary Axe
Eastman T. Clements lane
Earl E. Carlisle
Elgar W. Maidstone
Ellis W. H. Christchurch, Hants
Evans H. Cheapside
Evans R. Duffield
Evans J. Tottenham court road
Farthing R. St. John's street
Fay J. Upper George street, Portman square
Fardon J. New Woodstock
Featherstonhaugh J. St. Mary at hill, Thames street
Fernley A. Manchester
Fles L. M. Bury court, St. Mary Axe
Foster W. Leicester
Foster S. Leicester
Franks G. Redcross street
Fuller J. Neat Houses, Hanover square
Garner J. sen. Chester
Gay J. Glassingham, Suffolk
Gedrych C. Bristol
Gibbon W. Pontefract
Govey G. Blackwall
Griffiths S. Old Boswell court, Carey street
Guichend P. Langbourne chambers
Hagedorn J. P. H. Old Broad street
Halsham J. and J. Oldham, Manchester
Hall W. Leeds
Hall R. and co. Sutton, Nottinghamsh.
Hamilton W. and M. Agar, Riches court, Lime street
Harris J G. Bristol
Hardy W. Thetford
Hazard W. Great Yarmouth
Hobbes R. Stratford upon Avon
Hodges W. Kew
Holditch G. and W. Haunch, Bankside
Howden G. and W. Hare, Oxford str.
Jacks W. Bristol
Jackson B. Birmingham
James J. and J. Willis, Little Queen street
James R. Hampstead
Johnson W. Leeds
Jones J. J. Owen, and H. Abbot, Bucklersbury
Jones E. Ludgate hill
Jones T. Abergavenny
Joseph S. Gosport
Kington W. Trowbridge, Wilts
Kirk S. Leeds
Knott J. and co. Duke street, Southwark
Lacey J. Whitby
Lansdell J. jun. Bexhill
Lanham H. Horsham
Latham J. Birmingham
Lightfoot R. Carlisle
Livesey and co. Blackburn
Lloyd R. Clements lane
Littlewood J. Greenwich
Lisle D. jun. Newcastle upon Tyne
Mackcoull J. Worthing
Mackenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Cross street, Finsbury square
M'Vicar J. Liverpool
M'Dougan J. Pall Mall court
Masefield W. Newport, Salop
Mason R. Norfolk street, Middlesex hospital
Mason J. Cambridge
Martin F. Throgmorton street
May W. Crispin street, Spitalfields
Mendham S and F. Field, Fenchurch street
Miller J. Liverpool
Milner J. and V. Chaplin, Ironmonger lane
Morgan D. Neath
Moline S. Billiter lane
Moore T. Worthing
Morris T. Barton upon Humber, and R Nicholson, Glamford Briggs
Morley J. Liverpool
Naish F. Tiverton, Somersetshire
Newbery J. St. Clements, Oxfordsh.
Northcote H. J. Lime street
Page W. Wilton
Parsons J. Harwich
Peat J and W. Smith, Piccadilly
Philip D. Fenchurch street
Phillips A. and B. Loser, Salter's hall court
Pitt D. Fenchurch street
Polglase J. Bristol
Pullen T. Pateley bridge, Yorkshire
Robertson J. and J. Stein, Lawrence Pountney hill
Roberts J. Wood street, Spitalfields
Robson J. Little Britain
Rowlands R. Worcester
Rowe S. Huntingdon
Ryley W. Worcester
Schroder J. F jun. Crutched Friars
Seager S. P. Maidstone
Seymour W. Crescent, Minories
Sharp T. and D. Stables, Drury lane
Silvester H. P. Newport, Salop
Siordet J. M. and J. L. Austin Friars
Sizer G. Holborn
Smith R. Richmond, Surrey
Smith J. London road
Sparkes C. L. South Bersted, Sussex
Spedding D. Carlisle
Spitta C. L. and F. and G. Molling, and H. A. Spitta, Lawrence Pountney lane
Strickland R. Bristol
Sunding C. Devonshire square
Swann B. Shiffnall
Taylor S. Oxenden street
Thackeray J. and J. Manchester
Thomas P. Hatfield street
Thompson G. H. Great Yarmouth
Thuckle G. M. New street, Fetter lane
Tothill C. Norwich
Turner J. Bury mill
Van Dyck P. D. and co. Circus, Minories
Vaughton J. Edward street, Cavendish square
Vincent W. J. Turner, J. Barrow, and S. Hancock, Newbury
Walton J. E. and T. Bread street
Walthew M. Liverpool
Warrington T. Portsmouth
Watkins J. Chepstow
Wells W. Maldon, Essex
Westwood C. Bristol
Whitehead J. and co. Cateaton street
Whimfield J. Gateshead
Williams T. Coleman street
Williams R. Coppice row
Wilcock E. Huddersfield
Willett J. Northwold, Norfolk
Woodward J. Aylesbury
Woodward M. and S. W. Honiton
Woodgate E. sen. Burrows buildings, Blackfriars road
Worthy R. Exeter
Wortley R. Brompton
Yandall E. Earl street, Blackfriars.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FROM the continuance of wet and unfavourable weather during the greater part of last month, sowing the Lent corn was necessarily delayed; and even bean-setting was scarcely finished upon the most forward lands. Within the present month the greatest exertions have been made, the state of the lands having been much improved by the late drying winds. In some of the northern and backward districts, bean-sowing is scarcely yet finished, and the spring seed-season will be generally late; upon forward lands it will not be so late as had been expected, and all the operations of husbandry seem to be carried on in a spirited and effective manner. The wheats have been greatly injured by too much wet, high winds, and the changeableness of the weather; but no where to that degree to preclude improvement, should a mild and genial season succeed. Rye, grass, and clover, are a good plant, and coming forward apace. Clover and grass seeds plentiful and declining in price; importations of clover seed having made up for the shortness of our own crop, and badness of the sample. Hops rather advancing in price. Hay and straw fodder in great plenty, yet the cattle abroad in most parts have not done well, and will go to spring keep in rather a low condition. Turnips, often in great request at this season, have so abounded, as to occasion the necessity of giving them away, in order to clear the lands. In some parts, they have been drawn and spread upon grass land for future use. The country has been well supplied with live stock, for which good prices have been obtained by the traders and dealers. Wool still advancing on speculation of the short crop, from the great mortality which has taken place amongst the sheep and lambs, in consequence of the rot. Cows and calves dearer. Horses of all descriptions at a high price, and middling cart horses more in request than for years past. Prices generally satisfactory to the farmer, and a fair prospect of improvement and plenty. The desire for a commutation of the salt duties, universal.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 5s. 6d. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 8s.—Bacon 6s.—Fat——

Corn Exchange: Wheat 66s. to 98s.—Barley 30s. to 54s.—Oats 16s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 14d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 14s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals, in the pool, 37s. to 45s. 3d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for March, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.55—maximum, 30.24—minimum, 28.16—range, 2.08 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 41°.9—maximum, 54°—minimum, 32°—range, 22°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .84 of an inch, which was on the 4th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 16°, which was on the 3d.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 5.8 inches, number of changes, 13.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.975 inches—rainy days, 23—foggy, 0—snowy, 9—haily, 11.

Wind.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
	0	2	1	4	0	16	2	1	5	0

Brisk winds, 6—boisterous ones, 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	8	0	12	4	8	0

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

THE benefit of a constitution is about to be granted to Poland: the following is the act convoking the diet:—

We, by the grace of God, Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c.

Make known in general and in particular, to all whom it may concern:—When we gave a constitution to our subjects of the kingdom of Poland, our principal object was to secure to them the benefit of a national representation. The first wish of our heart now is to make them enjoy the liberties guaranteed by this constitution. To this end we have resolved, in conformity with the 31st and 87th articles of this constitutional act, as well as with articles 90, 94, 93, of the statutes organizing the national representation, to convoke the two chambers in our capital

capital city of Warsaw. The diet shall be opened on the 15th (27th) of March, and close on the 15th (27th) of April. The deputies of the nobility and the commons shall assemble in our capital seven days before the opening of the diet, to prove to the senate the validity of their election. The senators of our kingdom of Poland shall, consequently, be present in the capital at that time.

Senators, and deputies,—Long misfortunes have afflicted Poland; dreadful reverses have desolated your country: but your union with a nation of brethren, a union which is the guarantee of your future existence, had destroyed the tissue of this adverse fate, and a constitution wholly national, beneficent laws, and a happy and well regulated liberty, will at length efface the traces of these long calamities. The constitution confides to the wisdom of your deliberations this patriotic work—deposits in your hands the power that is to create it. May your love of the public good direct the employment of it. May this love animate your deliberations. May you banish from among you the demon of discord, which is equally fatal to nations and to sovereigns. This wish tends to your happiness. Your sacrifices for the country have inspired it, and you will certainly not fail to realize it.

Organs of the law, constitutional guardians of the national liberties, by your respect for the constitution committed to your care, by your zeal for its consolidation, you will fulfil the important duties which this solemn appeal imposes on you. Interpreters of the public opinion, do you, who are distinguished by the confidence of your fellow citizens, be penetrated with the wants of the country, animated by zeal for its real happiness, and thus fulfil its expectations.

ALEXANDER.

Moscow, 5th. (17) Feb. 1818.

ST. HELENA.

AT length silence is broken from St. Helena, and the pride of insulted dignity has condescended to reply to its haughty oppressors. We consider the pamphlet, published under the title of "*Observations on Lord Bathurst's Speech,*" as written under the sanction of Napoleon; and they, therefore, claim the attention of the world. An English minister had violated humanity and truth, in some wretched special pleading in the House of Peers; but his misrepresentations have met, in this work, with merited exposure. The Observations commence on the questionable act of a complying parliament, which condemns Napoleon to perpetual imprisonment, on a rock within the tropics;—and pointedly states, that, "a legislative senate, which abandons an individual to arbitrary power, were he even the lowest of the human species, is wanting to itself, and misunderstands its sacred character." The orders that he shall not take the air in St. Helena, without an officer, or deputy gaoler; and that he shall neither send nor receive any but open letters,—are so grossly insulting, that they, of necessity, have put an end to all exercise and correspondence.

In reply to the insidious observation of Lord Bathurst, about the secret funds of Napoleon, we find the following eloquent passage at page 39:—

"But do you wish to ascertain the treasures, which are even very considerable, of Napoleon? They are in open daylight; they are the fine basin of Antwerp, that of Flushing, capable of containing the most numerous naval squadrons, and of sheltering them from the ice and the sea; they are the hydraulic works of Dunkirk, of Havre, and of Nice; the gigantic basin of Cherbourg, the maritime works of Venice, the fine roads from Wesel to Hamburg, from Antwerp to Amsterdam, from Mayence to Metz, from Bourdeaux to Bayonne: the causeways of the Simplon, of Mount Cenis, of Mount Genèvre, of the Corniche, which open the Alps in four directions: (there alone you will find more than eighty millions:) causeways which surpass in boldness, in grandeur, and in labour of art, all the works of the Romans! The roads from the Pyrennees to the Alps, from Parma to Spezzia, from Savona into Piedmont: the bridges of Jena, of Austerlitz, of the Arts, of Sevres, of Tours, Rouane, of Lyons, of Turin, of the Isère, of the Durance, of Bourdeaux, of Rouen, &c. The canal which, by the Doubs, joins the Rhine to the Rhone, connecting the seas of Holland with the Mediterranean; that which joins the Scheldt to the Somme, connecting Amsterdam with Paris; that which joins the Rance to the Vilaine; the canal of Arles; that of Pavia; that of the Rhine; the drainage of the marshes of Begoum, of the Cotentin, of Rochefort; the rebuilding of most of the churches demolished during the Revolution; the building of many new ones; the building of a great number of houses of industry, for the extirpation of mendicity; the construction of the Louvre, of public granaries, of the Exchange, of the canal of Ourcq, the distribution of its waters in the city of Paris; the drains and sewers, the quays, the embellishments and the monuments of that great capital. The labours of embellishment carried on at Rome; the re-establishment of Lyons and its manufactures; the creation of several hundred cotton manufactures both for spinning and weaving, in which several millions of hands are employed. The funds vested for creating more than four hundred manufactories of sugar from beet-root, for the consumption of a part of France, and which, encouraged for four years, would have sufficed for the consump-

consumption of the empire, affording sugar at the price of that of the Indies. The encouragement given to the establishments for separating the fœculæ of the woad plant, and for extracting from them an indigo as cheap and as perfect as that of the colonies. The number of manufactures of objects of art, &c. Fifty millions employed in repairing the palaces of the crown, and embellishing them; sixty millions of value in furniture, placed in the palaces of the crown of France, of Holland, of Turin, of Rome; sixteen millions of crown diamonds, all purchased with the money of Napoleon; the Regent diamond alone existing of the ancient crown of France, and even that he had redeemed from the Jews of Berlin, to whom it was pledged for three millions. The Museum Napoleon, estimated at more than four hundred millions, and containing only objects legitimately acquired by purchase, or by the conditions of public treaties of peace, and which were commuted for cession of territory, or for contributions. Several millions vested for the encouragement of agriculture, that primary interest of France; the institution of horse-races; the introduction of Merinos, &c. All this forms a treasure of several milliards, which will exist for ages, and will remain for the confounding of calumny!"

At page 43, we find the following sentence on the English minister:—

"In fifteen or twenty generations, on reading the speech and orders of —— ——, his descendants will disown being of the same blood with him, who, by a mixture of savage hatred and ridiculous pusillanimity, tarnished the moral character of the English people, at a time when their triumphant flag covered the globe!"

At page 45, he notices the bold assertions of Lord Castlereagh, in the following terms:—

"Another minister, at a meeting in Ireland, (according to the journals), stated that Napoleon has declared at St. Helena, that he had never made peace with England, but to deceive her, to surprise her, and to destroy her.—The same minister said in the House of Commons, in the session of 1816, that if the French army was attached to the Emperor, it was because he gave in marriage the daughters of the richest families in his empire to his soldiers. He would find it difficult to cite a single example. But they have a right to say what they will concerning the time when Napoleon was placed on the first throne in the world: all his conduct was public; it belongs to the province of opinion and of history. Thousands of libels have appeared, and do appear daily; they are of no effect: sixty millions of men, of the most polished countries in the universe, raise their voice to confound them; and fifty thousand English, who are now traversing the continent, will carry home opinion and truth to the people of the three kingdoms, who will blush at having been so grossly deceived!"

In the peroration, we find the following strong observations:—

"It has been proved, that the bill of the 11th of April, is an act of proscription, like those of Sylla; that it lays hands on a prince, the illustrious guest of England, in order to give him up to the discretion of the government, without affording him any legislative guarantee; that there can be no prisoners of war in time of peace; that the government has violated the bill, even in delegating the right of making restrictions to one of its ministers; a right with which it alone is invested; that that minister has violated it, by delegating to an individual officer, a power which the bill granted only to the government; that the choice of the frightful rock of St. Helena, that of Longwood also; the privation of all that is necessary to life, moral, as well as physical; the restrictions of Lord Bathurst; the character of the man appointed to guard St. Helena; the restrictions which he has made and remade; his conduct, at once insidious, ignoble, and violent; that all, in short, is co-ordained to make him perish in the torments of an agony, sufficiently long to cause his death to appear natural.

"The Romans pursued Hannibal to the farther end of Bithynia; Flaminius obtained from King Prusias the death of that great man. But even at Rome, Flaminius was accused of having acted thus for the satisfaction of his private hatred. In vain did he allege that Hannibal, still in the vigour of his age, might be dangerous; that his destruction was useful. A thousand voices answered, that what is unjust and ungenerous, can never be advantageous to a great nation; that such pleas would justify assassination, poison, and every crime! Succeeding generations reproached this cowardice in their ancestors; they would willingly have effaced such a stain from their history. Since the revival of letters among modern nations, not a generation has arisen, which has not concurred in the imprecations which Hannibal, when about to swallow the hemlock, pronounced against Rome, who, at a time when her fleets and legions covered Europe, Asia, and Africa, wreaked her wrath on a single unarmed man, whom she dreaded, or pretended to dread. But the Romans never violated hospitality. Sylla found refuge in the house of Marius. Flaminius, before he proscribed Hannibal, did not receive him on board his ship: he did not declare to him that he had orders to bid him welcome; the Roman fleet did not carry him to the port of Ostia, paying him all the honours due to his rank. Far from having recourse to the protection of the

the Roman laws, Hannibal chose to trust himself with the kings of Asia. When he was proscribed, he was not reposing under the Roman standards; he was under the insignia of kings, hostile to the Roman people."

Among the NOTES, we find it stated, that—

"The Emperor has not eaten bread for several months; on account of the bad quality of the flour. Whatever is sent to this place is the refuse of the magazines of Europe."

"When the Emperor quitted the Bellerophon, on the 8th of August, the officers and ship's company were in consternation: they felt implicated in the shame and the injustice of such a procedure. Napoleon traversed the deck to descend into the sloop, with calmness, and with a smile upon his lips, having at his side Admiral Keith. He stopt before Captain Maitland; charged him to testify his satisfaction to the officers and crew of the Bellerophon; and, seeing him extremely grieved, said to him, by way of consolation, "*Posterity cannot, in any way, accuse you for what is taking place: you have been deceived, as well as myself.*'"

In a Letter to the faithful Count Lascases, dated Dec. 11th, 1816, Napoleon observes, as follows:—

"In countries the least civilized, exiles, prisoners, and even criminals, are under the protection of the laws, and of the magistrates. The persons appointed to guard them, have chiefs, either in the administrative, or judicial order, who superintend them. Upon this rock, the man who makes the most absurd regulations, executes them with violence; transgresses all laws; and there is no one to restrain the excesses of his temper."

"Your papers, among which it was known that there were some belonging to me, have been seized without any formality, near my apartment, with a marked and ferocious exultation. I was apprized of this a few moments afterwards: I looked through the window, and saw that they were taking you away. A numerous staff was parading round the house; I could fancy I saw so many South Sea islanders dancing round the prisoners whom they were going to devour."

"If you should one day see my wife and my son, embrace them. For two years, I have not heard from them, directly or indirectly. There has been for six months in this place a German botanist, who saw them in the garden of Schoenbrünn, some months before his departure; the barbarians have carefully prevented him from giving me any news from them."

"My body is in the power of the hatred of my enemies; they forget nothing which can glut their vengeance. They are killing me by inches. But the insalubrity of this devouring climate, the want of every thing that sustains life, will, I feel, put a speedy end to this existence, the last moments of which will be an opprobrium on the English character; and Europe will one day signalize with horror that crafty and wicked man, whom true Englishmen will disown as a Briton."

Restrictions made by Sir Hudson Lowe, and communicated to Longwood, on the 9th of October, 1816.

I. Longwood, with the road along the ridge, by Hutsgate, to the signal-gun near the alarm-house, will be established as the limits.

Observations.—The predecessor of Sir Hudson Lowe had extended the line of the limits over the summits of the hills; but having perceived, a fortnight afterwards, that by altering the sentry posts a little, he should comprise within the precincts, the house and garden of the secretary, General Brock, he hastened to make that improvement.

About eighty toises from the road, is the garden of Corbett, where there are eight or ten oaks, which afford some shade; there is a fountain, and some cool air. The new restriction, by allowing only the road, has substituted a mere line for this surface, and has excluded from the precinct, the secretary's house and Corbett's garden.

II. Sentries will designate the external boundary, as well as that beyond which no person can approach Longwood House and garden, without the governor's permission.

Observations.—By the first regulations which formed our establishment in this country, and which the English government approved, persons arrived at Longwood in the following manner: the governor, the admiral, the colonel commanding the regiment and the camp, the two members of the company's council, and the secretary-general, who constitute the three principal houses of the country, might pass the guard without any passport of authority whatever. The inhabitants must have a pass from the governor; the naval men from the admiral; the officers from their colonel; and lastly, the inhabitants, the naval men, and the officers, might all approach with a pass from Count Bertrand, when they were sent for by the emperor. This arrangement, which subsisted for eight months, was attended with no inconvenience. By the present regulations, which have been in force since the month of August, but were only communicated by this article, we are kept secluded, without any intercourse with the inhabitants. They, and the military, and naval officers, are alike repugnant at the idea of having to go to the governor to ask permission to repair to Longwood; and be obliged to undergo an examination, as to what they are going to do there. Strangers, whether officers, or functionaries coming

from

from India, and landing here, if desirous to see the Emperor, used to present themselves to Count Bertrand, who notified to them the day and hour. During their stay on the island, they were assimilated with the domesticated citizens; and, with a pass from Count Bertrand, could, whenever they chose, pay a visit to Longwood. This was the usage for eight months, and produced no inconvenience. If any strangers arrived, who were obnoxious to the governor's suspicion, he could, in the first instance, forbid their landing, or prohibit their passing the first posts. In short, the governor possessed daily, by the statement of the corps on guard, a report of the names of the persons who had come to Longwood. But afterwards, when all this was changed, in the month of August, the governor attempted to impose on us the obligation of receiving those strangers whom he favoured, and on the day too which should suit him. This was the height of outrage: the Emperor was constrained to declare that he would see no one; and thus he put an end to all these insults.

III. The road to the left of Hutsgate, and returning by Wood-ridge to Longwood, never having been frequented by General Bonaparte, since the governor's arrival, the posts which observed it, will, for the most part, be withdrawn. Should he, however, wish at any time to ride in that direction, by giving the orderly officer timely notice of it, he will meet with no impediment.

Observations.—By the first observation it has been proved, that the precinct on this side had been reduced. Here it is much more reduced. It is a strange kind of reasoning on which to assume this authority, that the valley has not been frequented for six months. But, indeed, for many months, Napoleon, constantly tormented by the vexations of the commandant, has not gone out: besides, one part of the valley is not passable in the rainy season. It does not begin to be so, until the month of January. In the other part of the valley, a camp had been formed. Yet Lord Bathurst says, in his speech, "that range was not reduced, till it had been found that he had abused the confidence reposed in him, by tampering with the inhabitants." Here then he is in contradiction with Sir Hudson Lowe. The reservation of allowing a ride in this valley, on timely notice, is evidently illusory. The details of the execution of the regulations, render that impossible. That promise neither could be, nor has been kept, In the loss of this precinct, has been lost the possibility of going to Miss Mason's garden, where there are some large trees which afford shade. So that there is no longer a single point, within the limits, in which the French can take the air; or where there is a little shade, or a fountain. In the rest of the precinct, sentries have been placed. By some misunderstandings of orders, or otherwise, a person is liable to be stopt; and this has happened several times to the French officers.

IV. If he be desirous to extend his ride in any other direction, an officer of the governor's personal staff will always (on being informed in sufficient time,) be prepared to attend him; and, should time not admit, the orderly officer at Longwood.

The officer who attends him, will be instructed not to approach towards him, unless so requested; nor to interfere, in any respect, with him during his ride, except so far as duty may require, on observing any departure from the established rules, when he will ride up, and respectfully inform him of it.

Observations.—This is useless: the Emperor will not go out, so long as there exists a wish to subject him to a direct and public inspection. Besides, the officers of the commandant's staff, have orders to make a report of all that the French might say in conversing with them. This therefore affords room and occasion for calumny. Several officers have refused to act such a shameful part; and have declared that they were not spies, to repeat conversations held with them in confidence while taking a walk.

V. The regulations already in force, for preventing communication with any persons without the governor's permission, will be required to be strictly adhered to: it is requested, therefore, General Bonaparte will abstain from entering any houses, or engaging in conversation with the persons he may meet, (except so far as the ordinary salutations of politeness, with which every one will be instructed to treat him, may appear to require,) unless in the presence of a British officer.

Observations. — Hitherto, this extreme point of outrage had been forborne. The Emperor does not acknowledge, either in the English government, or in its agents, the right of imposing any thing upon him: they have no right over him, but the right of force. But what is the object of this article? To insult the character of the detained persons, and to vilify them! To afford pretexts for quarrels with the sentries! Thus the precinct is morally destroyed, since no person is to be conversed

with, and no house is to be entered. This is so extraordinary, as to compel a belief, to which some individuals are really inclined, that Sir Hudson Lowe is sometimes touched with mania.

VI. Persons, who, with General Bonaparte's acquiescence, may at any time receive passes from the governor to visit him, cannot use such passes to communicate with the other persons of his family, unless it be so specifically expressed in them.

Observations.—This is equally useless: no person has been received, since the present commandant overthrew all that had been established by his predecessor. It thence results, that if Napoleon were to receive a stranger, as none of his officers could present him, and none of his domestics could be in waiting, he must himself open the doors.

VII. At sunset, the garden enclosure round Longwood House will be regarded as the limits. Sentries will be placed round it at that hour; but will be posted in such a manner, as not to incommode General Bonaparte with their personal observation of him, should he continue his walks in the garden after that time. They will be drawn round the house, as heretofore, during the night, and the limits will remain closed, until the sentries are withdrawn entirely from the house and garden in the morning.

Observations.—During the great heats, the only hour for walking is at sunset. In order not to be liable to meet with sentries, it will be necessary to return within doors by day-light; meantime it will have been impossible to go out while the sun is up, as the place is destitute of shade, water, verdure, and coolness. There is no going out in the evening, according to this new regulation. The emperor cannot take any exercise on horseback. He is in a small ill-constructed habitation, very insufficient, and extremely unhealthy: there is even a want of water. No occasion is let slip of shewing him a want of attention. His constitution, though robust, is extremely weakened.

VIII. All letters for Longwood, will be put up by the governor under a sealed envelope, and the packet sent to the orderly officer, to be delivered, sealed, to any officer in attendance upon General Bonaparte, who will thus be assured the contents will have been made known to no other person than the governor.

In the same manner, all letters from persons at Longwood, must be delivered to the orderly officer, put up under an outer envelope, sealed, to the address of the governor, which will insure that no other person than himself will be acquainted with their contents.

Observations.—This does not regard the Emperor, who neither writes, nor receives letters. Wherefore only one explanation need be asked—Will any delinquency be imputed to the officers, for what they may thus write in confidential letters to their relatives? Or, when those who read these letters, shall have satisfied themselves that they contain nothing hostile to the safety of the state, and of its policy, will they forget them? so that these letters may never be the subject of conversations, or of grievances! If the reverse be the case, all correspondence must be considered as prohibited. The seizure committed on the person of Count Lascases, sufficiently justifies these observations.

IX. No letters are to be received or sent, nor written communication of any kind pass or be made known, except in the above manner: nor can any correspondence be permitted within the island, except such communications as may be indispensable to make to the purveyor; the notes containing which must be delivered open, to the orderly officer, who will be charged to forward them.

The above alterations will take place from the 10th instant.

St. Helena, 9th Oct. 1816.

(Signed) H. Lowe.

Observations.—The object of this, as proved by the inquisitions exercised throughout the island, is that the newspapers shall not inform the world of the criminal conduct pursued. They do themselves much harm to attain this end. The simpler course would have been so to conduct themselves as to have nothing to conceal. They went much farther, in a letter dated the 1st July, 1816, addressed to Count Bertrand; they forbade even verbal communications with the inhabitants. This is a delirium of passion and hatred, or rather a manifest proof of madness. This regulation is a slight instance of all the vexations, that daily form the occupation of the present commandant. Let Lord Bathurst now say, that Sir Hudson Lowe has made no restrictions; that the correspondence of ministry has been wholly to the advantage of the persons detained; that the sole object, has been the security of the detention.

A prey to such absurd and ignoble treatment, the Emperor, for many months, has not

not gone out. Professional men foresee that he will sink; it is a mode of assassinating him, as certain, and more barbarous, than fire or poison.

Marshal Bertrand condescended, it appears, to write the following Letter to the local gaoler:—

"*Longwood, 30th, Sept.* 1817.

"GOVERNOR,—I have made known to the Emperor, that you did me the honour to come to me the day before yesterday, (Sunday,) that you told me some anxieties had been excited in you, respecting his ill health, and as this was attributed to want of exercise, why did he not ride out on horseback?

"I replied to you, what had been said in various circumstances, and I have the honour to repeat to you now, that the existence of the Emperor, particularly for the last six weeks, is extremely painful, that the swelling of his legs increases every day, that the symptoms of scurvy, which had been remarked in his gums, are already such as to occasion him almost constantly acute pains; that the medical men attribute this to want of exercise, that even since the month of May, 1816, that is to say, for 17 or 18 months, the Emperor has not been on horseback, has scarcely ever been out of his apartment, except sometimes, and very rarely, when he came about 40 toises, to visit my wife; that you know perfectly well, what has prevented, and does prevent the Emperor from going out; namely, the restrictions of the 9th October, 1816, which began to be put in execution six weeks after your arrival; that those restrictions contain among others, a prohibition from speaking or listening to any person we may meet, and from going into any house; this makes him think that your intention was to compromise him with the sentries, and to outrage his character.

"You have observed to me, that you have suppressed that part of the restrictions, and such is the case. Admiral Malcolm on his return from the Cape, made some observations to you on the subject, and you decided on suspending them, which you did by your letter of the 26th December, 1816, three months afterwards. But you have several times insinuated, and you believe yourself authorized to re-establish them at any moment, as well as others equally unreasonable. The restrictions of the 9th October, 1816, contain other articles of the same extravagant nature, which are not suspended. Fresh restrictions which you made on the 14th March, 1817, prescribe that we are not to quit the extent of a road twelve feet wide. It would thence result, that if the Emperor were to quit that road, or enter any house, the sentries might fire upon him. The Emperor ought not to recognize such ignoble treatment. Several Englishmen of distinction, at present in the island, on that passage being read to them; not being acquainted with the restrictions of the 9th October, 1816, and of the 14th March, 1817, reproached the Emperor for sacrificing his health by not going out; but as soon as they were made known to them, they changed their opinion, and declared that no man of honour could act differently; and that, without pretending to compare themselves with him, they would in such a case have done as he did.

"I added, that if you wished to consult the officers who are in this colony, there is not one among them who does not regard the restrictions of the 9th October, 1816, and those of the 14th March, 1817, as unjust, useless, and oppressive, and that all, in the Emperor's place, would do as he did holding such a conditional leave to go out, as an absolute prohibition.

I had also the honour to tell you, that, according to the terms of the bill in parliament, of the 11th April, 1816, you have not a right to make restrictions; that the bill grants that right only to the government, which cannot delegate it even to one of its ministers, and still less to an individual officer; that Lord Bathurst, in his speech, in the month of March, in the House of Peers, declared that you had made no new restriction; that all his correspondence had been in favour of the detained persons,—and that you had the same instructions as your predecessor: that your predecessor had adapted the restrictions of government to local circumstances, in a manner, if not convenient, at least tolerable; that things remained in this state for nine months,—during which time the Emperor used to go out, received even some English officers at his table, and sometimes had in his society the officers and inhabitants of the island; that this order of things was not changed by an act of your government; that during those nine months, no inconvenience took place, and that nothing can have authorized you to substitute for an order of things so reasonable, that which you have established; that the Emperor would go out, ride on horseback, and resume the same way of life, if you would restore things to the state they were in at the time of your arrival; that in defect of this, you would be responsible for the results of the restrictions of the 9th of October, 1816, and the 14th March, 1817, which you have no right to make; and which, to the Emperor, are equivalent to an absolute prohibition to quit his apartment.

You told me, Sir, that the Emperor's room was too small; that Longwood House was altogether bad, as you had declared it to be to your government; that the Emperor having had a tent erected last year, because there was no alley where he could walk in the shade, you proposed to establish a soldier's wooden barrack near the house, where the Emperor might take his walks: I undertook to make known to him

him your proposition. He considered this offer as a mockery, (these were his words,) and analogous to the conduct pursued for these two years. If the house where he is be inconvenient, why has he been left there for these two years? And why do they not give him one of those in the island, situated in the midst of gardens, trees, shades, and water? Why leave him upon this uncultivated point, exposed to the winds, and having nothing that can contribute to the preservation of life?

Let me be allowed, Sir, to point out to your observation, that, if you do not suppress the restrictions of the 9th of October 1816, and of the 14th March 1817, and if you do not re-establish things as they were in the time of the admiral, the Emperor cannot go out. He considers, and will consider, that determination as a willingness, on your part, to occasion his death. He is entirely at your disposal. You make him die of sickness; you can make him die of hunger: it would be a benefit if you would make him die by a musket-shot.

If you assemble the military and naval officers of this place, and the principal officers of health, there is not one of them but will tell you that your restrictions are disgraceful, and that a man of honour should sooner die than acknowledge them; that they are of no avail to the security of the detention; that they are illegal. The text of the bill, and the speech of your minister cannot leave any kind of doubt on this point. The medical officers will tell you that there is no more time to be lost; that in three or four weeks, perhaps, it will be too late; and although this great prince be abandoned by fortune, and there is an open field for calumnies and libels in Europe, yet a cry of indignation will be raised among all people; for there are here several hundreds of persons, French, English, and foreigners, who will bear witness to all that has been done to put an end to the life of this great man.

I have, Sir, always spoken to you to this effect, more or less forcibly. I shall speak to you of it no more, for denials, subtilties, and arguments, are useless.

The question lies in two words: Do you or do you not wish to kill the Emperor? If you persist in your conduct, you will yourself have answered in the affirmative; and unhappily, the object will probably be attained after some months of agony.

Permit me, in concluding, to answer, on the part of the officers who are with the Emperor, and also on my own, to your letters of the 29th and 26th July last. Sir, you misunderstand our character: menaces have no power upon us. For twenty years we have braved every danger in his service. By remaining voluntary at St. Helena in the horrible situation in which we are, and exposed to the strangest proceedings, we sacrifice to him more than our lives, and those of our families. Insensible to your menaces and your insinuations, we shall continue to fulfil our duty; and if there were any subjects of complaint against us before your government, we do not doubt that the Prince Regent, Lord Liverpool, and so many estimable men who form it, would know very well how to appreciate them. They know the respect due to the holy ministration which we fulfil; and, even had we to apprehend persecution, we should adhere to our maxim, "Do your duty, come what may."

These details ought to sink deep into the minds of Englishmen, and to influence their public conduct as well as their private feelings. Our observations on such abuses would be at once superfluous and impertinent.

FRANCE.

The freedom of the press, guaranteed by the French Constitution, continues to suffer every species of outrage. M. DESNOYER and LA COMTE, editors of a patriotic journal, have been lately arrested; and the *Chronique de Paris*, by M. CHATEAUNEUF, has been prohibited to be circulated, and is therefore discontinued. The rulers of nations forget, that the more gunpowder is compressed, the more violent and destructive is its explosion.

The papers are filled with paltry details about the affairs of France; but, while that country is garrisoned by the satellites of the royal confederates, none of its internal concerns can excite more general interest than those of Morocco or Turkey.

EAST INDIES.

A supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, the 14th, contained copies and extracts of despatches transmitted by the governor in council at Bombay, to the India-house.

The *first* is from Mr. Elphinstone, British resident at Poonah, stating the great warlike preparations of the Peishwa, and his avowed intentions to declare war against England, when a convenient moment should arrive.

The *second* despatch is of the 6th of November, from Col. Burr, commanding the above brigade of the Company's troops, narrating the events which preceded an encounter with the enemy's force on the 5th of the same month, and detailing the circumstances of the action that day, which at one time was rather critical,—the Mahratta horse having turned both our flanks; and the battalion of British infantry, which covered the left of our line, having been attacked by the cavalry, while in a state of some disorder.

No. 3 is an extract of a despatch from Mr. Elphinstone, dated at the Camp of Kirkee, November 11; whence it appears that Col. Burr's force had remained stationary from the day on which the engagement had taken place.

The *fourth* despatch is a report from General Smith, dated Nov. 20, camp before Poonah. On the 8th he arrived at Ahmednuggur, a city and fortress within eighty-three miles of Poonah,—of which the general took immediate possession. The advance of the British corps to Poonah was much retarded by the want of cavalry, and extremely harrassed by that of the Mahrattas. On the 14th, the enemy having occupied the ground of the former British cantonments at Poonah, preparations were made to cross the river Mootamoola, and attack him the same night. The Peishwa's troops confined their opposition to a single corps of the British army, and drew off precipitately, when they found their resistance vain. A part of the Mahratta camp was left standing; all their guns, however, but one, were carried off. The loss of the British was fifteen killed, and seventy-six wounded. The Peishwa fled, after the passage of the river; and his capital was entered, without farther bloodshed, by the enemy, on the evening of the 17th,—when the British flag was hoisted on the walls of the palace.

A despatch from the governor in council of Bombay, bearing date the 9th of December, announces the capture of the fortress of Severndroog, on the Concan coast, within eighty miles of Bombay, which was surrendered to a British detachment without costing a single man.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 1.—Intelligence arrived, that the theatre of the Odeon at Paris was destroyed by fire.

—— An article from the Havannah contains an official account of the execution of General Mina.

3.—Eight prisoners were brought up to the bar at the Old Bailey, and arraigned under one indictment, charging them with having committed various forgeries upon the Bank of England. They all pleaded guilty to the minor offence; and were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

6.—Intelligence arrived that the first engagement between the Peishwa, in the East Indies, and the British troops, took place in November last.

7.—This day, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of his present Majesty, George the Third, was married to Philip Augustus Frederick, hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homberg.

8.—Lieut. David Davies fired a pistol at Lord Palmerston, in the stair-case of the War-office, Whitehall; but his lordship was not materially hurt. Lieut. D. has been since committed.

9.—Intelligence was received, that, on the 20th of February, a strong shock of an earthquake shook all the regions in the vicinity of Etna, even to the extremity of Calabria.

10.—This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey,—when sentence of death was passed on twenty-eight persons; five were ordered to be transported for life; eleven for fourteen years; sixty for seven years; and ninety-two to various other punishments.

13.—An account received of the death of the Dey of Algiers. His successor has assumed the name of Ibrahim Pacha.

15.—Intelligence arrived of the Emperor of Russia having opened the Diet of Poland on the 27th ult.

20.—A numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Southwark took place this day at the Three Tuns Tavern, for the purpose of proposing resolutions in support of the return of Sir Robert Wilson to Parliament.

Same day.—Abraham Thornton, who had been some months in confinement, on a charge of having murdered Mary Ashford,—for which he was tried and acquitted at the Warwick Assizes last year,—was discharged; the judges having decided that wager of battle must be had between the said Thornton and the brother of Mary Ashford,—who declined the challenge.

Same day.—The attorney-general gave notice in the House of Commons, that he should shortly move for leave to bring in a bill respecting trial by battle, in cases of appeal of murder.

25.—John Ward and Harriet Skelton, convicted of uttering forged Bank of England notes, were executed at the Old Bailey.

At the late assizes at Kingston, thirty-nine persons were capitally convicted and received sentence of death. *The same number as was lately convicted at Maidstone.

Charles Hussey has been committed to prison

prison for the supposed murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich.

Mr. James Williams, printer, of Portsea, who had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100l. for publishing parodies on the Litany, &c. was released on the 17th inst. by an order from the secretary of state.

The Duke of Sussex presided on the 22d of April at the dinner of the Humane Society for the recovery of drowned persons; he distributed the rewards, one of which was to young Lord De Rous, a boy of only thirteen years of age, who had gallantly saved a son of Lord Shaftesbury from drowning.

A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern on the 23d of April, Alderman Wood in the chair, at which it was resolved to petition for an equalization of the duty on coal coastwise. The duty is 9s. 4d. in the port of London, and 6d. per chaldron at Newcastle. London paid 639,000l. in duties on coals during last year—Bristol, 155l.

Kelly and Spicer, the two boys sentenced to death for uttering forged banknotes, but whose execution was respited, in consequence of Finney being suspected of enticing them to commit the acts, are to be transported to New South Wales.

On the morning of the 14th instant a fire broke out at Mr. Clarke's, oil and colourman, in Skinner-street, Somers-Town. The family escaped.

On the evening of the same day, an alarming fire broke out at the house of Mr. Higgs, hat manufacturer, in Webber-row, Blackfriars'-road, in which two children were burned to death.

By accounts published by the Chamberlain's office, it appears that, in 1817, Newgate cost the city 10,470l; the House of Correction, Giltspur-street, 3,809l; the Debtor's Prison, 5,155l; and the Sessions House, 960l.—total 20,498l. Owing to the increase of prisoners and salaries, these charges have trebled within a few years.

At the Surrey assizes, a most extraordinary suit was determined between the German Prince Leopold and an English country gentleman of the name of Sykes. This prince, who enjoys a public settlement of 50,000l. per annum, had brought an action against Mr. Sykes for a trespass in shooting on grounds rented by him, not within Mr. Syke's adjoining manor. The trespass was proved, but the jury, under the direction of the judge, gave but one shilling damages.

The Committee of the General Penitentiary at Milbank, for the reception of convicts, report that there are at present in the Penitentiary, 103 male and 118 female convicts. That the portion of the prison now completed was originally intended to contain 200 prisoners, and was represented in the former report of the committee to be calculated to accommodate that number. In consequence, however, of an alteration which was made last spring in the manner of lodging the prisoners, the present buildings will be found capable of receiving nearly 300, instead of 200.—That the officers behave with mildness, to the prisoners in conformity to the directions given by the committee; and no instance has occurred of any complaint made by a prisoner of harshness or ill usage. The conduct and demeanour of the female prisoners are highly decorous; the male prisoners, many of whom are boys recently received from Newgate, and for the present without employment, are less orderly; but even in these much improvement has taken place since their arrival.—That, in the course of the year, one of the female convicts has been baptised, and seventeen males and forty six females have been confirmed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, at a confirmation held by his lordship in the chapel; and sixty-three females and ten males have received the holy sacrament.—The convicts who were first sent to the Penitentiary, have most of them conducted themselves in an exemplary manner.—The female prisoners have full employment, chiefly in needle-work. Their earnings during the last year will be stated separately from those of the males, at the end of this report; but, of the male prisoners, many are yet unemployed, and the whole earnings in that part of the prison are not very considerable.—The committee have reason also to believe, that there will be no difficulty in finding employment for many of the male prisoners in shoe-making, as soon as they shall be sufficiently instructed to be able to make articles that are saleable; under this impression, a person has been lately hired, in addition to the ordinary turnkeys of the prison, for the purpose of teaching this business.—There are besides many male prisoners who work at different trades, some of which may be found advantageous, and may be taught by them to other prisoners, such as carpet-making, turning, fringe-making, the manufacture of glass-beads, &c.—The committee see no reason to doubt, that, when the system of manufacture within the Penitentiary shall be fairly brought into operation, most of the male prisoners will earn a sufficient sum to defray the cost of their food and clothing.—The present charges of superintendence are of course very high, owing to the necessity of having a complete establishment of superior officers, while the prisoners under their care bear only a small proportion to the number which the prison will contain when it is finished.—No complete new building has been added to the Penitentiary in the course of the last year, but the foundation, and

and a part of the brick-work for the portion of the prison which is eventually to be occupied by females, are executed; and the committee under-tand from the supervisors, that it is intended to raise and cover in the whole of that building (calculated to contain 400 female prisoners) before next winter.

MARRIED.

At Hampstead Church, William Baxter, esq of Clapton, to Mrs. Bellringer, widow of John B. esq. late of the Island of Madeira and Stoke Newington.

At Windsor, Thomas Waller, esq. of Perry-court, near Faversham, to Miss Smith, of Windsor.

W. Hoys, esq. to Miss Garford, of Poplar.

Mr. W. Chaplin, of Cullum street, to Miss Seaman.

At St. Clement's Danes, Mr. G Deane, of Walworth, to Miss Machin.

At Camberwell, George Goodwin, esq. to Miss Shepherd.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieut. G. Dew, R.N. to Miss Stott.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. B. Astley, esq. to Miss E. A. Smith, of Sedworth, Hants.—Sir Jeremiah Dickson, to Miss Brooke.

At Mitcham, W. Simpson, esq. of Merton Abbey, to Miss Dickson.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Mr. C. Chapple, to Miss Pratt.

At St. Pancras, W. Walker, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Newman.

Mr. J. Dillon, of Paddington, to Miss M. Woolley, of Plaistow, Essex, when they presented a *protest* against the marriage ceremony as imposed by existing laws; protesting as Unitarian Dissenters against the making of marriage a *religious*, instead of a civil act;—against human interference in matters of faith and conscience;—against the office and existence of a priesthood, and as servants of Jesus, who are taught to worship the one living and true God, disavowing a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity, in whose name the marriage ceremony is performed.

Mr. B. Bensley, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, to Miss Pook, of Mansion House-street.

W. A. Madocks, esq. of Tre Madoc, M.P. for Boston, to Mrs. R. Gwynne, of Treganter-park, Brecknockshire.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, P. C. Cazalet, esq. to Miss Cazalet, of Bedford-square.

Gurney Barclay, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Freshfield, of Hurleston, Norfolk.

At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Mr. Mason, to Miss Eastfield.

At Battersea, Joseph Bradney, esq. of Clapham-common, to Miss Harriet Benwell.

At St. Pancras, W. Spencer, esq. of Somers-town, to Miss Thompson.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Manly, to Miss Kent.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Thompson, of Pontefract, to Miss Robson.

Capt. Le Chevalier, H. T. B. de la Fleuriere, second son of the Marquis de le Fleuriere, to Miss Allen.

At Mary-le-bone, W. Grassett, esq. to Miss Barrow.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. P. Price, to Miss Le Rogers.

At St. Margaret's Westminster, M. G. Lockett, of Grosvenor-terrace, to Miss Clement's, of Vincent-square.

At Paris, the Earl of Athlone, to Miss Hope, of Cavendish square.

At St. John's, Clerkenwell, T. Snowdall, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Hyett, of Camden-town.

DIED.

At Kentish Town, 69, *Mrs. Margaret Panther*.

At Greenwich, 87, *Ann*, widow of the late Lieut. General Forbes M'Bean.

In Bennet-street, Blackfriars, *Mr. S. Wild*.

At Lisbon, *Mr. James M'Andrew*, of St. Helen's Place.

In Devonshire-street, 20, *Miss Caroline Carnac*.

At West-Ham, *Mrs. Gore*, of Cheapside.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Potts*.

In the fourth year of her age, *Lady Caroline Parker*, daughter of the Earl of Morley.

In Tavistock-place, *Mr. George King*.

At Villa França, near Nice, 19, *R. A. B. St. John Sparrow, esq.* of Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire.

In Arundel-street, *Mr. G. Ward*.

At Kensington, 60, *Mr. Robert Garrard*, of Panton-street, Haymarket.

At St. Helena, 68, *Robert Leech, esq.* member of council there.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, 58, *Lieut.-General William St. Leger*.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, 72, *Mrs. French*.

In Crooked-lane, 66, *Mrs. Carr*.

At Clapton, 62, *Mrs. Cowie*.

In Southampton-street, Pentonville, 22, *Mr. H. F. Muller*.

In Woburn-place, Russell-square, 31, *Mrs. Delafield*.

At Stoke Newington, *Mrs. Parker*.

In King's Road, Bedford-row, *Mr. Timothy Flux*.

At Tottenham, 65, *Charles Pratt, esq.* deeply regretted by his family and friends.

67, *Mr. John Gable*.

In Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea, *Mr. William Jones*.

In Mile-end-road, 39, *Mr. Holtzmeyer*.

At his house in Dean-street, *William Preston, esq.* in the 77th year of his age, a pioneer of literature, who had conducted through the press of the house of Messrs. Strahan, the most celebrated works of the last

last century. Tutored under Ruddiman, of Edinburgh, he acquired an early taste for composition, and, through the late Mr. Strahan, was introduced to many of the eminent authors who flourished in his day. His critical skill as a corrector of the press led literary men to submit to his correction of style; and such was the success of Mr. Preston, in the construction of language, that the most distinguished among them honoured him with their friendship. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of freemasonry as a science, and his "Illustrations" (a work well known to the fraternity,) will transmit his name with honour to posterity.

At Kingston, Upper Canada, *Captain Sir Robert Hall, knt.* commissioner of his Majesty's navy in the Canadas, &c. eminent for literary attainments and professional talents, and of an age that promised his country a long continuance of his useful services: this distinguished officer is prematurely torn from his friends, in his 39th year.

After a long and painful illness, 57, *William Pierce, esq.* of the house of A. M. Pedra and Co. of Broad-street. He was attended to the grave by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends, anxious to testify their respect to the memory of this excellent man.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich, 45, *George Player, esq.*

67, *Mrs. Van Hemert.*

77, *Thomas Warburton, esq.*

At Holly Dale, near Bromley, 89, *Col. James Kirkpatrick.*

In Baker-street, 72, *Thomas Kentish, esq.*

In Cheapside, *Mr. Isaac Worley.*

In Northampton-sq. 80, *J. Sowerby, esq.*

In Nassau-street, Cavendish-square, 87, *Mrs. Hawkshaw.*

At Trinidad, 21, *Mr. F. Louthwaite.*—18, *Mr. John Mann,* both of the ship, New Phœnix.

At Camberwell, 81, *Thomas Weston, esq.*

In Oxford-street, *Mrs. Castle.*

In Bishopsgate-street, 113, *Mrs. Sarah Cooke.*

In Burr-street, East-Smithfield, 84, *Mr. A. S. Bargerbur,* universally regretted.

At Queen's Elms, Chelsea, 71, *James Fraser, esq.*

At Ham-common, *Mrs. Tulk.*

In Arundel-street, *Mr. George Ward.*

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, 27, the *Hon. Miss Hawke,* daughter of the late Lord Hawke, and authoress of the poem, entitled "Babylon," a lady who was as eminently distinguished for her amiable qualities as for her superior literary attainments.

At Hare-street Cottage, near Romford, 66, *Humphrey Repton, esq.* a distinguished writer on landscape gardening, of whom further particulars will be given in our next.

In Bermondsey-street, *Mr. Luke.*

At her apartments, in St. James's Palace, *Miss H. Finch,* daughter of the late Lady C. Finch.

At Chelsea, 77, *J. C. Jacobs, esq.*

In George-street, Hanover-square, *Sir Richard Gamon, bart.* uncle to the Marchioness of Buckingham.

At Brickhill Manor, the *Right Hon. Lady Olivia Pauncefort Duncombe,* youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan, and wife to F. Duncombe, esq.

In Audley-square, 80, the *Hon. Henry St. John,* brother to the late Viscount Bolingbroke.

In Wimpole-street, *Lady Anne,* the wife of H. Hudson, esq. and daughter of the late Marquis Townsend, leaving a disconsolate husband and eight children to deplore her loss.

By an accident in the Haymarket, *Hill Darley, esq.* a gentleman well known in the sporting world.

At Glasgow, 45, *Mr. James Denholm,* author of the History of Glasgow, and other works.

At York, *Henry Weber, esq.* late of Edinburgh, editor of "Metrical Romances," "the works of Beaumont and Fletcher," and various other works.

Walter Blacket Trevelyan, esq. son of W. Trevelyan, esq. of Netherwitton.

In Dublin, *Sir Richard Musgrave, bart.* of Turin, in the county of Waterford. This gentleman distinguished himself by various publications relative to the history and state of Ireland, particularly in his Memoirs of the different insurrections in that country; but the terms of severity, in which he spoke of the Catholic priesthood, brought upon him not only the displeasure of that body, but he was censured by government for an intemperance, which, it was supposed, would keep alive those embers of animosity which, it is to be wished, could be for ever extinguished.

James Lawson, esq. director of the machinery of the mint.

At Madeira, the *Hon. John Perceval,* eldest son of Lord Arden.

At Whitehall, *Viscountess Melbourne,* daughter of the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, who, during her whole life, was much respected in the most distinguished circles of society.

James Brownhill, esq. one of the commissioners for West India affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Hodgkinson, B.D. to the rectory of Dudcote, Berks.

Rev. E. O. Holwell, M.A. to the rectory of Plymtree, Devon.

Rev. R. Chapman, to the vicarage of Sannington, with the chapel of Brundish.

Rev. M. P. Stephens, to the rectory of Witney, Salop.

BIOGRAPHIANA.

BIOGRAPHIANA;

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

MR. GEORGE CUIT.

THIS artist was born at Moulton, not far from Richmond, Yorkshire, in the year 1743; and died Feb. 3, 1818, in the 75th year of his age.

At an early period he showed a strong inclination for drawing, and indulged it in different subjects, but in portraits particularly. These attracted much notice in Richmond; and Sir Lawrence Dundas, of Aske, in the neighbourhood, from the talent which several portraits in crayons displayed, was induced to employ his pencil in taking the likeness of some of his own children.

Under the patronage of Sir Lawrence he was sent to Italy in the year 1769: on his arrival at Rome, he pursued the great object of his improvement with zeal and perseverance, as well at the academy, as amidst the well-known collections of sculpture and painting open to all students in the reign of Pope Ganganelli.

In the latter part of the year 1775, Mr. Cuit returned to England. And, first paying his respects to Sir Lawrence Dundas, who was highly gratified with his improved talents and taste, he visited his native village in the north; but was ere long invited to Moor-park, then the property and residence of his patron. At that place he was employed to restore a painted ceiling of an historical subject; and a liberal reward testified the satisfaction of his employer. To try his abilities in landscape, Sir Lawrence commissioned him to paint a view of Moor-park, of the same size with three pictures which Wilson had just finished of that spot, and the country around it. In this landscape also, Mr. Cuit was equally fortunate to please Sir Lawrence, who paid him 100 guineas for the picture, the same price which Wilson had received for each of his.

It was his intention to follow his profession in London, and he took apartments accordingly. But, being compelled by a low fever, which had been for some time hanging on him, to try the benefit of his native air, he re-visited the north; and, finding his health restored, he finally settled at Richmond. There he quietly lived, painting with the greatest truth and faithfulness of character "the mouldering ruin, the moss grown rugged cliff, and the roaring torrent." Nor was he less successful in delineating the polished features of park scenery: and scarcely a nobleman's or gentleman's house of any note in that district, but has been carefully transcribed upon canvass by the fidelity of his pencil.

Having for a great number of years secluded himself from the world of art, he contracted a style peculiarly his own, working his pictures, as near as he could, to approach the effect which a camera obscura throws upon paper. It is the every-day aspect of Nature, without any poetic licence of composition in form, or forced violence of contrast in colouring. Five of his best pictures are in the possession of S. Crompton, esq. of Wood End, near Thirske: and four of the subjects having been left entirely to his own judgment, he now chose to exercise his talent in composition, and has produced four landscapes, which, for design and colouring, will reflect great credit on the painter, as long as they remain in existence.

Mr. Cuit, during his long residence at Richmond, was respected by the most respectable. With Archdeacon Blackburne he was a great favourite; and he uniformly experienced kindness and hospitality from the late John Yorke, esq. of the Green, an ingenious artist and very worthy man.

He was employed by the late Lord Mulgrave to paint a set of views of all the ports on the Yorkshire coast, at which Captain Cook had personally been; and views also of the town of Stokesley, and of the ruins of the cottage in which that great circumnavigator was born. These paintings, with several others of Mulgrave-castle, and the grounds about it, were executed in guazzo.

JOHN GIFFORD, ESQ.

This gentleman was the only child of John Green, esq. barrister at law, who died soon after the birth of this son, which took place in 1758. Having received a classical education, and become master of several living languages, was destined for the bar, and had chambers in Lincoln's-inn, where he was resident in 1781. His juvenile years must plead his taste for expense, and the extravagance and pleasures of high life, which so soon took deep root in his mind, that he was obliged, during his minority, to obtain large sums of money from the Jews. He resided occasionally in town and country, at an amazing expenditure, which at length brought his creditors upon him; the whole of his landed possessions were disposed of, particularly his estate at Bromley, in Shropshire, in August 1781; and the ready money of his long minority being also squandered away, he went over to France, not being able to satisfy the whole of the demands of his creditors. There he obtained an introduction to the British ambassador's retinue, where he remained several years, to the delight and admiration of all who

had the felicity of his acquaintance, till the events of the revolution obliged him to return to England, from which period he assumed the surname of *Gifford*.

At that time, and during the administration of the late Mr. Pitt, he obtained the situation of a police-magistrate of the office in Worship-street, and lately of that in Marlborough-street, with an income which furnished him with the necessary comforts of life. His first literary work was a History of France, from the earliest times to the death of Lewis XVI. selected from the French of Villaret, Garnier, Mezeray, Daniel, and other eminent historians, with notes critical and explanatory, 5 vols. 4to. 1791, and 1794. He afterwards published a Plain Address to the common sense of the people of England, containing an abstract of Paine's life and writings, 8vo. 1792. Next appeared his Narrative of the Transactions relating to Lewis XVI. from June 21, 1791, to his death, on 21st January 1793, 4to. 1793. To this, in the following year, he added the reign of that monarch, and a complete History of the French Revolution, 4to. He published his Letter to the Earl of Lauderdale, containing strictures on his Lordship's Letters to the Peers of Scotland, 8vo. 1795, of which he gave a new edition, with additions, in 1800. Soon after appeared his description of a residence in France, during the years 1792 and 1795, described in a series of letters from a lady, 2 vols. 8vo. 1796. In the following year he published the Banditti Unmasked, or Historical Memoirs of the present times, from the French of General Danican, 8vo. About this time the Hon. Thomas Erskine, having in a letter expressed his sentiments in opposition to the views of the ministry, on the causes and consequences of the war, was answered by Mr. Gifford's strictures in a letter addressed to that gentleman, 8vo. 1797. In the same year followed his Defence of the French Emigrants, from the French of Lally Tollendal, 8vo; and immediately afterwards his Address to the Members of the Loyal Associations on the then state of public affairs, 8vo. with a fifth edition, 1798. In this last year appeared his Translation from the French of the Address of Camille Jourdan to his Constituents, 8vo. He next ushered into the world his History of the Political Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt, 3 vols. 4to. and six volumes 8vo. 1809. He is said to have furnished the Preface to the London edition of Cobbett's "Bone to gnaw for the Democrats;" and has been the editor of the Anti Jacobin Review from its commencement in 1797.

MR. WALDRON.

Mr. Francis Godolphin Waldron, the actor, who lately died in his 75th year, was an old and respectable member of the theatrical profession. He belonged to Drury-lane Theatre in the time of Garrick, by whom he was appointed to the charge of the theatrical fund. Mr. Waldron was for some time manager of the theatres at Windsor and Richmond, and other provincial companies; and was also prompter at the little theatre in the Haymarket. Few men were better acquainted with the dramatic literature of this country, or possessed so many anecdotes respecting the theatrical history of his own times. He possessed also poetical talents, which, if he had not been occupied in the necessary duties of life, might have enabled him to rise into distinction. He had taste and judgment, which he displayed in several original compositions, as well as in judicious alterations of some old plays. In private life, Mr. Waldron was one of the kindest men that ever existed. Nothing could gratify him more than an opportunity to render services of any description, but particularly of a literary nature, and he was indefatigable in his researches for that purpose. Mr. Waldron published the following works: "The Maid of Kent, com." 1778, 8vo.—"The Sad Shepherd of Ben Jonson completed." 1783, 8vo.—"The King in the Country, a drama." 1784, 8vo.—"Literary Museum, or Antient and Modern Repository," 1792, 8vo.—"The Biographical Mirror, published by Harding," 1793, 4to.—"Heigho for a Husband, com." 1794, 8vo.—"The Prodigal, a dramatic piece," 1794, 8vo.—"Free Reflections on the supposed Manuscripts of Shakspeare in the possession of Samuel Ireland," 1796. 8vo.—"The Loves of Troilus and Cressida, written by Chaucer, with a commentary by Sir Francis Kynaston, never before published," 1796, 8vo.—"The Virgin Queen, a drama," 1797, 8vo.—"Shakspearian Miscellany," 1802, 4to. He was also author of the following dramatic pieces, which have not been printed:—"The Contrast, a farce," 1776.—"The Richmond Heiress, a comedy altered from D'Urfey," 1777.—"Imitation, a comedy," 1783.—"Love and Madness, a dramatic piece,"—'Tis a Wise Child knows its own Father, a comedy," 1795.—"Man with Two Wives, dramatic farce," 1798.—"Miller's Maid, comic opera," 1804.

CZERNY-GEORGES.

George Petrowich, better known by the name of Czerny-Georges, that is to say Black George, was born of a noble Servian family, in the neighbourhood of Belgrade. Before he had attained the age of manhood, he was one day met by a Turk, who, with an imperious air, ordered him to stand out of his way, at the same time declaring that he would blow out his brains. Czerny-Georges, however, prevented him from putting his threat into execution, and by the discharge of a pistol immediately laid him dead on the ground. To avoid the

the dangerous consequences of this affair, he took refuge in Transylvania, and entered the military service of Austria, in which he quickly obtained the rank of non-commissioned officer. His captain having ordered him to be punished, Czerny-Georges challenged and killed him. He then returned to Servia, where, at the age of twenty-five, he became the chief of one of those bands of malecontents which infest every part of the Turkish dominions, who pride themselves upon the title of kleptai, or brigand, and whom the non-Mussulman population consider as their avengers and liberators. Czerny-Georges, encamped in the thick forests, waged war against the Turks with unheard-of cruelty: he spared neither age nor sex, and extended his ravages throughout the whole province of Servia. The Turks having, by way of retaliation, condemned twenty-six of the principal Servians to death, the father of Czerny-Georges, shocked at so many horrors, determined to abandon the banners of his son, whom he had previously joined. The old man even threatened to deliver up the whole troop to the power of the Turks, unless they immediately consented to relinquish the useless contest. Czerny conjured him to alter his resolution; but the old man persisted and set out for Belgrade. His son followed him. Having arrived at the Servian outposts, he threw himself on his knees, and again entreated that his father would not betray his country; but, finding him inflexible, he drew out a pistol, fired it, and thus became the murderer of his parent.

The Servians still continued to augment the band of Czerny-Georges. Emboldened by the numerous advantages he had obtained, this chief at length sallied from his forests, besieged Belgrade, and on the 1st December, 1806, forced that important fortress to surrender. Being proclaimed generalissimo of his nation, he governed it with unlimited power. The principal nobles and ecclesiastics, under the presidency of the archbishop, formed a kind of senate or synod, which assembled at Semendriah, and which claimed the right of exercising the sovereignty. But Czerny-Georges annulled the acts of the assembly, and declared, by a decree, that "during his life no one should rise above him; that he was sufficient in himself, and stood in no need of advisers." In 1807 he ordered one of his brothers to be hanged for some trifling want of respect towards him.

The conquest of Servia was accompanied by the massacre of the Turks; no mercy was shown even to those who voluntarily surrendered themselves. Czerny-Georges being attacked by an army of 50,000 Mussulmans, valiantly defended the banks of the Morave; and, had he possessed the means of obtaining foreign officers to discipline the intrepid Servians, he might perhaps have re-established the kingdom of Servia, which, under Stephen III. resisted the Monguls, and under Stephen Duschan included Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Bosnia. In 1387, Servia, though tributary to the Turks, still retained its national princes, who assumed the title of despots; in 1463 they were succeeded by a Turkish Pasha. Their house became extinct in 1560.

Czerny-Georges was tall and well made; but his appearance was altogether savage and displeasing, owing to the disproportionate length of his countenance, his small and sunken eyes, bald forehead, and his singular method of wearing his hair gathered together in one enormous tress, which hung down upon his shoulders. His violent spirit was marked by an exterior of coldness and apathy: he sometimes passed whole hours without uttering a single syllable, and he neither knew how to read or write. He never resorted to the diversion of hunting above once during the year. He was then accompanied by from 3 to 400 Pandours, who assisted him in waging a deadly war against the wolves, foxes, deer, and wild goats which inhabit the forests of fertile but uncultivated Servia. The entire produce of his hunting was publicly sold for his own profit. He also sought to augment his patrimony by confiscations.

At the treaty of peace in 1812, Russia provided for the interests of Servia. That province was acknowledged to be a vassal, and tributary to the porte. Czerny-Georges retired to Russia, and lived at Kissonoff in Bessarabia.

His return to Servia in disguise, his discovery and execution, have recently been stated.

ROBERT BEATSON, LL.D.

This gentleman lately died at Edinburgh. He was born in 1742, at Dysart, in the county of Fife, and bred to the military profession. In 1756 he obtained an ensigncy, and the following year accompanied the expedition to the coast of France. He afterwards served as a lieutenant at the attack of Martinique and Guadaloupe; and, about 1766, retired on half pay. At the commencement of the American war he endeavoured to obtain employment,—but without success; and, since that time, chiefly devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was latterly barrack-master at Aberdeen. His publications are—"A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland;" "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to 1804;" "A View of the Memorable Action of July 27, 1778;" "An Essay on the Comparative Advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills;" "A Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from 1708 to 1807." Dr. Beatson also contributed several papers to the "Communications of the Board of Agriculture."

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE tenants of the late Duke of Northumberland have erected a monument to the memory of that illustrious nobleman, which has just been finished, and is called the *Percy column*. It stands on a beautiful knoll, adjoining the road on the south entrance into Alnwick; it rises without the incumbrance of a pedestal, and is seen in every direction elevating itself to the height of eighty-three feet distinct from all its adjuncts, and may be ascended to its whole height by an easy circular stair.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Fife, to Miss Bainbridge.—E. P. Ellison, esq. to Miss Horn.—At Tynemouth-church, Mr. Mar, to Miss Dunn.—At Jarrow, John Henderson, esq. of London, to Miss Roxby.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. C. J. Smith, to Miss Richardson.—At Darlington, Mr. J. Towess, to Miss Twiddell.—Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Highington.—At Horton, Mr. Gray, to Miss Bryham.—At Bedale, Mr. W. Gill, to Miss Fothergill.—At Durham, Mr. C. Ilderton, to Miss Harbert.—Mr. Gibbon, to Miss Lambton.—At Gorforth, Mr. Cowper, to Miss Rutherford, of Kenton.—At Barnard-castle, Mr. W. Heslop, to Miss Trotter.—Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Leith, to Miss Fawcett, of Scalesbey-castle.—John Martindale, jun. esq. of the Flatts, near Chester-le-street, to Miss Cook, of Middleton-hall.—At Stockton, Mr. Parker, to Miss Gilbert.—At North Shields, Mr. W. Colpitts, to Mrs. Moody.—At Gateshead, Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Sowith.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Bolton.—58, Mrs. Todd.—Mrs. Brown.—John Atkinson, esq.—92, Mrs. Ann Orrick.—100, *Ann Hamilton*.—Miss Scurfield.—Mr. Fenwick.—Miss Ingram, of Staindrop.—Mr. J. Reed.—Mr. R. Clark.—80, Mr. A. Spalding.—72, Mr. A. Taylor.

At Mitford, 74, Mr. T. Price.—At Sunderland, Mr. Brabant.—71, Mrs. Marshall.—53, Mr. Thomas.

At South Shields, 57, Mrs. Hunter.—Mr. Shotton.—Drowned off Calais, Mr. John Fothergill, of this town.—65, Mr. D. Lee.—51, Mr. R. Pearson.

At Bent house, Mrs. Clint.

At North Shields, 65, Mr. George Bell.—Mr. Coulter.—54, Mrs. Waugh.—77, Mrs. Benwick.—78, Mr. J. Scorer.—65, Mrs. Harle.—76, Mrs. Urwin.—79, Mrs. M'Kellop.—26, Mrs. Jacobson.

At Morpeth, 74, Mrs. Heron.—62, Mrs. Brewis.

At School Aycliffe, 46, Mr. R. Page.

At Chirton, 66, Mrs. Arkley.

At Alwinton, 83, Mr. R. Turnbull.—At Stanhope, 85, G. Brown.

At Waterloo, near Blyth, 16, Miss Morrison.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. E. Ayxe.—48, Mr. P. Taylor.—36, Mr. Joseph Morton.—29, Mr. J. Gibson.—49, Mr. Ankle.—81, Mrs. Reveley.

At Blyth, 73, Mr. W. Brocket.

At Hoberlan, 38, Mr. James Scott, much respected.

At Darlington, 23, Mary Brown.—57, Mr. C. Wardell.—96, Mr. R. Kay.—Mr. John Dobson.

At Sadberge, 59, Mr. Richmond.

At Morton, 30, Mr. W. Moor.

At Chester-le-street, 37, Mr. John Gallon.—75, Mrs. Oswald.—Mr. W. Brown.—90, Mr. Gibson.

At Durham, 62, Mrs. Marsh.—Mr. Dixon.—46, Mrs. Dodds.—20, Mr. Joseph Miller.—67, Mr. T. Mollett, of Bambrocastle.—80, Mrs. Maddison.—57, Mr. W. Marshall.

At Hexham, Mrs. Dixon.—91, Mrs. Hannah Hall.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. G. Gofton.

At Berwick, 17, Mr. John Winlaw.—76, Mr. A. Waite.—39, Mr. John Blakie.—71, Mr. E. Dawson.—44, Miss Lindsay.—87, Mr. T. Forsythe.—13, Mrs. Marshall.

At Spittal, 78, Mrs. Smart.

At Wooler, 61, Mr. Mark Selby: his death was caused by excessive drinking.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

By Mr. Chapman's report of the proposed canal between Carlisle and the Solway Frith, it is to commence from the west side of Carlisle and to terminate at Fisher's Cross, the distance is eleven miles—to admit of vessels from seventy to 100 tons—vessels to be sixteen feet by sixty-six - seven feet draught—canal fifty feet wide, eight feet deep, the locks seventy-four feet long and seventeen feet wide.—The summary of the whole estimate of this extensively useful and large scale of navigation is, with the addition of 15l. per cent. for incidents, superintendance, &c. 71,365l.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Hewitt, to Miss Hunter.—Mr. James Ratcliff, to Miss Little.—Mr. W. Scaife, to Miss Allen.—At Penrith, Mr. G. Little, to Miss Winskel.—Mr. Bond, of America, to Miss M. Russel, of Penrith.—At Kendal, Mr. Armistead, of Leeds, to Miss Wilson.—At Westward, Mr. T. Huntingdon, to Miss Wilson.—At Longwathby, Mr. H. Dalston, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. Liddel, to Miss Lambe.—Mr. John Tunstall, of Mallerstrong, to Miss Robinson, of Ravenstonedale.

Died.]

Died.] At Carlisle, 91, Mrs. Clarke.—23, Mr. R. Barnes.—61, Mrs. Stubbs.—55, Mr. H. Righter —43, Mrs. Matthews.—79, Mr. R. Sewell.—80, Mr. R. Irving.—97, Susan Skelton.—27, Mrs. Hardy.—52, John Watson.

At Damside, 21, Miss Curtis.—52, Mrs. Lynn.—At English Damside, 64, Mrs. A. Hacker.—At Biglands, 67, Mr. John Cowen.—At Penrith, 75, Mrs. Pearson.—At Braithwaite, 79, Mr. R. Tyson.—At Keswick, 71, Mr. Joseph Grisdale.—At Hawick, 77, W. Pusdon.—Mr. T. Little.—At Maryport, Mr. Isaac Thompson.—At Egremont, 55, Mrs. Jackson.—At Wigton, Mrs. Bell.

YORKSHIRE.

The amount of narrow cloths milled in this county in 1817 is 132,607 pieces, in 1816, 120,901 — increase 11,706. Of broad cloths milled for 1817 is 351,122, in 1816, 325,449—increase 25,673. Total increase in yards this year 2,422,135.

The sum of 40,000l. the proposed capital of the Sheffield gas-light company, has been subscribed by the inhabitants of that place: towards the close of the subscription, there was, it appears, quite a competition for shares.

At the Yorkshire assizes, twenty-five prisoners received sentence of death, one of whom only has been since executed; two to be transported for fourteen years; three for seven years; five to be imprisoned two years; two for one year; and three six months. John Squires, late manager of the workhouse at Leeds, for embezzling 1800l. parish money, was sentenced to be imprisoned two years.

Married.] At York, Mr. J. Vickerman, to Miss Fisher.—Mr. W. Oxley, to Mrs. Wright.—At Wakefield, Mr. Bulmer, to Miss Stone.—Mr. Worswick, to Miss Powell.—At Pocklington, Mr. Gardam, to Miss Hughes.—At Bradford, Mr. Parkinson, to Miss Tetley.—At Beverley, Joseph Robinson, esq. to Miss Walker.—At Wakefield, Mr. Hirst, to Miss Shuttleworth.—At Sulcoates, Mr. Appleton, to Miss Stanton.—Mr. Velvin, to Miss Kirkus.—At Thorn, Mr. S. Bellis, to Miss Ward.—At Bridlington, Mr. Pattison, to Miss West.—At Bruges, the Baron de Keverberg, to Miss Lodge.—At Sigglesthorne, G. Strickland, esq. to Miss Constable, of Wassand.—At New Malton, Mr. T. Surr, to Miss Willoughby.—At Hull, Mr. C. L. Ringrose, to Miss Boyes.—Mr. Lowthorpe, to Miss Riddell.—Mr. Howard, to Mrs. Green.

Died.] At York, 65, Mrs. Flintoff.—28, Miss Backhouse.—54, Mr. W. Hornby.—Mrs. Baker.—Mr. Moyses.—79, Mrs. Smith.

At Whitby, 58, Mr. R. Tolson.—At Oldham, Mrs. Ballott.—At Fitling, 40, Mr. W. Canham.—At Grimsby, Mr. Suddaby.—At Withernwick, 35, Mrs. Simpson.—At Rippon, 82, the Rev. J. Pontflower, vicar of Seasuer.—At Stillingfleet, 80, the Rev. Thomas Eglin, vicar of that place.—At Carlton, 52, John Dodsworth, esq.—At Car Head, 77, W. Wainman, esq. deeply regretted.—At Monkfrystone, 103, *Mr. James Beachill.*—At Helmsley, Mr. Pandwith.—At Scarborough, Mr. Pennythorne.—Mr. Holliday.—Mr. Watkinson.—At Eccles, 69, the Rev. John Clowes, vicar of that place.—At Beverley, 92, Mrs. Andrews.—Mr. John Swann.—At Bradford, 83, Mrs. Hodgson.—At Cononley Hall, 36, Mrs. Jones.—At Knaresborough, Mr. W. Jennings.—At Sheriff-hutton, Mrs. Tate.—At Driffield, Mrs. Cass.

At Hull, 63, Mrs. Johnson.—T. Brown, esq.—83, Mrs. Cliff.—63, Mrs. Scaling.—84, Mrs. Kirkus.—Mr. John Lightly.—71, Mrs. Hutchinson.—86, Mrs. Hare.

At Leeds, 74, Mrs. C. Hutton.—32, Mr. J. Sutcliffe.—Mr. James Petterson, sen.—Mr. Ratcliffe.

LANCASHIRE.

Bolton is about to be lighted with gas. A subscription, in shares of 10l. each, amounting to 7,300l. was filled up in the course of a few hours, so anxious were the inhabitants to give encouragement to this economical and elegant mode of lighting.

At these assizes, not less than forty-nine prisoners received SENTENCE OF DEATH! thirty-six were ordered to be transported for various periods, and fourteen to other punishments.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. W. H. Crookenden, to Miss Harrison.—W. Roberts, esq. to Miss Hill.—Mr. Holmes, to Miss Hechle.—Mr. John Thomas, to Miss Bangor.—Mr. Howson, to Miss Dorlin.—W. Peel, esq. to Miss Steers.—Mr. G. Tyrex, to Miss Thomas.—Mr. Roose, to Miss Hastie.—Mr. Coyes, to Miss Moss.—Mr. Burton, to Mrs. Beswick.—Mr. Corrie, to Miss Parker.—Mr. W. Corrie, to Miss Collings.—Mr. Rollings, to Miss Yates.—Mr. Butler, to Miss Pycroft.—Mr. Bailey, to Mrs. Pettet.—Mr. Evans, to Miss Rushton.—At Farnworth, Mr. T. Redish, to Miss Atherton.—At Prescot, Mr. T. B. Heyward, to Miss Hardwick.—R. Atkinson, esq. of Castle-park, to Miss Grimshaw.—At Manchester, Mr. Leake, to Miss Wilton.—J. Bourdon, esq. to Mrs. Wallace.—At Wigan, R. Turner, esq. to Miss Disley.—At Whitborn, Alex. Hannay, M.D. to Miss Milroy.—At Toxteth-park, N. Beaman, esq. to Mrs. O'Brien.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Handford.—71, Mrs. Sherlock.—Mr. A. Holt.—84, Mr. S. Boardman.—Mrs. Worthington.—Mr. R. Rosson.—66, Mrs. Harper.—84, Mrs. Forrest.—43, Mrs. Agett.—48, Mr. John Taylor.—33, John Moore, esq.—The Rev.

Rev. Johnson Tatlock.—48, Mrs. Balmforth.—52, Capt. Lynass.—Capt. Grayson.

At Gauthorpe-hall, 31, Robert Shuttleworth, esq.—At Everton, 64, George Goring, esq.—At Eccles, 68, the Rev. J. Clowes.—At Prescott, 36, Mr. T. Swelly.—At Bury, 66, the Rev. Sir W. Clarke, bart.—At Neston, Mrs. Abnett.—At Lancaster, W. Fisher, esq.—48, Mr. T. Addison.—At Wigan, Mr. R. Grayson.—28, Mr. Ambrose Park.—At Whitchurch, 40, Mr. W. Jones, surgeon.—At Chorley, 29, Mrs. Livesley.—At Manchester, Mr. John Bowman.—56, Mr. J. Richards.—Mr. E. Dewsbury.—47, W. Boyd, esq.

At Salford, John Dawson, esq.—At Ormskirk, 56, John Sumner, esq.—At Kirkdale, Lieut. Elkington, R.N.

CHESHIRE.

Orders were issued at the late Chester assizes, which will tend to render the trials under the Chief Justice Mr. Serjeant Best, more prompt and expeditious.

A meeting was lately held at Chester for the purpose of forming an adult school society, which was well attended, and promises to be successful in its beneficent objects.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. John Hammond, to Miss Lowe.—Sir Jeremiah Dickson, to Miss Brooke, of Merehall.—Mr. T. Moyle, to Miss Griffiths.—At Gresford, John Burton, esq. to Miss Kirk.—At Banbury, Mr. Walton, to Miss Woodward.—At Waverham, Mr. Joseph Reddish, jun. to Miss Marrow.—At Middlewich, Mr. John Platt, to Miss Tralfa.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Pritchard.—63, Mr. Cross.—Mrs. Currie.—Mr. W. Orme.

At West Kirby, 75, Mrs. Danlby.—At Frodsham, the Rev. C. Sawkins, prebendary of Chester.—Mr. Higson.—At Parkgate, Miss M. Aldersey.—At Dodleton, 68, Mr. Dickson.—At Neston, 43, Mr. C. Ryland.—At Manor-house, Mrs. Court.—At Cholmondeley, J. Stephen, esq. clerk of the peace for this county.—At Whitchurch, 40, Mr. W. Jones, universally lamented.—J. Nickson, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Eighteen persons received sentence of death at the last assizes for this county, but they were all afterwards reprieved.

Married.] At Norbury, Mr. Sampson, to Miss Weston.—At Chesterfield, Mr. Handerson, to Miss Smedley.—At Ashover, Mr. Wildgoose, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Smedley, to Miss Ludlam.—At Marston-upon-Dove, Mr. Brown, to Miss Harrison.—At Ashborne, D. Smith, jun. esq. to Miss Rawson.—At Ashton-upon-Trent, Mr. W. Chamberlain, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Hudson.—Mrs. Young.—48, Mr. Marriott.—At Hollington, Mr. Grattidge.—At Radborne, 69, Mr. W. Pedley.—At Etwall, Mrs. Burslem.—At Kilborne, Mrs. Hunter.—At Barton-park, Miss Bradshaw.—At Brailsford, 57, Mr. W. Smith.—At Southwingfield-park, 53, Mrs. Bestwick.—At Langley, 83, Sampson Copestake, esq. highly esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

William Mandeville and George Needham, for burglary, were lately executed at Nottingham. The remainder, eleven in number, upon whom sentence of death was passed, have been reprieved.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Hickson, to Mrs. Westbury.—Mr. Deplidge, to Miss Humfield.—At Newark, Mr. C. Sheppard, to Miss Stevenson.—At Sheepshead, Mr. John Dawson, to Miss Pratt.—At Silkston, Mr. Hall, to Miss Rather.—At Marsfield, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Bingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, 60, Mr. William Fox.—26, Mrs. Topley.—Mr. R. Daft.—Mrs. Mann.

At New Snenton, 26, Mr. G. Goodall.—At Scarrington, 72, Mr. James Watson.—At Newark, 90, Mrs. White.—83, Mrs. Stafford.—Mrs. Girton.—At Retford, Miss Wheate.—Mrs. Parker.—At Tuxford, Mr. Westlaby.—At Arnold, 74, Mr. H. Sulley.—54, Mr. W. Garratt.—At Newark, 25, Mrs. Trukit.—Mr. R. Roberts.—53, Mr. George Leason.—Mr. Robert, Hind.—22, Mrs. Moss.—At Rollestone, Mrs. Fryers.—At Thoroton, 62, Mr. Darbyshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. C. Blancome, to Miss Bell.—The Rev. C. Cookson, of Stamford, to Miss Foster, of Tinwell.—At Stamfield, Mr. Duckering, to Miss Semper.—At Ingham, Mr. Pass, to Miss Worrall.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 77, Mr. B. Margrave.—At Moulton Seas End, 41, Mr. G. Spreckley.—Mr. G. Nixon.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

Five prisoners were left for execution at the late Leicester assizes; four of whom were for forgery.

In a trial at these assizes, an attempt was made to invalidate the testimony of a respectable witness, by some impertinent and insulting questions put to him by one of the counsel relative to his religious faith,—which Mr. Baron Garrow said he was not obliged to answer; and he added, "I should not, however, have prevented him from giving an answer if he had chosen, because the answer might have vindicated him from the imputation which the question conveyed. But, whatever might have been his answer, whether he declared himself to be a believer in every part of the Holy Scriptures or not, I should, in my address to the jury, have said, that his belief or disbelief in these matters should not impeach his testimony. He might be equally disposed to tell the truth whatever were his

religious opinions." Such language is calculated to increase the number of true Christians.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Thomas, to Mrs. Daniels.—At Loughborough, Mr. Gamble, to Miss Bray.—Mr. Wallis, to Miss Gascoyn.—At Quorndon, Mr. D. Fowkes, to Miss Bostock.—Mr. Kirby, to Miss Hind.—At Glenn Magna, Mr. Hodgkin, gent. to Miss Clements.—At Pulton in Ashfield, T. Warner, esq. to Miss Downing.—At Hinckley, Mr. Jebbit, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Summers, to Miss Randall.—At Rutland, Mr. Dickens, jun. to Miss Cliff.

Died.] At Leicester, 67, Mr. John Sheldon.—Mr. Henry Cockayne Edwards.—Mrs. Wilford.—Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Simons.—Mr. O. Hodgkin.

At Loughborough, 78, Mr. John Blackburn.—Miss Bennett.—65, Mr. John Toone.—67, Mrs. Blackburn.—26, Lieut. John Toone, R.N.—At Castle Donington, 63, Mr. T. Illesley.—At Quorndon, 65, the Rev. B. Pollard.—At Garenton park, 26, the Rev. W. Phillips.—At Narborough, 21, Miss Butt.—At Westcotes, near Leicester, 74, Walter Ruding, esq. a man of sterling worth and exemplary independence of character. About twenty years since he stood forward with Mr. Greathead, as candidate to represent the borough of Leicester in parliament; but his determination not to buy the suffrages of the electors rendered the attempt abortive. It is truly said of him, that he was almost the only gentleman in the county who maintained his political consistency during the last five and twenty years. His papers signed "Cato," "Anglo-Saxon," "Millions," &c. which appeared in the Leicester Chronicle, manifested a praise-worthy regard for the constitutional rights of Englishmen. In private life, Mr. Ruding was surpassed by none. He was punctual in his engagements—affable in his demeanour—liberal to those who differed with him in opinion; and had his hand open to the wants of the necessitous. In short, his neighbours may justly exclaim, that they will seldom see his like again.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Eighteen prisoners received sentence of death at the late assizes for this county, two of whom, for burglary, have since been executed.

Married.] At Lichfield, Mr. Turner, to Miss Overton.—Mr. G. Cartmail, to Mrs. Wilday.—At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Williams, to Miss Sparkes.—Mr. Bray, to Miss M. Sparkes.—At Burslem, Mr. Preston, attorney, to Miss Massey.—At Tutbury, J. Hunt, esq. to Miss Allen.

Died.] At Stafford, 83, Mr. Turlock.—At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Allen, sincerely lamented.—At Walsall, 84, Mr. R. Green.—At Lane-end, Mr. Poulson.—At Armitage, 78, Thomas Webb, esq.—At Hanley, Mr. Jones.—Mr. R. Henshaw.—At Stone, 73, Mr. John Tharme.—At Newcastle, 49, Mr. G. Mayer.—74, Mr. Williams.—47, Mr. Jackson.—At Burton-upon-Trent, W. Smith, esq.—At Edgbaston, 52, Mr. Camptin.—At Daw End, Mrs. Strongitharm.

At Cheadle, Mr. T. Pritchard.—At Burslem, 38, Mrs. Paget.—Mrs. Clay.—54, Mr. John Freeth.

WARWICKSHIRE.

We record, with the deepest concern, that the Law of Appeal has not been deemed by the judges to be sufficient to reach the circumstances of the case of Abraham Thornton, of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham; and this man has again been allowed to go at large. It appears, however, that the Attorney General proposes, very properly, to bring in a bill to remove the defects of this process. Lord Ellenborough regretted that they could not decide according to their wishes, but according to the law as it actually stands. Mr. Bedford, the solicitor of Birmingham, is entitled to the gratitude of the country for his unwearied, distinguished, and humane exertions in this afflicting business.

At the late assizes for this county, sixty-two persons were sentenced to death, five of whom were afterwards ordered for execution. Fifty-two were sentenced to various terms of transportation, and fifty-six to other punishments. Of 229 prisoners, of which the calendar consisted, nearly one half had not attained the age of twenty years.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. Bennett, to Miss Gardner.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. P. Salt, to Miss Riley.—Mr. Rusby, to Miss Kempson.—Mr. Gibson, to Miss Walcot.—Mr. R. Bradly, to Miss Barrows.—Mr. W. Tombs, to Miss Priestland.—At Woolston, Mr. Winterton, to Miss Winterton.

Died.] At Birmingham, 34, Mr. J. O. Smith.—32, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Ford.—81, Mrs. Ketland.—38, Mr. James Noble.—Mrs. Adcock.—28, Mr. Breedon.—27, Mr. S. Moore.—20, Miss Bolt.

At Warwick, Mr. Evans.—86, Mr. A. Marcott.

At Hall End, Mrs. Tarlton.—At Berkeswell Hall, Mrs. Wilmot.—At Brewood, 70, Mrs. Bromley.—At High Hall-hill, 20, Miss Woodward.—At Hardworth, Mr. W. Tyson.—At Kingsheath, 44, Mr. J. Tailor.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, Mr. Justice Park congratulated the grand-jury on the diminished number of crimes which the calendar presented, when compared with a former one. The only county in England, of which, we believe, the same remark can be made.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Bickerton,

erton, to Miss Oare.—Mr. Roberts, to Mrs. Callis.—Mr. Harding, to Mrs. Kitching.—Mr. Brazenor, to Miss Wilding.—Mr. O. D. Owen, to Miss Ross.—At Wellington, the Rev. A. Verels, to Miss Charlton.—Mr. Hampton, to Miss Roden.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Leighton.—At Hales Owen, 74, Mrs. Bradley, an eminently good woman.—At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Jones, surgeon.—J. Nickson, esq.—At Ludlow, Miss Emma Wellings.—At Hadley, 88, Mr. Whittingham.—At Burwarton, Mrs. Smith.—At Wem, 77, Mr. Bean.—At Mortimer Cleobury, Mr. Seager, one of the coroners of the county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Crane, to Miss Perry.—Mr. John Clarke, to Miss Hatton, of Eldersfield.—Mr. John Mann, to Miss Check, of Evesham.

Died.] At Worcester, 34, Mrs. Wakeman.—At Boulogne, in France, the Rev. K. Freeman, of Pedmore-hall.—At Upper House, 81, W. Allies, esq.—At Droitwich, 88, Mrs. Priddey.—At Hanbury-hall, 63, Mrs. Phillips.—At Stourbridge, Miss Bache.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

J. Barlow, a lad sixteen years of age, has been executed at Hereford, for setting fire to a hay-stack.

Married.] At Hereford, Henry Unett, esq. to Miss Lechmere.—David Lamb, esq. to Miss Hereford.—Mr. New, to Miss Brewer, of Much Cowarn.—At Ross, Capt. G. Adams, to Miss Lloyd, of Mount Craig.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bird.—At Whitchurch, 63, Mr. John Brown, deservedly lamented.—At Bromyard, 103, *Elizabeth Johnson.*

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The completion of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal will now be speedily accomplished.

At Gloucester assizes, forty-three prisoners received sentence of death; six of whom were left for execution.

It gives us pleasure to observe, that the botanical lectures and excursions of Mr. Rootsey, at Bristol, seem to awaken that ancient city from its scientific stagnation.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Bennett, to Miss Barrett.—At Cirencester, W. Gillman, esq. to Miss Master.—At Setbury, Mr. Walker, to Miss Brown.—At Pontypool, Mr. Sloper, to Miss Probyn.—At Bristol, Samuel Lunell, esq. to Miss Visger.—Mr. F. M. Holder, to Miss Bacon.—Mr. Beeston, to Miss Garratt.—F. Jove, esq. to Miss Hewetson.—Mr. W. Coomb, to Mrs. Hunt.—At Henbury, Mr. Bryant, to Mr. J. Bwye.—At Monmouth, J. B. King, esq. to Miss Pearce.

Died.] At Gloucester, 75, Mrs. Hicks.—At Bristol, 76, W. Baylis, esq.—Mrs. Skinner.—Lieut.-Colonel Balfour.—Miss Elwyn.—79, Henry Bengough, esq. alderman of that city.—Miss Morgan.—Mr. W. Merrick.—84, Mr. P. Edwards.—Mr. James Bundy, whose name in the cells of many prisons in the kingdom, will be had in honorable remembrance.

At Presbury, 36, Mr. Fryer.—At Monmouth, the Rev. T. Hughes.—Mr. T. Morgan.—Miss Wood.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. James Wills, D D. of Cowley-place, Devon.—84. Alex. Jaffray, esq.—At Rapsgate, 21, Mr. Henry Pitt.—At Bodington, 51, John Askell, esq. who left a disconsolate widow and thirteen children to deplore his loss.—At Sunbury, Mrs. Dowdeswell, relict of the Right Hon. Thomas Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer during the Rockingham administration.—At Colesborne, the Rev. Manly Holmes.—At Wotton-under-edge, 73, Mr. T. Shepherd.—At Clifton, Thos. Cross, esq.—At Newland, Mr. Cook.—At Badminton Cherry-Orchard, 103, *Ann Davis.*

OXFORDSHIRE.

A bank for savings has been established at Banbury.

The remains of a Roman villa, in extent three acres, with the divisions of forty-seven rooms, and the pavements tessellated, and in good condition, were discovered lately on the Duke of Marlborough's estate at Stonesfield.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Hart, to Miss Rusher.—Mr. T. Hawkins, to Miss Penson.—Mr. Emmanuel, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Langman, to Miss Giles.—The Rev. R. Clarkson, to Miss Furnell, of Rotherfield-Peppard.—At Thame, Mr. W. Jaques, to Miss Areson.—At Wardington, the Rev. J. Lowndes, to Miss Bartholomew.—At Banbury, Mr. Eldridge, to Miss Sabin.

Died.] At Oxford, 66, Mrs. Dodd.—76, Mr. Brookes.—Mr. J. Hughes.—75, Mr. Rd. Rouse.—84, Mr. Richard Rawlins.—44, Mr. G. Quarterman.—36, Miss Margetts.—36, Mrs. Spendlove.—At Banbury, John Heydon, esq.—Mrs. Spunett.—At Woodstock, 24, Mrs. Cross.—At Bloxham, Mrs. Shorter.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Champion, to Miss Wayland.—Geo. Barker, esq. to Miss Drewett, of Winterborne.—At West Hendred, Mr. Belcher, to Miss Saunders.—At Abingdon, Mr. Lewington, to Miss Keates.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Lloyd.—At Aston, 62, the Rev. J. Griffiths.—At Idstone, Lieut.-gen. Tarrant.—At Abingdon, 42, Mr. J. Latham.—At Ilsley, 60, Mrs. Blay.—At Great Missendon, T. Church, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A commotion has taken place at the East India College at Hertford; in consequence of which, forty, out of sixty, students have been sent away.

Married.]

Married.] At Harpenden, the Rev. J. Donton, to Miss Wade.—N. Kirkpatrick, esq. to Miss H. Long, of Kempton-house.—At Wadbarns, Mr. Enever, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. J. Winepress.

At Ickwell, 78, E. F. Palmer, esq.—At Stephenleigh, J. P. Titcomb, esq.—At Wootton, Mrs. Dimmock.—At Broadwater, Capt. W. Ince.—At Bletsoe, the Rev. W. Fancourt.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Dodson, to Mrs. Horsepool.—At Northampton, Mr. Wood, to Mrs. Briggs.—Mr. Bliss, to Miss Balaam.—At Barby, Mr. Arnsby, to Miss Lord.

Died.] At Northampton, 53, Mrs. Caresby.

At Floore, Mrs. Gammage.—At Lamport, 78, Sir Justinian Isham, bart.—At Brixworth, 74, the Rev. C. Marshall.—At Peterborough, 18, Miss Mattley.—At Twywell, Miss Atlington.—At Market Deeping, 50, Mr. Blunt.—At Fletton, 78, Robert Wright, esq.—At Old Stratford Wharf, 46, Mr. Owen Griffiths.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The university of Cambridge has subscribed 1000l. towards the building of new churches.—The number of the members of this university is now 3444: in 1748 it was only 1500.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Taylor, to Miss Clay.—Mr. C. Poole, to Miss Press.—Mr. Rose, to Mrs. Day.—Mr. Armitage, to Miss Hills.—Mr. Freeman, to Miss Jackson.—Mr. Peters, to Mrs. Rowton.—At Godmanchester, Mr. Negus, to Miss Clifton.—At Chesterton, Mr. Toffnell, to Miss Fensham.—At Ely, T. Hatterley, esq. to Miss Woollard.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Chapman.

At St. Ives, the Rev. F. G. Panting.

At Covington, J. Head, esq.—At Farcett, 66, Mr. T. Bird.—At Eason Lodge, Yaxley, 104, *Mrs. Ann Eason.*—At Huntingdon, 74, Mrs. Furbor.—70, Mrs. Statward.—At Offard-Darcy, 79, W. Parker, esq.—At Staunground, 48, Mr. Hemment.—At Arrington, 54, Mr. J. Wragg.—At Wisbech, Mrs. Hides.—76, Miss Marshall.—At the Holmes in Soham, 66, John Pechy, esq.

NORFOLK.

On Monday, the 23d ult. about eight o'clock, a beautiful meteor was observed at Yarmouth, descending from the zenith towards the horizon, in the eastern part of the hemisphere.

It is stated that the trade at Norwich is become so brisk, that the poor-rates are now reduced two shillings in the pound; and that bombazine, in particular, is in such request, that the article is purchased off the looms even of journeymen, whose capital is supplied by the sale of their goods piece by piece.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Whisler.—Mr. T. Neal, to Miss Eglintown.—Mr. W. Leeds, to Miss Parsons.—Mr. J. Perown, to Miss Miller.—At Thetford, Mr. Downing, to Mrs. Mackenzie.—At St. Julian's, Mr. P. Wickham, to Miss Parnell.—The Rev. W. H. Holworthy, to Miss Dixie, of Blickling.—At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Breeze, to Miss Biller.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Harvey.—56, Mr. J. Willis.—75, Mrs. Pooley.—74, Mr. Dady.—Mr. Parker.—72, J. Dashwood, esq.—60, Lieut. W. Abbot.

At Thraston, 107, *Eliz. Knights.*—At Aylsham, 95, Mr. W. Gill.—At Lynn, 24, Mr. T. Downing.—76, Mr. Trundle.—At Mourningthorpe, 48, Mr. W. Edwards.—At St. Martin's-at-Palace, 82, Mrs. Dack.—At Kerdistan, 55, Mr. W. Gray.—At Beeston, 27, Mr. J. Davey.—At Yarmouth, 100, *Mrs. Milligan.*

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. T. Goodrich, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. Dingle, to Miss Midson.—At Stowmarket, Mr. Hobart, to Miss Elmer.—At Hawstead, Mr. Ransom, to Miss Jarrod.—At Cransford, Mr. Wade, to Miss Bird.—At Bungay, Mr. Feist, to Miss Berry.—At Ipswich, Mr. Chemery, to Miss Plume.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Turner.—Mr. Clarke.

At Great Thurlow, 66, the Rev. T. Crick, vicar of that place.—At Ixworth, 85, Mr. J. Robinson.—At Great Whelnetham, 71, Mrs. Reeve.—At Long Melford, 70, Mr. J. Green.—At Iken-hall, 21, Miss French.—At Milden-hall, Mrs. Slack.—At Old Newton, Mrs. Turner.—At Lowestoft, 79, Mr. S. Rouse.—At Gedgrave, Mrs. Wade.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Flack.—The Rev. Mr. Butler.—54, Mr. J. Finch.—71, Mr. Chesterton.—59, Mr. J. Turner.—64, Mrs. Whincop.—Mrs. Brighton.

At Beccles, 72, Mr. Chenery.—Mr. Fiske.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Leonard, to Miss Davis, of Radwinter-hall.—Mr. Jos. Allen, to Miss King, of Radwinter.—At Walthamstow, J. H. Harris, esq. to Miss Walton.—At Springfield, Mr. R. Crabb, to Miss Seabrook.—At Wicks, Mr. J. Constable, jun. to Miss Fisher.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Robinson.

At Wanstead, Robert Wilks, esq.

At Barking, the Rev. J. K. Parker.

At Chelmsford, 23, Mr. Jos. Dorman.

At West Ham, Mrs. Gore, of Cheapside.—At Harwich, 75, Mr. T. Phillips.—At Feering, Mr. H. Milbank.—At Epping, 80, Mr. W. Hart.

KENT.

At the assizes for this county, lately concluded, there were 180 prisoners on the calendar: thirty-eight of whom received

ceived sentence of death; but one only was left for execution.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. de Lupert, to Miss Inment.—At Dover, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Smithett.—At Tenterden, Mr. Battom, to Miss Gilbert.—Mr. Neeve, to Miss Sykes.—At Chatham, Mr. R. Martin, to Miss Triesdell.—At Folkestone, Mr. Andrews, to Miss Welch.—At Rainham, Mr. Johns, to Miss Kentish.—At Margate, Mr. Gaskell, to Miss Bone.—At Woolwich, Mr. Tuffil, to Miss Fensham.—At Queenborough, the Rev. G. W. Hasker, to Miss Chalk.

Died.] At Canterbury, 40, Mrs. Sharp.—24, Miss Vife.

At Tenterden, 18, Miss Merralls.—55, Mrs. Wightwick.—At Sandwich, 55, Mrs. Forrest.—At Rochester, Mr. E. Kingsnorth.—At Sandgate, 48, Mr. G. Lemon.—At Tunbridge Wells, 73, Lady Dering.—At Chatham, Mr. Cunningham.—Lieut. D. Calder.—At Faversham, John Smith, esq.—At Ramsgate, 87, Mr. R. Atwood.—At Birchington, 80, Mr. H. Creed.—75, the Rev. R. Fontaine, vicar of Sutton.—At St. Lawrence, Mrs. Maxted.—At Wittersham, 32, Mrs. Levett.—At Broadstairs, 92, Mr. J. Hurst, sen.—At Brabourn, Mrs. Diamond, universally respected.—At Cranbrook, 35, Mr. W. Couchman.—26, Miss Potter.—At Whitstable, 72, Mr. J. Price.—At Margate, 26, Mr. C. Barrett.

SUSSEX.

Arundel Castle will be opened for public view on the first Monday in June, and be shewn on every subsequent Monday till November.

Married.] At Brighton, H. Martin, esq. to Miss Redifer.—At Eastbourne, J. Trotter, esq. to Miss Rankin.—At Streatley, Mr. W. Hicks, to Miss Child.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Martin.—Mr. Triggs.

At Arundel, Mrs. Cranstone.—The Rev. E. Lambert, rector of East Horsley.—At Rottingdean, Mr. Wright.—At Burpham, 30, Mrs. Lucas.—At Eastbourn, Lieut. J. Beckett.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Portsmouth, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a moderate reform in the House of Commons, which was respectably attended; and, amongst other resolutions, was one which asserts, that the representation of the people is extremely defective, particularly in all the boroughs in the kingdom where the close system of election exists; and that the same is hostile to the spirit of the constitution, and a violation of the just rights of the people.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. C. Keat, to Miss Grossmith.—T. Burbey, esq. to Miss Bradley.—At Alverstoke, Lieut. M'Arthur, to Miss M'Arthur.—R. Cattey, esq. to Miss Carter.—At Winchester, Mr. Budd, to Miss Hildar.—Mr. J. Harding, to Miss Silver.—Mr. Potter, to Miss Judd.—J. J. Willes, esq. to Miss Irwin, of Hythe.

Died.] At Southampton, 84, Mrs. Newman.—86, J. Ferguson, esq. Admiral of the White Squadron.—Dr. Bond.

At Portsmouth, 65, Robt. Beezly, esq.—Capt. M'George.

At Fareham, 72, Mrs. D. Pain.—Mrs. Butler.—At Havant, Mrs. Grigg.—85, Mrs. Bullen.—At Titchfield, Mr. James Whetman.—At Winchester, 75, Mrs. Westcome.—Mrs. Talmage.—J. Wade, esq.—Mr. G. Cooke.—At Newport, J. Delgarno, esq. mayor of that town.—At Marwell Hall, W. Long, esq.—At Charlton, Jos. Barlow, esq.—At Hamble, Lieut. H. Harford.—At Christchurch, 69, C. Reeks, esq. alderman of that borough.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At East Knowle, Mr. J. Bracher, to Miss Moore.—At Sedgehill, James Scammel, esq. to Miss Bracher.—W. Backler, esq. of Everley, to Miss Smith.—W. B. Astley, esq. of the same place, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Brine.—At Swindon-house, Mrs. Goddard.—At Marlborough, 70, Mr. H. Wilson.—56, John Hancock, esq.—At Devizes, 82, Stephen Hillman, esq.—At Warminster, 60, Mr. John Morgan.—At Land End-cottage, 19, Mr. E. Lawes.—At Eastcourt, Mrs. Axford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, at Taunton, there were 146 prisoners for trial: and although as in other counties, capital convictions were numerous, one person only, for murder, has been executed.

In an action, at these assizes, a Mr. Thomas obtained 2000l. damages from Dr. Tyser, a physician, for criminal conversation with his wife.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Kiddle, to Miss Gerrish.—Mr. Rumley, to Miss Rawlings.—Mr. Bulwer, to Miss Redford.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Thomas.—Capt. Gerland, to Miss Wood.—Mr. Francis, to Miss Nott.—Lieut.-colonel Newton, to Miss Stephenson.—At Wiveliscombe, the Rev. J. Buck, to Miss Lean.—Mr. Joseph Hurman, of Huntshill, to Miss Palmer.—W. Saunders, esq. of the same place, to Miss Came.

Died.] At Bath, the Rev. J. H. Green, rector of Poole.—Mrs. Jaques.—Mr. H. Pryor.—Mrs. Dooley.—36, Mr. John Binns.—40, B. Wilby, esq.—Mrs. Duslacher.—60, A. Trediunich, esq.—At Milverton, Mr. Sparway, solicitor.—At Babwell, Mrs. Emery.—Mrs. Harrison.—At Philips Norton, 84, Mr. J. Barnett.

—At

—At Brislington, Wm. Overton, esq.—At Comeytrowe-house, 77, Lieut.-general D. Smith.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Capt. R. Tait, to Mrs. Baker.

Died.] At Dorchester, 17, Miss Emma Fisher.—At Dean's-court, 18, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Henham, bart.—At Poole, Mrs. Fawconer.—At Weymouth, the Hon. Harriet Blayney, second daughter of Lord Blayney.—At Lyme, the Rev. J. Wheaton.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county were 124 prisoners for trial: but it gives us great pleasure to observe that, although there were many capital convictions, only one person has been executed.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Bright, to Miss Squance.—Capt. Woolcombe, to Miss Walker.—At Plymouth, Mr. Glanville, to Miss King.—At Lapford, Mr. Challice, to Miss Partridge.—At Oakhampton, Mr. Ponsford, to Miss Bazly.—At Kenn Church, Lieut. Skinney, to Miss Lester.—At Maker, T. Slope, esq. to Miss Rogers.—At Ilsington, J. Shepherd, jun. esq. to Miss Wills.

Died.] At Exeter, 45, the Rev. E. Hare, of Leeds.—S. Churchill, esq.—57, Mrs. Brown, relict of Col. B.

At Eggesford, 77, the Rev. J. Churchill.—At Bishopsteignton, 50, Major J. G. Bradford.—At Eggesford-house, 85, Mr. J. Haywood.—At Exmouth, 22, Mrs. Sweetland.—31, Miss Winton.—65, the Rev. Robert Winton; and by a fall from his horse, a few days afterwards, his son, Lieut. Winton.—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Barbor.—At Stoke, Mr. A. Usborne.—At Sidmouth, 46, J. Clarke, M.D.—At Snellings, A. Hunt, esq.

CORNWALL.

At the late quarter sessions for this county, the overseer of Sheviock was indicted for an assault on Philippa Longman: he not only refused her relief, but set his dog on her, and horsewhipped her, although she was six months gone in pregnancy.

A public library has been instituted at Penzance.

Married.] At Falmouth, W. Carne, esq. to Miss Cotesworth.—At St. Gluvias, Mr. Reed, to Miss Uxen.—At Madron, Mr. John Hambleton, to Miss Marshall.

Died.] At Launceston, Mr. D. Palmer.—At Illogan, Mrs. Knight.—At Bodmin, Mrs. Gilbert.—At Redruth, Mr. S. James.—At Padstow, 72, Mr. H. Mitchell.

WALES.

Married.] At Llys-faen, Carnarvonshire, H. Rosworthy, esq. to Miss Matthews.—At Llwydiarth, Anglesey, W. P. Lloyd, esq. to Miss Lloyd.—At Carnarvon, Capt. Robt. Parry, to Mrs. Evans.—Mr. Swaine, to Mrs. Lewis.—At Brecknock, James Gibbon, esq. to Miss Winter.—At Margam, Mr. Thomas, solicitor, to Miss Thomas.

Died.] At Trewlylan, Montgomeryshire, 72, Mrs. Davies.—At Ystradmeirie, Cardiganshire, 72, the Rev. J. Williams.—At Overton, Flintshire, Mr. J. Hincksman.—At Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. Ralph Downes, rector of Pelton.—At New House, near Cardiff, J. M. West, esq.—At Landaff Cottage, 69, Mrs. Richards.—At Devynnoch, Brecknockshire, Mrs. Powell.—At Glanbrane Park, Mrs. Gwynne.—At Llandaff, 19, James Ranken, esq.—At Haverfordwest, Miss Smith.—At Bangor, 41, Miss Pennant.—At the Rock, Newtown, W. Jones, esq.—At Swansea, Capt. John Timberleak.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Kirlk, 48, Major Grant, late of the ninety-second, or Gordon Highlanders. He was constantly present with, and shared in the great exploits of this corps in Holland, Egypt, and in the Peninsula, &c.

At Jedburgh, 100, *Margaret Neil.*

At Dumfries, 70, W. Babington, D.D.

IRELAND.

Died.] In Dublin, Mr. James, only son of Sir Walter James, and nephew of the Marquis Camden.—Mr. C. Boyde.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Dessau, in his 77th year, Duke Leopold Frederick Francis, after a few days' illness. To him Dessau owes its improvements, its Woerlitz, its Luisium, its fine roads, and beautiful gardens. But his particular attention was directed to the system of education, and schools. He employed Basidow, Campe, and Tillich, to realize his idea of the physical and moral education.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We apprize many enquirers, that Dr. Brewster's Patent for the Kaleidoscope was given in our Magazine for January last, and may be had, as usual, of all the Booksellers.

The Number containing the great American Snake, and the last, containing the particulars of the Steam-Heating Apparatus, are also in course of sale.

THREE SHILLINGS *will be given for clean copies of Numbers* 138 *and* 180 *of this Magazine, at the Publisher's.*

ERRATUM in our last.—At pages 236-7, for Lord Raley, *read* Lord Raby.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 312.] JUNE 1, 1818. [5 of Vol. 45.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading Ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PILGRIMAGE *from* LONDON *to* WOOLSTHORPE.

IT occurred to me, that if the house in which Anaxagoras, the Grecian philosopher, was born, still existed; and if the room in which he studied, the garden in which he walked, and the trees on which he made experiments, still remained as in his time,—few minds would be so dead to curiosity, as not to desire to visit such relics of illustrious genius: yet, said I, our British Newton was such a man as Anaxagoras, and of him such relics are said to exist in my day; why then should I forbear to pay the respect to Newton which would be due to Anaxagoras?

Accordingly I left London for the purpose of paying this homage to philosophy; and I call it a philosophical pilgrimage,—not from any respect which I entertain for the similar journeys of the dupes of priestcraft and superstition, who blaspheme the God of the Universe, by ascribing to him an affection for localities; and who are led to believe that he is, like themselves, a creature of time and space, governed by animal passions like their own: nor was it necessary to go on bare-foot, or subject myself to any personal mortifications, in the vain belief, that happiness, in every kind in which it can be enjoyed without abridging the happiness of others, is unacceptable to the Deity in any correct view of his attributes. I am obliged, however, to acknowledge that I am a devotee,—but I trust my devotions are directed towards rational objects; and I am also an enthusiast,—but my enthusiasm leads to the support of no interested craft; and is, I hope, excited by no feelings alien to the just sympathies of human nature.

Passing from Holloway, along the pleasant agricultural road called the Green-lanes, through the delightful village of Hornsey, by Muswell-hill, Southgate, and Enfield,—each of which abound in objects of interest, and in signs of agricultural and commercial monopolies, in their innumerable villas and parks,—I made my first stop at Cheshunt. While my horse was resting and feeding, I made diligent enquiries in regard to RICHARD CROMWELL, a practical philosopher, who did not suffer his personal ambition to interfere with the supposed welfare of a nation, and retired from the vain splendours of royalty to a moderate house and garden in this village. The premises are still entire; and the family who occupy them politely shewed me through them, and told me several anecdotes of the domestic life of the former illustrious occupant; all which proved that he was a wise and worthy man. The house is a plain brick mansion, and must have been built in the reign of Charles the Second; and the gardens are in the formal style of that period. At the age of nearly ninety, Mr. Cromwell died in peace, and was buried in Cheshunt church, or church-yard; but no record exists of the spot, and the sexton declared his inability to point it out, although he and his father, a former sexton, had often taken much pains to discover it.

From Cheshunt I proceeded, about two miles, to the house of the living representative of the famous line of CROMWELL, who bears the Christian name of the Protector. I was not unknown to him, and he received me with his accustomed urbanity. His person, coun-

countenance, voice, and manner, always remind me of what I have conceived, from books and pictures, of his enterprising ancestor. But he is more happy in possessing those domestic comforts, which cannot be enjoyed on thrones, or in pursuits of ambition.

Mr. Cromwell is the fifth descendant from the Protector, and the last male of that distinguished house. His only daughter is married, and has ten or twelve children,—who, with their father and mother, reside in the nearest premises. In some of the children I was able to discover the strongly-marked lineaments of the family physiognomy. Long may they continue to flourish, and to remind Englishmen of the merited success which once attended the resistance of an insulted people to the arbitrary ministers of a sovereign, who thought too lightly of their rights and liberties. Long, I repeat, may the posterity of Oliver Cromwell live, as a warning to insolent ministers, of the just punishment which that great man and his friends inflicted on a Laud and a Stafford; and as a memento to sovereigns, not to presume too far on the patience and loyalty of their subjects.

Mr. Cromwell did me the honour to shew me a manuscript, of many hundred pages, composed by himself, and intended for publication; the object of which is to invalidate the numberless misstatements that a successful party have promulgated in regard to his ancestor. Nothing could be more easy than to frame, not merely an apology for his character, but also an eulogy on his moderation, when to forbear was hazardous, and when every circumstance concurred to render it expedient for him to clothe himself with the titles, as well as the insignia, of royalty. His cause is, however, in better and more responsible hands; and I hope Mr. Cromwell's justificatory memoirs will not long be withheld from the world.

Every thing about these premises was interesting to a friend of civil liberty. The drawing-room contained fine original portraits of the Protector, Henry Cromwell, Gen. Ireton, Richard Cromwell, Major Cromwell, grandson of the Protector, who served in the British army in the Peninsula, in the reign of Anne; and his son, who was father of the present worthy representative of the family. In his library Mr. C. keeps the wardrobe and relics of the family,—as the hat, the doublet, the gloves, the armour, sword, &c. of the Protector, with many letters, and other original documents, at once curious and affecting. It was interesting to be able to put on the broad-brimmed hat, gloves, and other habiliments of so renowned a man as Oliver Cromwell; and to behold, at the same instant, his counterpart in a living Oliver Cromwell, his immediate descendant.

Mrs. Cromwell is a lady of much horticultural and poetical taste. She conducted me through the meandering walks of her shrubbery, and shewed me some rustic seats, which she has adorned with appropriate verses from our best poets. Her affectionate grand-children playing about the lawn,—many of them true Cromwells in countenance and energy, —added to the profound interest created by viewing a family so conspicuous in the pantheon of history.

Reflections on the fortunes of the house of Cromwell,—from Thomas Earl of Essex, whose name I saw in the roll of the family pedigree, down to the respectable country gentleman whom I had just seen,—absorbed my mind till I reached Hartingfordbury, the magnificent seat of William Baker, esq. who married a grand-daughter of Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bibliopolist. Here I paid my homage to the forty-two portraits of the Kit-Kat Club, and found myself in a splendid apartment, surrounded by correct portraits of the most fashionable geniuses of their Augustan age. They are all in as fine condition as though they had been painted but last year. I regretted, however, that the characteristic features are lost or disguised by the enormous perukes which disfigured the human countenance in their age. The whole looked like a *wiggery*; and the portrait of Tonson, in his velvet cap, was the only relief afforded by the entire assemblage. On another occasion I have spoken so fully of this club, and its members, that I have only now to add my acknowledgments to Mr. Baker for the respect which he has evinced for the feelings of the public, in so carefully preserving, and liberally displaying, this rare and curious collection.

From Hartingfordbury I passed to Amwell, a suburb of Ware; interesting as the former residence of the amiable poet SCOTT. I was amply repaid for my attention. He died a middle-aged man, in 1783, leaving an infant daughter heir to his liberal fortunes, and to the domain which he had long laboured to adorn. This lady married a gentleman of the name of Hooper, and is now a widow, still in the prime of life. Mr. Scott was of

of the Society of Friends; and hence those fine sentiments in his writings which are so gratifying to lovers of peace and benevolence: hence, also, the excellent character which he left among his neighbours for the exercise of every social virtue,—a reputation which it would be unjust not to say is still enjoyed, in the fullest sense, by his amiable representative. I was shewn his half-length picture, and I also saw a drawing in his summer-house, representing him seated in his garden. He was a tall thin man, much accustomed to reading and meditation; benevolent, liberal, and easy of access. He appears to have expended large sums in completing the most extensive grotto in England. It contains no less than seven apartments, connected by long labyrinth passages, lined with flint, and adorned with a profusion of large and beautiful shells. There is also a house of cut flints, with flights of flint stairs; and the whole is surmounted by a beautiful summer-house, commanding an extensive prospect of the rich country described in the poem, called AMWELL, in the following pleasing lines:—

——————How beautiful,
How various, is yon view! delicious hills
Bounding smooth vales, smooth vales by winding streams
Divided, that here glide through grassy banks,
In open sun, there wander under shade
Of aspen tall, or ancient elm, whose boughs
O'erhang gray castles, and romantic farms,
And humble cots of happy shepherd swains.
Delightful habitations! with the song
Of birds melodious charm'd, and bleat of flocks
From upland pastures heard, and low of kine
Grazing the rushy mead, and mingled sounds
Of falling waters and of whisp'ring winds—
Delightful habitations! o'er the land
Dispers'd around, from Waltham's osier'd isles
To where bleak Nasing's lonely tower o'erlooks
Her verdant fields; from Raydon's pleasant groves,
And Hunsdon's bowers on Stort's irriguous marge,
By Rhye's old walls, to Hoddesdon's airy street;
From Haly's woodland to the flow'ry meads
Of willow-shaded Stansted, and the slope
Of Amwell's mount, that's crown'd with yellow corn;
There from the green flat, softly swelling, shows
Like some bright vernal cloud by zephyr's breath
Just rais'd above the horizon's azure bound.

How picturesque the view! where up the side
Of that steep bank, her roofs of russet thatch
Rise mix'd with trees, above whose swelling tops
Ascends the tall church tow'r, and loftier still
The hill's extended ridge. How picturesque!
Where slow beneath that bank the silver stream
Glides by the flowery isle, and willow groves
Wave on its northern verge, with trembling tufts
Of osier intermix'd. How picturesque
The slender group of airy elm, the clump
Of pollard oak, or ash, with ivy brown
Entwin'd; the walnut's gloomy breadth of boughs,
The orchard's ancient fence of rugged pales,
The haystack's dusky cone, the moss-grown shed,
The clay-built barn; the elder-shaded cot,
Whose white-wash'd gable, prominent through green
Of waving branches shows, perchance inscrib'd
With some past owner's name, or rudely grac'd
With rustic dial, that scarcely serves to mark
Time's ceaseless flight; the wall with mantling vines
O'er spread, the porch with climbing woodbine wreath'd;
And, under sheltering eves, the sunny bench,—
Where brown hives range, whose busy tenants fill,
With drowsy hum, the little garden gay,—
Whence blooming beans, and spicy herbs, and flowers,
Exhale around a rich perfume!

Nothing can be more accurate in its facts, or perhaps more poetical in its language.

How is it possible to withhold one's admiration of the man who has thus characterized the only unsophisticated period of human life:—

Childhood, happiest stage of life!
Free from care and free from strife;
Free from memory's ruthless reign,
Fraught with scenes of former pain,
Free from fancy's cruel skill,
Fabricating future ill;
Time, when all that meets the view,
All can charm, for all is new;
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never to return!

Then to toss the circling ball,
Caught rebounding from the wall;
Then the mimic ship to guide
Down the kennel's dirty tide;
Then the hoop's revolving pace,
Through the dusty street to chase;
O! what joy! it once was mine,
Childhood, matchless boon of thine!
How thy long-lost hours I mourn,
Never, never, to return.

Nor can we enough admire the honest moralist, who, in defiance of vulgar prejudices, ventured to speak of hired or deluded assassins by profession, in the following energetic lines:—

I hate the drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round;

To thoughtless youth it pleasure yields,
And lures from cities and from fields,
To sell their liberty for charms
Of tawdry lace and glitt'ring arms;
And when Ambition's voice commands,
To march, and fight, and fall, in foreign lands.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
And burning towns, and ruin'd swains,
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
And widows' tears, and orphans' moans;
And all that Misery's hand bestows,
To fill the catalogue of human woes.

Nothing can be more magnificent than the rising grounds, and well-disposed plantations, viewed from the back of these premises; while the aspect of the front, along the main street, connecting Amwell and Ware, is noisy, vulgar, and unpoetical: but it was impossible to view the local scenes connected with a man of such genius and such principles, without feelings of deep regard.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I presume that, by the insertion of Dr. Renwick's letter concerning Miss M'Avoy, you are desirous to encourage the discussion of her case, I take the liberty of submitting one or two brief observations on the subject.

In the first place, it has appeared to me not a little extraordinary that so little pains should have been taken by Dr. Renwick, and the other gentlemen who have furnished the accounts of the case, to shew that Miss M'A. is *really and truly blind.* Thus, Mr. Glover contents himself with telling us, that, at a certain period, "she became blind;" and Dr. R. I observe, now talks of the matter as hypothetical,—"*if* the fact of her blindness be proved, &c:" but it is obvious that all the interest of the inquiry turns on the proof of this fact, and, till it is fully and incontestably established, little stress can be laid on any experiments that may be performed on the supposition of its existence.

In opposition, however, to Dr. Renwick's assertion of total blindness, we have his own admission, that "the pupil contracts and dilates;"* and I have been informed by a gentleman who has had the opportunity of seeing Miss M'A., that it even contracts strongly. This has hitherto been considered as one of the most satisfactory tests of the sensibility of the retina to the presence of light; and, if Dr. R. thinks otherwise, it is incumbent on him to show that it is not applicable to the case in question.

But, supposing that the evidence of blindness of the eyes rests on something more than mere assumption, and that Miss M'A. has had the faculty of seeing transferred to other organs in the manner described, it will follow, (unless we are to conclude that the laws of vision have been subverted in her case,) that she must be possessed of innumerable eyes, or organs resembling eyes, in the points of her fingers, back of her hands, &c.: for it is not pretended that she discerns colours by the sense of touch; but it is clearly the object of the experiments to prove, that she can distinguish both colours and forms, and judge of distances, with her fingers, in the same manner as is usually done with the eye.

"If such absurdities," says a foreign journalist, in commenting on Mr. Glover's letter†—"if such absurdities were worthy of a serious refutation, we might remark, that every part of a body which emits or reflects light may be considered as the centre from which the luminous rays emanate and diverge in all directions; that, consequently, every portion of Miss M'Avoy's fingers, in the experiments recorded by Mr. Glover, must have received the simultaneous impression of rays that proceeded from an infinite number of different points; and that it is, therefore, impossible that she could distinguish, by the help of her sense of touch alone, however exalted it might be, the form and the situation of the radiating points. In fact, we know, that the eye itself loses the power of discerning objects, when, by the intervention of a concave or convex lens, the images formed on the retina are so much dilated as to fall over one another. It is evident throughout the whole paper, though it may not be expressed in a positive manner, that Mr. Glover has allowed himself to believe that a plane glass receives, in the open air, on its surface, the picture of the surrounding objects, as is the case in the *camera obscura.* It is on this alleged picture that Miss M'Avoy's fingers are passed when she reads, or when she examines distant objects: without the help of this intervening glass she is incapable of reading or seeing. But, Mr. Glover tells us, that she also read with a convex lens at the distance of nine inches from the book: the letters appeared to her magnified, and he observed that

* London Med. and Phys. Journal.

that her fingers were not at the focus, but were passed gently over the surface of the lens!" A. H.

Curzon-street; May 9, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 409 of your last volume, I find a letter signed "A Traveller," stating a circumstance calculated to startle geologists. He found, he says, on a farm by Niddery Burn, near Edinburgh, a whyn dyke, or quarry of basaltes, intersected by a stratum of lime-stone, a few feet in thickness. This would, I allow, if unexplained, be a very extraordinary circumstance in geology: but, if this traveller had made enquiries in the neighbourhood, he would not have occupied your pages on a subject worse than trifling.

Having resided the greatest part of my life on the estate in question, I very well remember that, about twenty-seven years ago, a great quantity of lime-stone was collected by the late Mr. Cameron, for some purpose which I cannot now call to mind; and I know that his death, and some other circumstances, caused it to be unused for several years. Some improvements being at length projected, the remains of the lime-stone were thrown into an old whyn dyke adjacent, which had not been used for a considerable time; and this I suppose has caused the appearances which have misled the Traveller. A. GORDON.

Berners-street; Jan. 8.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your Magazine a letter signed J. H. which requests some information on the nature and cure of Bronchocele, or swollen neck, which is, as justly observed, not only a great deformity, but, when in an advanced state, may be productive of considerable danger. The burnt sponge is the remedy generally prescribed; but, in order to produce any real benefit, it is necessary to continue its use for such a considerable length of time, that few patients have resolution to persevere in the remedy. Indeed, I believe, very few truly bad cases have been cured by it. I have never seen one such.

I have lately had a case of this kind under my care, which I perfectly cured by passing a seton, and suffering it to remain several weeks,—when the tumor, which was very large, had entirely subsided. The patient was a man, therefore the scars formed by this treatment was no objection to it. Whether in a female, the existence afterwards of two small marks, one on each side of the throat, would be considered sufficient to forbid the operation,—is a question which must be left entirely to the ideas of the patient. J. RICARDS, Surgeon.

Kingston-house, Bath; Jan. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

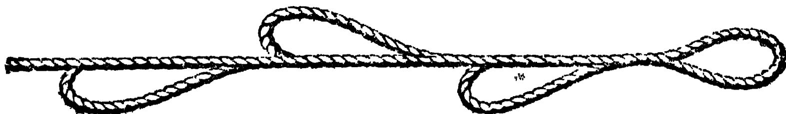
SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Robinson (April,) deserves honourable mention for his proposal of hair-mattresses to be prepared, and in readiness to accompany the fire-engines in the metropolis, to facilitate the escape of infants, or others, too feeble or too much terrified to avail themselves of other means. The plan is practicable, and would, no doubt, be efficacious, could the agents of the different offices be induced to adopt it; but here lies the difficulty: their leading object is to encumber themselves with the fewest obstructions possible; and, I fear, the bulk of the apparatus would be considered by them as a sufficient reason for its rejection. The idea of having it in four divisions to increase the safety of the leap from its size, is good; but, if its very excellence should become an impediment to its adoption, it would be well to consider if no substitute could be used, having fewer disadvantages. Perhaps a good-sized feather-bed, such as are in common use, might not expose the subject to so much danger as at first view might be supposed. With a man at each corner, it could not be expected that they could instantaneously change the position to accommodate it to every varying circumstance; but, generally, the spot where the sufferer would fall, and more especially if it were an infant dropt from the hands of another person, might be ascertained with sufficient exactness for safety; and, if so, the means would be always at hand, and easy of attainment. Let the firemen be instructed to have it uppermost in their minds, that, if any person is known to be in the house, they should instantly apply to any house in the neighbourhood for the largest bed which could be procured; and, no doubt, it would be one of the best modes which could be adopted.

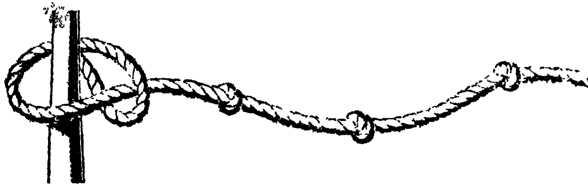
Mr. R. says, "it should be dropt as soon as touched by the falling body." Is this idea correct? Would not the force of the fall be rendered more harmless by keeping

keeping the bed stretched to the utmost? The weight would operate sufficiently, I should think, without calculating upon slackening the tension. After all, I by no means wish to have his intention abandoned; the objection lies in the difficulty of procuring active recommendations. Thousands will, no doubt, read the suggestion, and pronounce it to be very good, and think no more about it than if it had been a "common sermon, as poor Richard says;" but will a single individual step forward to promote it? I would advise Mr. R. or any person in London, to send a circular to all the fire-offices in the district, displaying the utility of a plan, and urging its attempt; many an arrant fool has taken ten times the pains to accomplish a favourite hoax; and shall benevolence linger while folly is upon the stretch? It would soon be seen if they, or any of them, so far approved it as to make the trial, and experience would then decide its utility. But, if no attempt should be made, humanity must look farther afield for other resources.

Captain Manby, some years ago, recommended the use of a rope with loops right and left like a step-ladder, two or three of which should be deposited in every house; say one to each floor, and of suitable length, and each might have its place under the bed without flutter or incumbrance. One end of the rope to have a loop, to slip it round the bed post, the other end to be thrown out of the window. To fix attention to the proposal, can you, sir, give this diagram? it will need no farther explanation:



The strength and manner of making the loops must be left to the contrivance of the rope-maker; but they should be stiff enough to project and keep themselves open,—like what I remember we school-boys, some five-and-forty years ago, used for our stilts,—but our loops were of leather. Or, perhaps, a more simple, and equally useful contrivance, would be to have a rope with the same loop at top; and, instead of the steps, to have little projections or knots fixed at about nine inches distance from each other, just to prevent its slipping through the hands; and there are few cases where a person might not use it to advantage.



The captain's proposal has never been much, if at all, adopted, from the almost impossibility, I apprehend, of interesting the public in a measure where individual safety is the only object, and where (happily perhaps in a general sense,) forebodings as to possible distress make but little impression on minds engaged with the pleasures or avocations of life. It has not been earnestly introduced, because nobody thought of setting it a-going! So good a thing should not, however, be neglected; and it is much to be desired that some rope-maker on the spot would attempt it, or if the hint should be lost upon them, any individual, whose heart has sickened at the late lamentable statements, might take the charge and trouble upon himself. "It is astonishing" (says the benevolent Franklin,) "how much good a man may do if he will but make a trade of it." If I were ten years younger, I think, by taking a journey to London for the purpose, I could essentially benefit the community of my own countrymen, and the cause of humanity throughout the world by the example; and, at the same time, cover my expenses by contracting with some maker for such a quantity as the demand might require, and having them offered ready-made from house to house all through the metropolis. Who would refuse the advantage if presented upon such a moderate charge as should secure to the

the undertaker no more than a decent remuneration for his trouble and risque? As the case stands, I willingly surrender the hint, with every hope of success, into the hands of any one who may have the energy and patriotism to make the trial.

May 4. J. LUCKCOCK.

ERRATUM.—In my paper of last month, (p. 319, l. 14,) I borrowed the word *immigration* from Birkbeck's American Tour, considering it deserving of adoption, as expressive of the influx of population,—in opposition to *emigration*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number you requested any of your readers would furnish you with hints for the better security of the boiler of a steam-boat from bursting, from the ignorance or carelessness of the person who attends it.

Instead of one, let there be three safety-valves placed at proper distances from each other, over each of which place a cap of wrought-iron, of the form of a hollow cone, or candle-extinguisher,—the diameter of the base about six or seven inches, and the height fifteen or eighteen inches; each cap to be perforated with fifty or sixty circular holes, of about half an inch diameter, to admit the escape freely of the superfluous steam. It is scarcely necessary to add that the caps are to be firmly fixed to the lid of the boiler. It is obvious, from the safety-valves being so secured, no explosion can take place from the ignorance or carelessness of the person who attends the boiler. To prevent any madman from wilfully causing an explosion, include the caps in the frustrum of a hollow cone, of similar metal, the diameter of the base of which to be an inch larger than that of the cap; the smaller end to be two inches diameter, and its length about the same as that of the cap, and, of course, fixed firmly to the lid of the boiler.

As it is impossible to be too cautious in endeavouring to prevent the explosion of the steam-boiler used by farmers for steaming, by heated steam, potatoes, turnips, &c. and as the danger is increased by the extreme ignorance and thoughtlessness of the boys and servants who attend the boiler, I have placed in the cover of my steam-boiler, for the above purposes, an additional safety-valve, by boring a hole longitudinally through the wooden plug fixed in the hole through which the water is poured into the boiler when wanted. In this hole in the plug I have placed a wooden peg, or safety-valve, and which operates with more freedom than the original brass safety-valve. Let the lower end of the wooden plug extend four or five inches below the lid of the boiler, and the safety-peg to the bottom of the plug. Thus, having two safety-valves instead of one, it is evident the danger of explosion is diminished one-half, at least. G. BOOTH.

Allerton; May 11, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have no doubt of your desire to give the most correct information and impartial statements in your widely circulated Magazine, I have taken the liberty of addressing a few remarks to you on the notice taken of the steam-apparatus employed by Messrs. Whitbread and Co. in the Monthly Magazines for Feb. and March last.

The mode of applying high-pressure steam with *safety* and *effect* to the boiling of fluids in vessels of the *largest capacity*, was introduced into the brewery under my patent for "brewing, distilling, and sugar-refining, by the heat of steam."

The apparatus in Chiswell-street was planned and executed under the immediate direction of my brother and myself; and, as its present successful operation is the result of much previous labour and experiment, and as its failure would have affected our reputation as chemists and engineers, it is but just and right that we should have the credit of the plan, which, through error, has been given to others. PHILIP TAYLOR.

Bromley, Middlesex; April 1818.

P.S. It may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers to learn, that we have perfected our patent gas-stove. The principle differs from any thing hitherto employed for the purpose; our gas being produced by the decomposition of any *cheap* oil.—The apparatus is compact, and easily managed; and, for a moderate expence, any gentleman may light his mansion with gas, free from sulphur, without involving the trouble and inconvenience of a coal-gas apparatus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just learned from an eminent horticulturist, that the most complete application of steam to hot-houses, has been made in Mr. Strutt's gardens, at Derby, by the person who fitted up Mr. Strutt's kitchen, and, under

under the directions of that eminent economist and philosopher, heated and ventilated the Derby Infirmary, some years ago. If any correspondent, or Derby reader, of your widely-spread miscellany, would give some account of this improvement, he would render an important service to many gentlemen about to employ steam in their gardens; but who are puzzled whether to employ Shien's, Traver's, Loddige's, Blewit's, or, what seems much the best, Mr. Mainwarring's mode, as exemplified at Mr. Gunter's, Earl's-court.

HORTULANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker's Rules for the use of the Articles *a* and *an*, which I gave as answer to the inquiry of Orpri, are so plain, simple, and easy to be attended to, that I never should have thought any opposition would arise on that subject, had it not attracted the notice of your correspondent Scholasticus, whose arguments are more hypothetical than positive.

With due deference to such an opponent, I still maintain that the remarks of Mr. Walker are founded on the practice of the most correct authors, and corroborated by general usage. He does not consider his regulations (whether judicious or not,) to be wholly inviolable: but tells us, that the ear is the best judge in any critical point like the present. Now, I would ask Scholasticus if he does not think, that to say *a useful book, an heroic action*, &c. sounds more agreeably than *an useful book, a heroic action*, &c? Common sense would answer in the affirmative; and, therefore, where any thing is so evident, a "uniformity of opinion should constantly present itself."

In his opinion, it seems a matter of the utmost indifference, whether we use *a* or *an* before vowels, long or short, or before *h* aspirated or silent: but let me remind him, that little niceties contribute to great exactness; and that, if we neglect the simple grammatical rules in one instance, we may in others, and thereby introduce nothing but perplexity and confusion in language.

Φιλολογος.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the fourth volume of Dr. Thompson's excellent system of Chemistry, in which he treats of the animal functions, there is the following passage, under the head "Assimilation."

"What the reason is, that the decay of the organs causes death; or, which is the same thing, causes the living principle either to cease to act, or to leave the body altogether, it is perfectly impossible to say, because we know too little of the nature of the living principle, and of the manner in which it is connected with the body. The last is evidently above the human understanding; but many of the properties of the living principle have been discovered; and, were the facts already known properly arranged, and such general conclusion drawn from them as their connexion with each other fully warrants, a degree of light would be thrown upon the animal economy, which those, who have not attended to the subject, are not aware of."

As this is a matter replete with interest to any man who indulges in reflection upon the mystery of his being, perhaps some of your scientific correspondents can inform me, whether the doctor's hint has been taken up and pursued by any able physiologist.

March 21, 1818. W. F. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IN my letter on the subject of relieving the poor, in your Magazine for May 1818, at p. 298, second column, three lines from the bottom, your printer has put *landholder* for *fundholder*; and, as it is an error that materially affects the whole tenor of my observations, I must request you to insert this correction.

My idea is, (however unpalatable it may be to the public creditors,) that the only way to secure their dividends is to contribute their share to the poor-rates; for certainly they are *rents*, derived from paper acres it is true, and therefore not to be taxed equally with land,—which one can see without spectacles; but still, as a means of income derived from capital, liable to taxation in a certain proportion. What that proportion ought to be must depend a good deal on their value in the market, and ought certainly to be considerably less than land; not only because they are subject to great fluctuation in price, but because the security, supposed to represent them, will be greatly diminished whenever they come to foreclose.

Bristol; May 5, 1818.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have before favoured me with the insertion of two papers on the Dialect of Derbyshire,—in which I have endeavoured to shew, that the local peculiarities of vulgar pronunciation are not, as is generally imagined, a corruption produced by ignorance and illiteracy; but rather the ruins of the ancient language of this country, preserved by pertinacious adherence through successive ages. The point to be inquired of is simply this,—whether, as the vulgar tongue and the polite differ, we are to attribute the divarication to the learned or the illiterate, the rude or the refined: for, if we suppose them once to have spoken alike, (as no doubt they did,) the only question is, to which we may attribute the change. The sounds of words are, by no means, preserved to us through the symbolical medium of writing. Different ones in different places, and, doubtless, at different times in the same place, have been given to the same character. The attempt to fix them by dictionaries is an invention of very modern times; and even the spelling of words was three centuries ago quite various and arbitrary. The learned were, therefore, possessed of no better means of preserving the pronunciation than the unlearned, the same method being in common to both. Now it requires no great keenness of sagacity to observe, and may be remarked without an intention to satirize, that the class of mankind, which would distinguish itself as polite or fashionable, does frequently, for the sole purpose of marking a difference from inferiors, manifest a whimsical affectation of singularity; while the unemulous and laborious class plods on in the same undeviating course of toil, amusements, and customs, without one thought of change. What they do often by habit, they do with facility; change, and the pursuit of novelty, require leisure and exertion in contrivance and execution,—which they are both unable and disinclined to bestow. In corroboration of this, it is remarkable how faithfully the rude have preserved the manners and habits of their sires,—their modes of labour, and their diversions; and, amongst these, have handed down, by a singular kind of tradition, many pieces of the history and policy of ages many centuries remote.—*See Bradly's Clavis Calendaria, passim; Warburton's Notes on Pope*, 6, 134; 2 *Black. Com.* 55.

If, then, we find them in other respects more faithful guardians of ancient manners, why not so of our pronunciation? As a voucher for its probability, we have in the Gypsies an admirable instance of the preservation of language: for it has lately been ascertained, that the gypsies are an Indian cast, which left that country four centuries ago, and that their secret speech or slang is really the Hindoostanee language, wonderfully preserved almost in a state of purity, when they were separated so distantly from the mother country, and mixed with and spoke the tongues of other nations to whom theirs was unknown.—*See Hoyland's History of the Gypsies.*

We find many words in frequent use amongst the illiterate, but now discarded by our dictionaries, and their places supplied by synonymous terms of more classic origin, that present us with some traces or vestiges of antiquity. Thus, for *rue* we have *herb o'grace*, herb of grace. The reason of this designation, and the superstitious rite whose memory it preserves, is, that holy water was sprinkled with it, and it was used as a principal ingredient in the potion which Romish priests gave in exorcisms. Shakespeare has employed the word in Hamlet, act, 4, sc. 7.—"There's *rue* for you, and here's some for me: we may call it herb o'grace on Sundays." Shrove Tuesday is called *Fasten*, or *Fasting Tuesday*; being the day preceding the first day of Lent, or the period of fasting before Easter.

Some, perhaps, may decry this essay as a useless and unsubstantial pursuit of novelty, and demand authorities; regarding nothing as true if not asserted by others, nothing important if not fortified by the evidence of the ancients. To such I would reply, that, in the time of Cicero, many "delighted in an unpolished rustic mode of expression, as most resembling the ancients," and that L. Cotta was pleased "*gravitate linguæ sonoque vocis agresti; et illud quod loquitur, priscum visum iri putat, si planum fuerit rusticanum.*"—*Cicero de Oratore, lib.* 3. *c.* 11. Cicero himself seems to discountenance the opinion, and, through an errôneous conception, would persuade us that the language spoken at Rome and Athens was more likely to resemble the ancient pronunciation of Italy and Greece, and the speech of their females most to resemble that of their forefathers, on account of its sweetness, clearness, and simplicity. Now, on the contrary, it is evident,—

1. That

1. That language in its infancy is every where harsh, and rude, filled with strong guttural sounds, and difficult combinations of consonants, which, like an unbeautiful roughness, and excrescence, are gradually polished and worn away.

2. That the places and the persons mentioned are the very centre and spring of innovation, and can, with much less probability, be supposed to preserve the pristine form of the language. Had Cicero's argument been to prove the eligibility instead of the antiquity of various dialects, it would have had greater weight. But, in regard to the latter, it has none. Nor does his assertion appear more forcible, that the female sex, as more secluded from the world, may be deemed to derive their language from parent to child, unchanged for a long succession of ages. Their intercourse with society was, no doubt, sufficient to acquaint them with the prevailing dialect of the time.

Greece, consisting originally of many independent states, amongst which there was not the liberal intercourse that modern times enjoy, their language presents us with a striking example of the same tongue becoming divided into a great number of varieties, known by the name of dialects, and classed under the titles of the Attic, the Ionic, the Æolic, and the Doric. These again were perhaps but names of genera, which were subdivided into a multitude of others, almost every city having its own peculiar dialect.—"Ει δεῖναι δεῖ (says Lysias,) ὅτι Δωρίδος πολλαὶ εἰσιν ὑποδιαιρέσεις τοπικαί. ἄλλως γὰρ Κρῆτες διαλέγονται, καὶ ἄλλως Ῥόδιοι, καὶ ἄλλως Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄλλως Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἑτέρως δὲ Συρακούσιοι καὶ Σικελοί."—What he remarks of the Doric was no doubt applicable to the other dialects. The same is observed of the Ionic by Herodotus. Now, it is well known, that the Ionians were a colony from Attica, led into Asia Minor under the conduct of Nileas and Androcles, the two sons of Codrus, to ease that country of its redundant population.—*Pausanias* 7. c. 2. They, consequently, at the period of their emigration, spoke the same language with the parent state. And, if the account of Strabo be correct, that the ancient Attic and the modern Ionic were the same,—"τὴν Ἰάδα τῇ παλαιᾷ Ἀτθίδι τὴν αὐτὴν φάμεν. καὶ γὰρ Ἴωνες ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ τότε Ἀττικοί."—*Strab. l.* 8. Then it follows, that the change was induced by Athenian refinement, and that the Ionians still retained their primitive accent. We are, indeed, told by Dionysius of Hallicarnassus, that this change was rapidly going on, and that the writings of Plato and Thucydides were in the ancient, while those of Lysias were in the modern, Attic dialect.—"Λυσίας τῆς Ἀττικῆς γλώττης ἄριστος κανών, οὐ τῆς ἀρχαίας ᾗ κέχρηται Πλάτων καὶ Θουκυδίδης, ἀλλὰ τῆς καὶ ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον ἐπιχωριαζούσης." And it was not the rage of refinement or innovation alone that would effect this fluctuation in their tongue; but, like every populous city, being open to the frequent intercourse of strangers, different in their manners and language, their own could not fail to derive from others some shade of colouring, some degree of variation. Athenæus says of them, "I have known many of the Athenians imitating the Macedonians through an intermixture of the people."—Μακεδονίζοντας οἶδα πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀττικῶν διὰ τὴν ἐπιμιξίαν. Are we not then to suppose, that these causes will alike operate and equally influence the people of this country? Those of elevated rank, of affluent fortunes, those engaged in the pursuits of commerce and of foreign traffic, are at least as exposed to them now, and as subject to their impressions, as the Athenians at the period alluded to. And, though the Ionic might in some degree become contaminated by barbarisms borrowed from their neighbours, we do not perceive the provincial dialects of this country capable of attracting any thing heterogeneous, being cut off from surrounding states by its insular situation.

An examination of languages themselves will afford us proof of what is asserted. Many sounds, owing to the cause before mentioned, or to a natural conformation of the organs of speech, have an aptitude to leave, like a river, their ancient channel, and flow by a more free and a neighbouring course. They undergo a gradual permutation, changing those that are of difficult for those that are of more easy enunciation, and are for that reason possessed of more sweetness and harmony. As mankind at all times and in all places are endowed with the same organs, it follows that every language must in some degree pass through the same process of refinement, which may be ascertained as well from the materials that Greek and Roman grammarians have left us, as from a knowledge of modern tongues.

This field of research is extensive, and to

to critically traverse it in every part would be more than the subject may demand. I shall, therefore, satisfy myself with some prominent instances, and leave many others, of the same nature, as too obvious to escape the notice of an attentive reader.

Mr. Jones, in his account of the origin of the Greek digamma, (Gr. Gram. p. 320,) says—"that in the oriental languages, whence, with the words affected by it, it was borrowed by the Greeks, gutturals abounded, and, like other consonants, contained in themselves the vowels necessary to their pronunciation. But the tendency of every guttural, when become habitual, is to soften down, in the rapidity of utterance, first into a mere aspirate or hard breathing, and then, in some cases, entirely to vanish; and, in others, to be changed for more easy and agreeable sounds,"—for the most part into labials. "These changes are not peculiar to any one language, but are founded on the structure of the organs of speech, and in the nature of habit." Thus, from χωμος we have *humus*: from *cornu*, *horn*; from חיל, *a wall*, Ιλιον, often pronounced by Homer, Φιλιον. In the same manner the gutturals in *taught*, *wrought*, *fought*, have become quiescent; and in *cough*, *laugh*, are changed into labials. *Pagan*, in French, becomes *paien*. I have in a former paper remarked, that many similar words, which in common pronunciation have acquired the labial, have, in the dialect of this county, still retained the aspirate.

The Hebrew, the Celtic, and other early languages, have numerous gutturals amongst their primitive sounds, which, on derivation into other tongues, become aspirates or labials. The Spaniards have, instead of the guttural, in most instances, adopted an intermediate sound, as observable in their *j*, *x*, and *g*, which may not improperly be termed a guttural aspirate; a similar one is found in the *g* and *ch* of the Germans. But it may be remarked, that these latter become, for the most part, mute on introduction of the words containing them into the English tongue. Thus *wege*, way; whence we have *waggon*; *sagen*, *say*; *liegen*, *lie*, still pronounced in Derbyshire, *lig*; *sägen*, *a saw*, &c.; *richten*, to *righten*, or *straighten*; *ego*, *ich*, *je*, *io*, *I*. The great number of evanescent gutturals in the parent tongue may, perhaps, be one cause of the frequent aspirates found in the dialect of this county.

The last instance affords an example of the next position I shall advance;—that the vowels undergo a change from open and broad to close and slender: thus, the *e* (Italian, our *a* in *care*) becomes converted into *i* (Italian, our *ee* in *green*). Cicero has remarked this diversity in the conversation of the rustic and the citizen of his time. After advancing the arguments before mentioned, he proceeds,—"*Quare Cotta noster, cujus tu illa lata, Sulpiti, nonnunquam imitaris, ut Iota literam tollas et E plenissimum dicas, non mihi oratores, antiquos, sed messores videtur imitari.*" *De Orator. l. 3. c. 12.*—taking it for a fact as sufficiently proved, that the language of the vulgar cannot be that of the ancients. This sound, however, which Cicero acknowledges as peculiar only to husbandmen, Quinctilian shews us to have not been unfrequent amongst early Latin writers; that *sibi* and *quasi* were in many books written *sibe* and *quase*; *Minerva*, *Menerva*; *liber*, *leber*, &c. *Quinctil. lib. 1. c. 4.* and 7. And, if any thing were wanting to the authority of Quinctilian to prove the position, that of the Derbyshire dialect might be added, according to which, every sound of *ee* is pronounced *a* or *ai*, as *meet*, *mait*, *feet*, *fait*, &c.

The *u* before *m* or *m* in time becomes converted into *e*: thus, the Latin future in *dus*, originally *undus*, became *endus*. —*See Carey's Prosody*, p. 191. By a similar conversion, do we find *drum* pronounced by the inhabitants of London *drem*, with the guttural *e* in *her*, and the *m* assuming the French nasal sound, perfectly like the "*im*" in *impoli*, *unpolite*.

The *o* becomes changed into *u* before one of the liquids or a labial. Thus amongst the Greeks ὄνυμα and πόλιν of the Doric dialect, and κόθορνος became in Latin *cothurnus*, πορφυρα, *purpura*. Priscian says, that some of the Italian cities had not an *o*; but supplied its place with a *u*, especially the Umbrians and Thuscans. In words terminating in ος they convert the *o* into *u*: πελαγος, *pelagus*. The most antient do moreover, continues he, change many words in their principal syllables: thus *cungrum*, *huminem*, *funtes*, &c.; also we have *vult* for *volt*, *publicus* for *pop'licus*, *vulnus* for *volnus*, &c.—*Carey Lat. Pros.* 8. and 44. In the same manner the French often derive words from the Latin, by changing *o* into *u*; as *favor*, *faveur*, *gloriosus*, *glorieux*; &c. and the Spanish, as *corda*, *cuerda*; *forum*, *fuero*, &c.

To add further authorities seems superfluous, or others might be added to them, that the opinion I entertain is not altogether inconsistent with the sentiments of either ancient or modern grammarians. We do not, however, meet with the grounds on which the supposition was built, or the proofs by which it might be supported: and the probability alone, that a secluded and almost isolated class of people were likely to be more faithful depositaries of ancient accent than the fashionable, the volatile, or the innovating inhabitants of cities, may have been the only reason they conceived. If, therefore, you shall deem these remarks to possess in interest and solidity what they do in novelty, I shall be obliged by their insertion.

W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; April 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for January 1804, page 664, is a curious account of some ancient tapestry, as old as the conquest, supposed to be embroidered by Queen Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror. This ancient tapestry was then exhibited in London. Can any of your readers inform the public, what has since become of this vestige of antiquity; and if it can yet be seen?

SAMPSON WRIGHT.

Bow; April 2, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the Remarks on the Death of Cyrus congratulates himself on being the occasion of calling forth the very learned communications of Mr. Faber upon this subject: and, desirous of bringing the question to a short issue, he begs leave, in addition to the authorities before adduced, to cite two passages which have since occurred to him from historians of the highest reputation in ancient and in modern times,—Livy and Arrian; whose competency to judge, and to guide the judgment of others on any such question, cannot easily be controverted. Livy, (lib. ix. c. 17,) says, "To pass by other illustrious kings and leaders, who afford exemplary instances of human vicissitudes, what but length of life subjected to the inconstant caprice of fortune Cyrus, whom the Greeks, in their panegyrics, exalt above all others?"

In the noble speech of Calisthenes to Alexander, that philosopher, according to Arrian, (lib. iv. c. ii.) says, "If you object to this, that Cyrus, the son of Cambyses, was the first of all men who had divine worship offered him; and that this had been given to the monarchs of Persia and Media ever since, consider, I beseech thee, that the Scythians, an indigent, but free, people, corrected Cyrus for his unexampled presumption." And on another occasion, speaking in his own person, this excellent historian observes, "As to the overthrow the Persians at last received in Scythia, I cannot certainly affirm whether it happened on account of the disadvantage of their station, or any other error of Cyrus, or whether those Persians were really inferior, in military affairs, to the Scythians."—Lib. v. c. 4.

Mr. Faber has therefore only to produce passages as express, and they will probably be comprised in a very small compass, from authors of equal credit, in support of the narrative of Xenophon, to compel the acknowledgment, not indeed of the truth of that narrative, but that it is impossible, amid such confusion and contradiction, to ascertain what the truth is. If Strabo says any thing to the purpose, let the passage be produced at full length. Even Lucian may demand a hearing; though it is to be feared that, with many persons, the authority of Rabelais or Don Quixote would go just as far.

With regard to "the voluntary submission of Media to Persia," asserted by Xenophon in his "Romance of the grand Cyrus," it is some satisfaction to find that Mr. F. thinks "the report of military conquest most probable;" though accompanied with some surprise that, in his opinion, "the difference is not of very great importance," that is, of course, historical importance: for, as to any possible influence, good or bad, on the present state of mankind, it must be confessed of no importance whether Carthage was conquered by Rome, or Rome by Carthage.

M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the objections made to the use of animal food, by a correspondent of your's of this month, is this, —"that veal may be blown up by persons with diseased lungs, which would not fail to convey the septic poison to the carcase, &c. to the great danger of the consumers;" "this gentleman and his friend very charitably supposing, "there is scarcely a butcher in large market-

market-towns but is a victim to venereal infection twice a year at least." To this objection I reply,—1. That a man with diseased lungs cannot blow up a calf; for it is none but the most robust and healthy man who is capable of forcing air, by his mouth, into the cellular substance of a calf. 2. Admitting the possibility of the lungs becoming affected by venereal disease, and that the butcher in this state could inflate the calf,—still the objection will not hold good; for it has been proved, that it is not possible to communicate the disease in question in this manner; nor will the matter itself, when taken into the stomach in some quantity, prove infectious.* However, in large towns this is not often put to the test,—the butchers using a pair of bellows instead of their lungs.

The medical gentleman he speaks of, so strongly inclined to adopt the use of a vegetable diet and distilled water, I should imagine can be very little acquainted with those facts which clearly demonstrate, from the structure of the teeth, stomach, and intestines, that man is an omnivorous† animal, and that a proper quantity of animal food contributes to his strength; and I hope this defence of its use, particularly of veal, may quiet the apprehensions of those good folks who indulge themselves in this delicacy. A GRAZIER.

Long-Buckley; April 22.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* THIRD TOUR *in* NORTH WALES; *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETTS'-HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XV.

Bala; Sept. 16, 1799.

My dear brother,

WE are come hither by the way of Pont Aber Glaslyn, and Tan-y-Bwlch, a road that every English tourist goes once; but, I believe, none ever went it twice, except my father, who has now passed over it three times.

We went through the village of Bettws (Bead-house), and under Moel Elian, the round mountain that intercepts Snowdon from Caernarvon. This sole mountain now divided us from the lower lake of Llanberis. On the right rose Mynedd Vawr, (great mountain,) the twin brother of Moel Elian, but with one of its sides broken into a tremendous precipice. The vale, between, consisted of a few starved meadows; at the end of which was a mill, and a broad and rapid, though not a high, fall of water. Here the road wound suddenly round to the left, and we found ourselves on the margin of Cwellin Pool (pronounced Quothlin): we rode more than a mile by its side.

The base of Snowdon comes down to Cwellin Pool, and the usual ascent is a little beyond. Not a cloud was in the atmosphere. I saw Snowdon in perfection: every atom of his vast surface was visible, and I looked at him as if I would get acquainted with every atom. But he is a giant among other giants: had I been on his summit, he would have had no competitor; but, from below, I should not have discovered that it was Snowdon. This mountain fills the whole space between the lake of Cwellin and the upper lake of Llanberis, and shoots beyond them both.

From Bettws to Beddgelert, (called Bethkelert,) there is no losing the way; no turning to the right, or to the left. The road is through a continued defile, between two ranges of mountains, that, I believe, never recede from each other half-a-mile. At the head of Cwellin Pool is an opening on the right, called Drws y coed, (door of the wood,) which leads through Nant Nantlle; passes by two small lakes, called Llynian Nantlle; and ends at Llanllyfric, in the road from Caernarvon to Penmorfa and Criccaeth. This pass is so obscure that I did not see it; and, I believe, the vale can only be explored on foot: yet in this unfrequented place is a farm so considerable, that its occupier keeps three hundred goats, two thousand sheep, thirty dairy cows, and fourscore head of other cattle. The vale produces oats; but neither wheat nor barley will ripen.

At Beddgelert is the first visible opening in the mountains. The village contains a church and seven houses, one of which is a decent inn: it is situated in the junction of three vales. The rivers Glaslyn and Colwyn make each of them one; and they join together and form a third. A few fertile meadows surround the place, and the whole is embosomed in lofty mountains.

As I contemplated the tomb-stones in

* See Mr. Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, p. 291.

† See Sir E. Home's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.—I have taken the liberty of referring to these authorities, that it may not be supposed that my occupation as a grazier has prejudiced me in favour of animal, as well as vegetable, diet.

in the church-yard, and reflected on the age of man, I found that, among the mountains, as in populous cities, his term is limited, the number of his years which he cannot pass; and I was not able to ascertain that local circumstances materially shorten or extend his days.

The origin of the name of Beddgelert has been detailed in verse and prose. A prince of Wales, on his return from hunting, was met by his favourite dog, which had been left behind: the animal expressed his joy, on seeing his master, by every means that heart could devise, and eyes, paws, and tail express. Not so the master. He observed that the dog was covered with blood, and he saw that the cradle of his only son was overturned on the floor. "Wretch!" cried he, "thou hast killed my son!" He drew his sword, and, as retributive justice demanded, he killed the dog. He then did what, it must be confessed, he might as well have done before—he took up the cradle to examine into the particular circumstances of the fact, and found the boy unhurt, with a dead serpent lying by his side. Concluding that the dog had slain the serpent in the child's defence, and touched with remorse for having destroyed his son's deliverer, this wise and merciful prince resolved to make him all the amends now in his power. He interred him honourably, and erected a church over his remains. The church, and afterwards the village, was called *Bedd*, which signifies *grave*, and *Gelert* was the name of the dog.

From Beddgelert I walked to Pont Aber Glaslyn, (the bridge over the mouth of the Glaslyn,) which is a mile and a-half distant. The river descends in perpetual cascades, and foams among enormous rocks, through a chasm between mountains of a stupendous height. It fills the whole space, at the bottom; and the road is cut on their base. We now entered upon the celebrated bad road to Tan-y-Bwlch, which, from Pont Aber Glaslyn, is seven miles in length. It runs across a tract of high rocky ground, the refuse of the mountains, which divides two rivers that empty themselves into the sea, a little below. It is the grand pass from Caernarvonshire to Merionethshire, and is travelled by all sorts of carriages; but the Welsh themselves say, that the only way to travel it in safety is on foot. If their business can be made to suit the tide, they always go along the sands and ford the *traeths*, that is, the estuaries of the two rivers; but strangers, not so well knowing how to escape the dangers of the water, generally encounter the inconvenience of the rocks.

Some of the descents between Pont Aber Glaslyn and Tan-y-Bwlch were so steep, that it shook my whole frame to walk down them, though I leaned half my weight upon my father; and I wondered, as I saw the horses led before me, that it was possible for them to keep on four legs so unequally placed. The road was rugged beyond description; native rock, in steps and ledges; huge stones, in holes and ridges. Dirty it can never be; for there is not a particle of soil, or any material, of which dirt can be composed.

For six miles we saw neither horses, cattle, nor house, except in our view down the vale of Llanfrothen, which divided this rocky tract on our right, towards the sea: mountains rose on our left; and the ground we passed over was, in some places, bare rock; and in others, covered with heath and moss, intermixed with a few blades of grass, affording subsistence to some straggling sheep. Yet even this is private property, divided by stone walls; and we should have had the trouble of opening eight or ten gates, if a party of boys had not walked by the side of our horses, and rendered us that service. From the heights, we had constantly a view of Traeth Mawr; and, towards the last, of both the traeths at once. They grew nearer to each other as they approached the sea, the land which separates them becoming narrower.

Near Tan-y-Bwlch we passed a cottage: exhausted with fatigue, and parched with thirst, I shewed the poor woman a shilling, and pronounced the word—*cwrw*, (cooroo) in vain. She possessed no such luxury; and I gave her, from compassion, what I had offered for a draught of beer.

A fine road wound down the Bwlch, through the woods of Mr. Oakley. We passed the inn, crossed the vale, and ascended a steep cultivated hill, on the opposite side, on which stands the village of Festiniog. From Beddgelert to Festiniog it is only eleven miles, and we had been five hours in coming. I never toiled so hard in any five hours of my life, and was almost ready to give a proof of the truth of that system, which supposes man to be a quadruped, by

crawling

crawling on all-fours. At Festiniog I could neither eat nor rest; but I drank milk like a calf.

The situation of Festiniog is beautiful: it is placed on one of the steep hills that skirt the vale, and mountains rise behind it. It is a neat compact village, and, for this country, a large one; containing a church, two inns, and several creditable houses. The lands about it are fruitful, and the women not less so; for I was informed that they seldom bring fewer than a dozen or fourteen children each, and sometimes five-and-twenty.

Village as it is, Festiniog may be called the metropolis of the mountains. In a circumference of more than a hundred miles, there is no where so many houses assembled together. It is twenty-three miles distant from Caernarvon; eighteen from Llanrwst; eighteen from Bala; twenty from Dolgellen; twenty-two from Barmouth; and twelve from the little town of Harlech; and the whole of the road to every one of these places is over, or under, or between, mountains. The people of Festiniog go to market to Bala, and fetch their wheat from Llanrwst. The latter road is superlatively bad, and never marked with English footsteps.

I have been more unsuccessful in my designs upon waterfalls than upon any other subjects in this country. I was told that there was a waterfall half-a-mile from Festiniog, with two singular rocks starting up in it, called the parson and clerk. I ardently wished to visit these personages, but my walking muscles were so distended with the steeps of the Tan-y-Bwlch road, that I was scarcely able to get down stairs. I was told that there was another waterfall about three miles from Festiniog, and only a quarter of a mile distant from the road to Bala, whither we were going. This I determined to see, and, for fear we should miss it, I engaged one of our inn-keeper's sons, a boy about twelve years of age, to be our guide. It is true, the boy could not speak English; but he had often, as his father told us, shewn the waterfall to ladies and gentlemen; and we were sensible it did not need an invocation in that language to make itself visible. The father made a long oration to his son, in Welsh, and the boy trudged on before our horses.

When we had ridden three miles, by our own computation, (for there were no mile-stones,) we had a deep glen on our right, and we fancied we heard the sound of water. We could not communicate our ideas to the boy, who was a considerable way before us, any otherwise than by stopping and pointing to the right. He beckoned us forward, and we obeyed. The sound ceased, the glen grew narrower, it ended, and a small river appeared in view. The boy stopped at a cottage to make enquiries, and we passed him, as we had done the waterfall. He made signs to us to turn back, but this would have been too much, in a stage of eighteen miles of mountainous road. We pursued our journey, without seeing the cascade, and he returned home without his reward.

From Festiniog our road gradually ascended for about four miles, when we reached the top of the mountain; the distance was about three or four more. In this space there was no house, except the cottage at which the boy learned that he had passed the waterfall; and the whole country was peat and bog. From the foot of this mountain, our road lay, for two or three miles, along a narrow rocky vale. We then skirted and wound up another mountain, and a descent of four miles brought us to Bala. The road over the first mountain was good; that through the vale rugged; and that over the second mountain tolerable. No part of it was very steep. In the last mile-and-a-half, three beautiful vales opened to our view, in the midst of which stands Bala.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the *observations* and *theory* of the best *astronomers*,* your correspondent, page 486 of your last volume, has no ground to expect that the *obliquity* of the *ecliptic* will ever cease, or that it will vary more than about *three degrees* out of 23° 27′ 56″ 3‴, (its present limit,) *oscillating alternately* in a long course of ages between these limits.

Considering what a great part of that which is now called the *temperate zone*, would *lose* by the *loss* of so much *summer heat*, if the seasons were reduced to a *perpetual spring*, and how little would be gained to our globe, on the *whole*; we may be glad that the *laws* of a *system* of *revolving* bodies, moving nearly in the *same plane*, and in orbits nearly *circular*, secure an alternation of influences, which must ever confine the

* Syst. du Monde, ii. 28.

the variations of every kind, hence arising, within very moderate limits,—alternately balancing between more and less.

And, indeed, this *tendency* to *equilibrium* appears to be one of the most general and important of the *wise* and *salutary* laws of Nature. Similar reciprocations seem to prevail on the surface of our own planet. The *sea* gains and loses; islands rise, disappear, and are formed in other places: and, if it be well founded, as I have reason to think, that 28,000 square miles of *circum-polar* ice has melted, within this season, on the coast of Greenland,—a quantity more than equal to 500 × 50 miles of coast,—there is reason to suppose, notwithstanding the tendency of such an effect to propagate itself by the great body of caloric thus rapidly disengaged, that this, too, will prove its reciprocating limits.

Mr. Crichmore, Mr. Bransby, and I, concur in thinking, that on Friday, the 1st of May, we saw the *planet Vesta*. Mr. Bransby saw it first, between 7 and 6 Virginis,—in a line drawn from *Spica* toward *Cor Caroli*. The power used was a *reflector*, with rather above 100.

It appeared like *Saturn* in his *aphelion*, when its *apogee* takes place at the same time, or when his light is diminished to our eye by that of the *Moon;* of a yellowish light, disc sensible; not absolutely nebulose, nor yet perfectly defined; just discernible to the naked eye. This, for a small planet, so distant (above 180 millions of miles) from us, is more visible than could well have been expected.

An opportunity was wanted of confirming the observation last night, the sky being clouded. Twenty-four hours would have been sufficient to have ascertained the change of place of a planet, whose motion in that time is well capable of being distinguished in its present position.

About half past nine, the evening on which we saw it, a brilliant meteor, exceeding Jupiter, when nearest to us, in apparent magnitude and in brightness, suddenly caught my eye: it passed about two or three degrees above Capella. In four or five seconds I lost sight of it; in which time it had passed about twenty degrees. Mr. Crichmore saw it also. It proceeded westward with considerable obliquity, in a direction toward the horizon. It was of an intensely dazzling white light, without train or scintillation, round, and well defined. The most convenient altitude at which to view Vesta, is about 9 P.M. or half after.

I had a pretty good view of the Lunar eclipse, at Troston, with some friends; and trust to see that of the Sun on the 5th.

Lunar Eclipse; Troston, March 20, 1818.
First appulse of Penumbra 11h. 6½' (watch not corrected.)
Eclipse completely ended, 1h. 34'.
Duration, 2h. 27½.
☽ less than half eclipsed.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; May 3, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your very entertaining Magazine for March last, p. 101, I find a letter signed Hermes,—on which I beg leave to offer a few critical remarks.

1. In Virgil's *Tu! mihi en!* it never strikes Hermes, that *mihi* may be the *dativus commodi*,—just as they say in German, *Sekt mir einmal!* which I should render in English, *There's for you!* And this Anglicism, I conceive, would be in Latin exactly, *En tibi!* or, as Mr. Heyne, a German, might, with equal propriety, render it, *En mihi!* If the English were a dead language, some sapient critic might dispute the propriety of the translation, and assert,—The sense requires, *Est ibi pro vobis.* Heyne construing, *Tu mihi accipe*, evidently means the *dativus commodi*, which has nothing to do with, *a me accipe.*

2. The words,—

Incidit in Scyllam, *cupiens* vitare Charybdim,

are not in Ovid. But I remember perfectly well, the first notice I ever had of the sentence was, when I was at ten years old, translating Ovid's *Tristia* and *Epist. ex Ponto* at school, where I read,—

Incidit in Scyllam, *qui vult* vitare Charybdim.

3. For the saying,—*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*,—he might have found sacred authority in 2 Thessal. ii. 10-12, "With all deceivableness of unrighteousness, *in them that perish*, because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved. And *for this cause God shall send them strong delusion*, that they should believe a lie: *that they might all be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness*." Which prophecy is particularly applicable to the gullibility of those who listen to seditious orators and newspapers, that talk high swelling words

words about liberty, while they are the most servile, abject, dust-lickers of Bonaparte,—who once destroyed liberty from the face of one half of Europe.

4. Hermes's observation on *situ obsita* is judicious and correct.

5. On this couplet,—

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense;

which he corrects thus,—

Immodest words admit *but one* defence;

Since "a fool may plead that he knew no better." I would ask, does not the poet expressly assert, that this fool's plea is *no defence*, because it is *want of sense?*

6. Hermes says, "What nonsense is tricked off in Pope's metre,—

Who sees with *equal* eye, *as God of all*,
A hero perish, and a sparrow fall;
Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurl'd, &c."

But pray where is the nonsense in saying (which evidently is the poet's aim), that the infinite Deity, *as God of all*, is immutable, and free from passions? And, with respect to the sparrow, is Hermes prepared to prove, that the living souls of animals are mortal? against the combined evidence of such Scriptures as these:—Eccles. ii. 17-21; Psalm xxxvi. 6; Rom. viii. 16-23; 1 Cor. xv. 39-42; (Collate John xiv. 2, 3,) Ezekiel i. 5-10; Revel. iv. 6-9; Jonah iv. 11; Isaiah lxvi. 3. Nay, against the evidence of his own eyes, that the lowest creatures in the animal kingdom, even the caterpillars and silk-worms, after death, rise again on this very terrestrial globe, (not those distant orbs, or other mansions, mentioned John xiv. 2, and 1 Cor. xv. 40, 41, where they are expressly introduced in a discourse, illustrative of general resurrection of different creatures,)—with wings, and, comparatively speaking, glorified bodies.

7. In the dying Adrian's soliloquy to his soul, instead of "delicacy," I can only see a frivolous sport in his dying hour, which, in a heathen emperor, may be playful, not excusable; but in a Christian would be criminal. There are sounding words; surely nothing so exquisitely *delicate*, either in the propriety of the time, or of the sense, which can ascribe paleness and rigidity, or corporeal stiffness, to the immaterial soul, —*pallidula, rigida.*

In literary criticism, both sides should be heard: therefore I request you to insert these lines, with that characteristic love of truth, and spirit of free inquiry, which induces me to place an implicit reliance on your impartial and independent spirit. THOT.

London; April 24.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMORIAL *of a* PLAN *for the* CIVILIZATION *of* BARBARY, *and* DIFFUSION *of* COMMERCE.

ALGIERS, and the territory belonging to it, is governed by despotic Turks,—the refuse of the Ottoman troops; who maintain their power over the Moors and Arabs of the plains (who are the cultivators of the country), and over the Berebbers (who are the aborigines of the country), or inhabitants of the mountains of Atlas, which terminate this sovereignty on the south, and divide Algiers from Bled-al-jereed. The first principle of this barbarous and sanguinary government, according to an African adage, is to "*Maintain the arm of power, by making streams of blood flow, without intermission, around the throne!*" This country,—the government of which reflects disgrace on Christendom, which has been, during many ages, the scourge of Christian mariners, and of all who navigate the Mediterranean sea,—has often been conquered. The Romans reduced Numidia and Mauritania into Roman provinces. This beautiful garden of the world was afterwards conquered by the Vandals; then by the Greeks, during the reign of Justinian, under Belisarius; and, finally, three times by the Arabs, viz. in the 647th year of Christ, by Abdallah and Zobeer; in the year 667, by Ak'bah, for the Kalif Moawiah; and in the year 692, by Hassan, the governor of Egypt, for the Kalif Abd Elmelik. Not one of the armies of these warriors ever exceeded 50,000 men.

After these general conquests, the partial conquests of the Portuguese and Spaniards, about the end of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth, century, were effected by a mere handful of men; and, in 1509, the latter rendered the kingdom of Algiers tributary to them: but, afterwards, they lost it by the ferocity of their chiefs, the fanaticism of their soldiers and priests; and, finally, by their perfidy and intolerance, they made themselves enemies to the various (Kabyles) tribes of Mauritania, and thereby lost their conquest.

The repeated and galling insults, offered by these ruffians to civilized Europe, cannot be efficiently punished by

by a bombardment: a cruel measure, which punishes the innocent subjects for the insults of their government. No one acquainted with the character of the natives of Barbary will maintain, that the destruction of a few thousands of the peaceable inhabitants, or the burning of many houses, is a national calamity in the eyes of a Mussulman chief; who would himself commit the same ravages and destruction that were so gallantly effected by the British fleet, under my Lord Exmouth, for half the money it cost to accomplish it.

When my Lord St. Vincent was off Cadiz with the British fleet, and could not obtain the object which he sought of the Emperor of Marocco; his lordship, after refusing to comply with the emperor's request, communicated to his lordship by the emperor's envoy or agent, *Rais Ben Embark*. told the *Rais* to inform his emperor, that, if he did not change his conduct very soon, he would begin a war with him, and such a war as he had neither seen nor read of before. When the *Rais* reported this to the Emperor Soliman, he enquired what kind of war an admiral could wage against him: some one of the divan observed, that he would destroy the ports on the coast; adding, that it would cost a certain large sum of money to effect that destruction. Upon which the emperor exclaimed, that, for half that amount, he would himself destroy all these ports.—This affair happened in September 1798.

There is a prophecy in Barbary, that, from time immemorial, has been generally credited by the inhabitants. It has been transmitted to them by some fakeer, that the land of the Mussulmen will be wrested from them by the Christians; and there is an impression, that the period when this event will take place is not far distant. They also believe that this event will happen on a Friday (the Mussulman Sabbath), whilst they are occupied at their devotions at the Dohor, service of prayer. Accordingly, at this period,—viz. from twelve till half past one o'clock,—the gates of all the towns on the coast are shut and bolted every Friday. This attack, forsooth, is to happen whilst they are occupied at prayer, because they are so infatuated with an opinion of their own valour, that they will not believe that Christians would presume to attack them openly, when armed and prepared for the combat. It should seem that these people begin now seriously to anticipate the near approach of this predestined conquest, and have accordingly entered into a kind of holy alliance, offensive and defensive: to which, it is said, the Emperor of Marocco, and the Deys of Tunis and Tripoli, have acceded; and that this holy alliance is crowned by the Ottoman emperor.

It is more than probable, that the Dey of Algiers, goaded by the blow inflicted by my Lord Exmouth,—which has increased his hatred to Christians, and has inflamed his desire of revenge,—will not fail to seek every opportunity (according to the known principles of Mahommedanism,) of retaliating and insulting the Europeans, whenever a favourable opportunity may offer,—even at the risk of another bombardment. This opinion has been confirmed by his late conduct; and by the activity that has been manifested in the fortifications, in increasing their military force, in building and equipping new vessels, to infest the Mediterranean with their abominable piracies: all which proceedings demonstrate the hostile intentions of the Dey beyond all doubt.

Plan for the Conquest of Algiers.

The inhabitants of the plains are bigotted to the Mahommedan tenets; but they would readily exchange the iron rod that rules them for a more mild and beneficent form of government. A well-disciplined European army of 50,000 men, would assuredly effect their complete conquest, without much difficulty: such an army, directed by a Wellington, would perform wonders, and astound the Africans. After the conquest, an energetic, decisive, but beneficent, form of government, would be necessary,—to retain the country, and to conquer and annihilate the repugnancy which these people entertain to our religious tenets. A system of rule formed on the principles of the English constitution,—directed by good policy, benevolence, and religious toleration,—would not fail to reconcile these hostile tribes, and attach them to rational government. The Berebbers would readily assimilate to such a government; and, although by nature a treacherous race, they would rejoice to see the country in possession of a government which, they would perceive, strove to promote the welfare and prosperity of the mountaineers, as well as the inhabitants of the plains; and their own interest

terest would thus gradually subdue the antipathy resulting from religious prejudices.

A general knowledge of the African Arabic would be essentially necessary; and I think a school might be established in England, on the Madras system, for initiating youths (going out to Africa,) in the rudiments of that language. This would be attended with most important advantages; and might be accomplished in a very short time. The conquest of Algiers being thus effected, that of the neighbouring states would follow, without difficulty, by a disciplined army of European troops; keeping the principle ever in view, of conciliating the natives, without swerving from an energetic and decisive mode of government.

The advantages that would necessarily result from a successful attack upon Africa, would be,—

1. An incalculable demand for spices, and East India manufactures of silk and cotton.

2. A similar demand for coffees, and for sugars, manufactured and unmanufactured; as well as for other articles of West Indian produce.

3. An incalculable demand for all our various articles of manufacture.

On the other hand, we should obtain from this fine country,—

1. An immense supply of the finest wheat, and other grain, that the world produces.

2. We should be able to open a direct communication with the interior regions of Africa,—which have baffled the enterprise of ancient and modern Europe: the fertile and populous districts which lie contiguous to the Nile of Soudan, throughout the whole of the interior of Africa, would become, in a few years, as closely connected to us, by a mutual exchange of benefits, as our own colonies; and such a stimulus would be imparted to British enterprise and industry, as would secure to us such stores of gold as would equal the riches of Solomon, and immortalize the prince who should cherish this great commerce to its maturity.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton; March 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the observations of your humane correspondent respecting the experiments made by Mr. Saumarez on living animals,—as detailed in that gentleman's work on physiology,—every one, whose breast is not callous to the common feelings of humanity, must heartily concur. It is indeed to be deplored, that such horrid barbarities should be inflicted, by men of superior understandings, upon poor defenceless animals; who have no voice to complain, and no arm to succour; who are equally with ourselves the creatures of the same Almighty Being, whose tender mercies are over all his works. But it is said, by persons who perform these experiments, that they are necessary to the furtherance of physiological research: however desirable information may be, I apprehend that (at least among the junior branches of the medical profession) unmerited and inhuman barbarities, by no means requisite in the first instance, are often wantonly repeated. There can be no doubt that the sensations of animals are equally acute with our own: their utter helplessness ought to excite our compassion. What then must we think of those who take the advantage of it to abuse and torment them?

C. SEVERN, JUN.

Harlow; April 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE intended voyage towards the North Pole, on discoveries, has elicited some pertinent remarks on the polar regions of our globe from the pen of your intelligent correspondent Mr. C. Hall. (See p. 187 of your number of the 1st of the present month.) Towards the conclusion of his letter, however, some positions are advanced which ought not to pass unnoticed, as they certainly are not consonant to the phenomena of nature.

After informing us that, in Siberia, numbers of large fossil bones of animals, that are at present inhabitants of warmer climes, are frequently found, Mr. H. proceeds thus:—"Astronomers have found, that the precession of the equinoxes is about a degree in seventy-two years, and *that the poles of the earth are continually changing in that proportion;* and that it will require 25,950 years before the North Pole will be directed to that point of the heavens which is vertical to it at present." And then gravely puts the question, "Will not that account for Siberia being for a long space of time in a much warmer situation when those animals, whose bones are now found in a fossil state, might have been bred, and lived, and died in it?"

 That

That astronomers have found the precession of the equinoxes to be nearly as above stated, is very true; but, "that the *poles of the earth* are continually changing in that proportion," is a notion that can have originated only in the imagination of Mr. H. The fact is this: by reason of the precession of the equinoxes, the poles of the equinoctial, in the long period before mentioned, describe circles in the heavens about the poles of the ecliptic, and distant therefrom about 23° 28'. These circles are subject to slight oscillations, arising from the variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic; and are also affected, in a small degree, by the nutation of the earth's axis. Now, it is easy to perceive, that, if the *poles of the earth* shifted their positions, the equator, the meridians,* the geographical position of places, and all circles, great or small, on the surface of our globe, would vary accordingly:—phenomena which, it is presumed, have never been observed to take place. Our sun-dials too, (to be of any use,) would require to be frequently adjusted. Nay, more, the figure of the earth being spheroidical, and not spherical, the dreadful consequences that might ensue from any considerable removal of the axis of rotation are more easily imagined than described; yet Mr. H. tells us, (with apparent complacency,) that it was wisely ordered by the great Creator, that every part of the earth should, in its turn, for a long time, enjoy the benign influence of the sun!"

Mr. H.'s concluding remarks are also liable to objection. "The obliquity of the ecliptic," says he, "is found, by the observations of Tycho and Flamsteed, to decrease about 2½ minutes in 100 years; so that, in course of time, it will approach to the equator; and then there will be equal day and night throughout the world, as some believe they were before the flood, when the earth was of one general temperature; and that animals of every kind might live in every part of the globe!"

The secular diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic is now known to be about fifty-two seconds, instead of 2½ minutes, as deduced by Mr. H. from a comparison of the observations of Tycho Brahe and Mr. Flamsteed. On reference, however, to the art. Ecliptic, in Dr. Hutton's Philosophical and Mathematical Dictionary, 2d. edit., it will be seen, that Tycho's estimate, when corrected by refraction, &c. exactly agrees with Flamsteed's,—each being 23° 29.' The diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic arises from the attractions of the planets causing the ecliptic, or apparent path described by the earth among the fixed stars, to vary; and this diminution has its limit, which, being attained, the obliquity will begin to increase. Hence, it appears, that the equator and the ecliptic can never coincide. Admitting it possible, however, for this circumstance to take place, "then," as Mr. H. justly observes, "there would be equal day and night throughout the world;" and, we may also add, there would be no vicissitude of seasons. But, "that the earth would be of one general temperature, so that animals of every kind might live in every part of the globe," few persons, who have any pretensions to science, will admit.

Jan. 14, 1818. JOHN SMITH.

* The old meridian in the church of St. Petronio at Bologna, and that of Tycho Brahe at Uranibourg, are said to deviate at the present time from the true meridians of those places; and hence it has been inferred, that, in process of time, the meridians vary. Should this be the case, (which I think is very questionable, unless in an extremely small degree,) it must certainly arise, as Dr. Wallis has observed, "from a change of the terrestrial poles here on earth, of the earth's diurnal motion."—See Phil. Trans. No. 255, p. 285; or New Abr. vol. iv. p. 415.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM as staunch a friend to the established church as any other member of it, and approve of the ministers' plan of building churches, provided they will, at the same time, see that proper houses (or places of accommodation) are made for the officiating clergymen to reside there; and not let him gallop from village to village, to do the duty only once a-day, and that alternately,—morning and evening: which is truly disgraceful.

Accounts are often laid before Parliament, and published, of the net produce or yearly income of the livings: but they do not tell us what the renewal of the leases of the great tithes have been sold for by the rich prebendary or incumbent. In this place they were, a few years ago, renewed, and the prebend or prelate acquired upwards of 30,000l. The livings, (as to yearly produce,) may well be poor.

No

No one, not even the nobility, in all their law settlements, permit fines to be taken upon the renewal of leases; but expressly provide against it. Surely it ought not, in justice, to be permitted in ecclesiastical property.

Holbeach; T. MENTOR.
April 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE unlettered part of your readers, if any such there be, are under considerable obligations to a writer who, in page 495 of your last volume, condescendingly informs them, that pens and ink formed no part of the conveniences of Eden; and that the Sibylline Oracles were not written upon Bath paper! that "the ancients wrote with a skewer, dipped in a dark composition; and the Maldives taught their children to write by means of sanded boards." The gentleman has communicated this surprising piece of intelligence with the intention of proving that Messrs. Bell and Lancaster have been "squabbling" about a system of no real importance to the public, and "as old as the invention of reading and writing." I believe, Sir, conscientiously, that those gentlemen neither intended to recommend a bag of sand as a convenient appendage to a lady's writing-desk, and a bundle of skewers in lieu of a box of portable pens, nor to rest their claims to public attention upon this unimportant part of their system: they merely introduced it as a cheap medium of instruction, for the benefit of those whom poverty precluded from the advantages of books, paper, and the usual mode of tuition. But there is an excellence in the system, which your correspondent sneeringly denominates "the marvellous invention of modern times," infinitely superior to economical considerations, and of which he seems to be perfectly unconscious.

The plan of classing the children, according to their various capacities and attainments; of distinguishing the most industrious and orderly by rewards, and by the honorary privilege of communicating instruction to their junior comrades, from books and lessons properly prepared; has an effect in fostering that germ of all excellence—a spirit of emulation, which cannot be imagined by those who have not witnessed the experiment. It obviates, also, the alleged necessity of that vestige of barbarism—corporal punishment; superinduces moral and studious habits; and renders the business of education pleasant and satisfactory to both pupil and preceptor. I speak not of the system as restricted to charitable institutions, and the first rudiments of learning; but as equally applicable to every description of schools, from the little abecedarian groupes of the humblest village up to the classic forms of Eton and Westminster. I assert this with considerable confidence, because I have the advantage of witnessing daily the good effects of the system.

My attention to this subject was first excited about two years since, by a public examination, in Freemason's-hall, of the pupils of a Mr. Matheson, who kept an academy in the neighbourhood of Soho-square. The facility with which his boys performed various arithmetical operations, and their general quickness of apprehension, seemed rather the effect of magic than of any known mode of tuition. I was at first tempted, somewhat illiberally, to imagine that the performances were got up expressly for the occasion; but resolved, however, to satisfy my doubts by a fair trial of the system. I had at that time about twenty pupils, the sons of respectable parents, under my tuition; and I taught them, as well as I could, in the old, hum-drum, irksome, and often unsatisfactory, manner. Immediately upon my return home I modelled my little corps after the improved system, and the good effects were very soon visible: I am now, with no other assistance than the agency of the pupils themselves, instructing nearly five times that number in a much more efficacious manner, and with less than half the labour and anxiety that I formerly experienced.

Your desire of communicating useful information will, I have no doubt, allow this unvarnished practical proof of the utility of the system introduced by Bell and Lancaster to be fairly contrasted with the observations of the learned theorist who has attempted to ridicule their philanthropic exertions. It was my intention to say a few words upon the excellent letter of Dr. Jarrold, and the reply of "An old Schoolmaster," but, fearing to intrude too much upon your columns, must defer it to a future opportunity. J. FITCH.

Stepney; April 8, 1818.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may appear strange that I should trouble you with a reply to an article in the "Christian Observer," published as long since as the month of January; but, when I inform you that I do not take in that publication, from motives of principle—that it fell into my hands accidentally this day while on a journey into the west—that the number has lately been in circulation in various reading societies where your work is also taken in—and that some exposure of a shameful string of artificial reasonings, in favour of war, seemed to me imperatively to demand a place in a work of extensive circulation, I think I have said enough to plead an apology. It is never too late to check an evil, and I should deem myself criminal did I not employ a mite of influence to destroy the dangerous tendency of a paper, which, under the seeming sanction of Christianity, justifies the barbarous practice of war. Happily for me, the article in question only requires exposure to shew its fallacy: did it demand opposition by argument, my physical powers would unfit me for a contest, languishing as I am beneath a tedious disorder, for the removal of which I am now travelling; but, Sir, were I holding my pen for the last time, I could not be better employed, in an expiring effort, than in promoting peace on earth and good will towards men!

The article professes to be Remarks on *the Peace-Society Tracts.* I shall not follow the writer through all the details: it is sufficient for my purpose to observe, that he begins in a jesuitical manner, with admitting, 'that war is a great evil;' but then, he says, it is among the instruments by which an all-wise Providence is promoting ultimate good, and that 'the hurricane and thunder-storm are necessary for preserving the salubrity of the atmosphere.' If this be an argument for submission to war, we may, with equal propriety, suffer the lightning to destroy our habitations without employing conductors; or the fever to burn up our vitals without calling in the aid of medicine to subdue it; since, in both instances, the evils may have frequently been overruled by Providence for some great good. He tells us, that the walls of Zion are to be built in troublous times, and we must, therefore, expect future commotions: but in his zeal against Peace-Societies, he also forgets that the sword is to be turned into the plough-share; and it is by such benevolent exertions, we hope, to see the predictions effected. He opposes the establishment of Peace-Societies, lest, in so doing, we should resist the will of the powers that be, and thereby shew ourselves bad subjects; and he confounds the support of a government with the support of all the measures of that government, whether good or bad. He attempts to combat the idea, that Christian states are to be bound by the laws of Scripture; and argues, that they apply only to individuals, as if individuals did not compose the sum total of a state. A more pitiful evasion never was employed, and it shews to what shifts a man is driven by attempting to support a bad cause,—I will even add, the worst of causes; for all political bodies are composed of individuals, and that which is the duty of one, must be the duty of all. The proof against war, in the passive spirit of the primitive Christians, is dismissed with the knock-down argument 'that it does not at all affect the question at issue;' and a plain-matter-of-fact argument, that 'war includes robbery, fraud, debauchery, hatred, resentment, and the exercise of all the bad passions of our nature,' is answered by informing us 'that some humane characters have sometimes engaged in it.' This argument would justify many crimes that the law punishes, even with the halter. In answer to the sentiments that 'war is a species of murder,' we are reminded of the avenger of blood, and of the stoning of transgressors under the old dispensation; thus confounding the institutions of the great legislator of the world with the ambitious policy of earthly legislators.

The above arguments, if they may be so called, when 'drawn out at length, look like an extended military line on the parade, and make a great show; but, when condensed, we discover their artifice and their weakness, and, instead of seeming formidable, they dwindle into perfect contemptibility. The editors of the Christian Observer do, indeed, seem to be a little put to the blush by them; for they modestly plead, 'that it is not their practice to give opinions on the communications of their correspondents.' They therefore leave the arguments of X. Y. Z, the writer of this redoubtable attack on Peace-Societies, to find their own level.

They

They seem to have been induced to this by the more humane views of Alexander, as announced in his reply to the Massachussett's Peace-Society; and they did not like wholly to set up their opinions against those of an Emperor. But, by giving currency to so base an article, they have, in part, made themselves responsible for it. They have become the venders of moral poison, under the envelope of Christianity; and I shall not hesitate to express my sentiments, that any writers, calling themselves Christians, who can propagate such opinions, ought not to be tolerated by the Christian world, and should be branded as the very antipodes of the mild spirit of the religion of Christ. I shall conclude with reminding them of the different feelings of the late excellent Bishop Porteus, expressed in those well-known lines:—

"One murder makes a villain,
Millions a hero," &c.

INGRAM COBBIN.

P.S. If any practical evidence is wanting to inspire us with a just indignation against the policy of war, the demoralized state of our country, at this moment, owing to the returns from the scenes of bloodshed, will speak volumes. Such daring robberies, such atrocious murders, and so large a catalogue of crimes, have never before disgraced our calendar.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of a complaint frequently made, by medical men, against the tendency of the bakers' bread of London to produce constipation, and other disorders of the stomach, —several chemical gentlemen undertook lately the analysis of bread; and, in all the loaves they examined from the regular bakers' shops, they found alum and potass, two substances forbidden by law. In home-baked bread there appeared no alum, or any other adulteration.

It may be interesting to many persons to know, that a solution of barytes is the best test for alum in bread. A solution of bread should be made in distilled water, and filtered; and then the barytes should be poured on to it. If a cloudy precipitate then appear, the bread is adulterated.

I have known so many nervous patients experience relief from taking to home-made bread, that I feel confident in the assertion, that the small quantity of alum contained in bakers' bread is, in time, productive of injury to the stomach; and, by this means, is hurtful to the system. I have thrown out these hints, with a view of calling forth a further enquiry into the pernicious adulterations of the principal article of our daily food. P. R.

London; April 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE address of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to their Protestant fellow-subjects, published in your number for January last, is an important document. The subject has agitated the public mind to a very considerable degree, and appears to involve in it consequences deeply interesting to mankind. Much has been written for and against the Catholic claims. In the discussion of a question affecting the interests of millions of men, in a variety of different ways, it was natural to expect a diversity of opinions. The address of the Catholics is judicious and conciliating; but, favourable as I always have been, and still am, to what is called Catholic emancipation, I do not think that the question has ever been fairly considered in all its bearings; nor do the Catholics appear very anxious to rest the final issue of the question on that broad basis which its importance demands.

The legislature of a Protestant country, in discussing a question of such vast importance, should consider its consequences to the whole body both of Protestants and Catholics in all countries. It is lamentable that such misunderstandings should have existed, for so many ages, among persons professing the benevolent religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Catholics, in their appeal to their "*Christian brethren* and fellow-subjects," have expressed themselves thus: "We all know and admit, that we are taught by the precepts of that Divine Redeemer, as revealed by his inspired followers, to love one another; and that this charitable principle is extended to an indispensable obligation to love our neighbours even as we love ourselves. We also learn, from the same unerring source of instruction,—and it is a lesson well worthy of the serious consideration of our opponents,—that, with what judgment we have judged, we shall be judged; and, with what measure we have measured, it shall be measured to us again. We further, in common, acknowledge, that the same blessed founder of Christian faith has instructed us, by precepts and example, to pay obedience to every lawful authority, with-

out any regard to the religious opinions of the persons by whom it is administered."

These principles, as far as they go, are truly excellent; but, I presume to suggest, that, in order to silence every objection, and to prove that the fears, expressed in very strong language by many Protestants, are entirely groundless, a clearer and more comprehensive statement is necessary. I would, therefore, take the liberty to submit the following considerations on the subject.

The leading principle of the Reformation, which originated the distinction of Protestant and Catholic, may be briefly stated thus: "That the right of every man to worship God according to his conscience, is a natural inalienable right, anterior to all civil institutions, which no human authority should ever presume to violate or restrict." Though the Catholics enjoy this right, and are protected in the free exercise of their religion, yet they complain that they are debarred, in consequence of the peculiarities of their religious creed, from the enjoyment of equal rights, as citizens, with their fellow-subjects of the Protestant faith.

Are the Catholics prepared to admit, that every man, whatever be his religious opinions, ought to enjoy equal privileges in regard to the rights of civil society in every state, whether Catholic or Protestant? If so, they will cordially unite with their Protestant brethren, to present to the constituted authorities of their country a modest, but dignified, statement of their opinions on this most important subject; and to request of them,—as they have entered into a convention with the combined sovereigns of Europe to settle the political rights of mankind,—that they will propose to the constituted authorities of all Catholic and Protestant states, to take into their most serious consideration the Catholic claims; and to propose, that the same privileges shall be enjoyed by all Catholic subjects, in Protestant countries, as their Protestant subjects enjoy; and, that their Protestant brethren, being subjects in Catholic countries, shall enjoy the same civil rights as Catholic subjects.

Should we have the happiness to see this equitable principle recognized by all Catholic sovereigns, and by the sovereign Pontiff at the head of the Catholic church, and acceded to by all Protestant princes, persecution for religious differences would vanish; and the dispute, between Catholics and Protestants, about which shall have the pre-eminence, would be completely at rest.

That the English Protestants are inclined to bring the dispute to this amicable conclusion, may be inferred from the fifteenth resolution of the meeting of Protestants, recently held at the City of London Tavern, to celebrate the Tricentenary of the Reformation.

"15. "That whilst this meeting thus celebrate that Reformation, whose influence they desire should be co-extensive with the globe, they seek for that extension only by the energy of argument, and through the force of truth; and, towards Roman Catholics, they disclaim all sentiments which Christian charity could censure, or religious freedom would condemn."

Were the English and Irish Catholics and Protestants firmly and affectionately to unite in strenuous endeavours to have the whole subject, without any partiality, presented to the consideration of the united sovereigns of Europe, it is possible, that the result of their deliberations might prove essentially beneficial to the happiness of mankind.

JOHN OVINGTON.

Clapham; March 5, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT having the "Night Thoughts" in my possession, (for I must confess myself no admirer of the gloomy theology of that poem,) I cannot refer to the context of the passage of which your correspondent solicits an explanation:—

"Our nature such, ill choice ensures ill fate;
And hell had been, though there had been no God:"

but, as it stands, in its isolated state, the meaning strikes me to be this:—Our nature is so constituted, that the choice of evil necessarily draws with it evil as its consequence; and, even if there had been no moral Governor,—who had appointed a state of retribution,—such evil choice, or perversion of the will, would have been its own punishment. A state of misery would have been the natural concomitant of a preference of crime.

April 28. HERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent of last month (Mr. Webb) has given us two lines from the ninth night of "Young's Night Thoughts,"

Thoughts," which he says have always appeared to him inexplicable:—

" Our nature such—ill choice ensures ill fate;
And hell had been, tho' there had been no God."

This celebrated and much-read poem, amid some of the finest poetical flights and justest observations, has in it much wild and inexplicable matter; and this may be expected in a metaphysical work, where there is a great deal of rhapsody and "the muse of fire."

The above lines, if they mean any thing, seem to me to mean the opposite position of Mr. Pope's axiom:—

" Peace, O Virtue! peace, is all thy own."

" Our course of life is such, (for Nature is always a bad word as applied here,) that, if we adopt ill pursuits, they lead, by consequence, to mischief and misery in this world, whether hell exists or not." Of the last line, it is difficult to say any thing satisfactorily, as it must always be of hell, in its generally accepted meaning.

The "Night Thoughts," as Mr. Webb must have observed, abound with bold, mystic, and antithetical language, and imagery often inexplicable, when coolly and philosophically examined; but they have, amid this, and some gross errors, the most sublime and brilliant passages that literature can boast.

CLIO RICKMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper called the General Evening Post, for March the 17th, 1818, there is an account which has been lately received at the Admiralty, of an interesting discovery made in the south of Africa, about twenty miles north of Cape Town. Some persons, in digging, happened to strike upon what appeared a beam of timber; but, tracing it, they found a ship deeply imbedded in the soil.

A plank of it has accompanied the account of the discovery to the Admiralty. Several other ships, at different times, and in different parts of the world, have been discovered beneath the surface of the earth.

It is recorded by Fulgosas, that in the year 1462, as some men were working a mine near Bern, in Switzerland, they found a ship 100 fathoms deep in the earth, with anchors of iron, and sails of linen, with the remains of forty men.

Pairre Naxis relates a like history of another such ship having been found under a very high mountain.

The Jesuit Eusebius Newcombergus, in his fifth book of Natural History, says, that near the port of Lima, in Peru, as the people were working a gold mine, they found a ship, on which were many characters, very different from ours. Strabo also relates, in his first book, that the wrecks of ships have been found 875 miles from the sea.

Dr. Plott, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, relates a story, that the mast of a ship, with a pulley hanging to it, was found in one of the Greenland mountains. Is it to be supposed that these ships, which have been found beneath the surface of the earth, were antediluvian ships? If they were (and mankind knew the use of ships before the flood), it is not probable that all mankind, except Noah and his family, would have been drowned by a deluge of waters.

Is it not more probable, that violent earthquakes since the deluge have been the means of swallowing up these ships? but the sea must, at that time, have covered that part of the land where they have been found.

In the year 1746, Calloa, a sea-port town in Peru, was violently shaken by an earthquake, and of 5000 inhabitants only 200 were saved. The sea rolled in upon the town in mountainous waves; ships of burden were conveyed over the garrison walls; and one ship, which arrived from Chili the preceding day, was conveyed to the foot of the mountains, and left on dry ground.

On the 7th day of June, 1692, the town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, was in two minutes totally destroyed by an earthquake: many ships were also swallowed up.

The earthquake which visited Sicily, in 1693, shook the whole island, and extended to Naples and Malta; the city of Catania was destroyed, with 18,000 inhabitants: fifty-four cities and towns, besides many villages, were either greatly injured or totally destroyed. The city of Catania was rebuilt, and is now again in ruins by the late earthquakes that shook all Sicily. And, on the first of November, 1755, Lisbon in Portugal was also destroyed by an earthquake: many ships in the harbour were also swallowed up, only their masts appear-

ing

ing above water: the sea suddenly rolled in like a mountain, ships were driven from their moorings, and tossed about with great violence. The same day that Lisbon was destroyed, Cadiz was violently shaken by an earthquake; and the inhabitants were yet more alarmed at the appearance of a wave coming towards the town at least sixty feet higher than common: it beat in the breast-work of the walls, and carried pieces of eight or ten tons weight forty or fifty yards from the wall, and passed over a parapet sixty feet above the ordinary level of the water.

St. Ubes, a sea-port town twenty miles south of Lisbon, was entirely swallowed up by the repeated shocks of this earthquake: in Africa, near Morocco, the earth opened and swallowed up a village with 8000 or 10,000 inhabitants; Sallee and Tangiers also suffered greatly by an inundation of waters. The same earthquake was felt all over Spain: at Ayomonte, near where the Guadiana falls into the bay of Cadiz, the water came on in vast mountains, and laid under water all the coasts of the islands adjacent. The waters in many parts of Britain were greatly agitated at the same time. At three quarters after six in the evening, on the same day that Lisbon was sunk, and about the time of two hours' ebb of the tide, a great body of water rushed up in Glamorganshire in Wales, accompanied with great noise, and in such quantity that it floated two vessels of 200 tons burden each.

At Kinsale, in Ireland, a great body of water rushed with such violence into the harbour, that it drove two vessels from their moorings.

In Holland, the agitations were more remarkable: at Alphen, on the Rhine, the waters were agitated to such a violent degree, that buoys were broken from their chains, large vessels snapped their cables, smaller ones were thrown out of the water upon the land, and others lying on land were set afloat. This destructive earthquake extended over a tract of land of four millions of square miles.

History records a number of instances of great inundations of the sea on the land by earthquakes: the bottom of the sea is first elevated by means of subterraneous fires before the elastic vapours can find a vent; and the sea, of consequence, must flow over the land, the depth in proportion to the elevation of the bottom of the sea.

The master of an American vessel in north latitude 25°, at the time of the great earthquake, saw, from his cabin window, land about a mile from his ship; but, coming upon deck, the land was no more to be seen; and he perceived a violent current cross the ship's way to the leeward. In about a minute this current returned with great impetuosity; and, at a league distance, he saw three craggy rocks throwing up water of various colours resembling fire; this phenomenon in about two minutes ended in a black cloud, which ascended very heavily: after it had risen above the horizon no rocks were to be seen. No doubt, but many ships have been driven far inland, and swallowed up by the earthquakes that followed the inundations of the sea, some of which, in course of time, may be accidentally discovered.

C. HALL.

Ansty; April 27, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR readers will be perhaps pleased to learn the improvements which are making at that beautiful romantic village, Matlock Bath, so much the resort of those who love to contemplate the beauties of mountain scenery, blended with wood and water,—enchantingly picturesque. The Heights of Abraham is a bold mountain, at the foot of which a part of Matlock is built; and upon its rise are beautiful villas, nearly to its summit, where is situated the famous Rutland cavern, that was formerly worked for lead ore, and produced great riches to that illustrious family (the Duke of Rutland). The Heights of Abraham are beautifully planted with pines and other trees, which grow with great luxuriance, and at their roots are found many rare plants, peculiar to that place. The exact resemblance this mountain bears to that near Montreal, which was stormed and taken from the French by the brave General Wolfe, has bestowed upon it the name of the Heights of Abraham. A new zig-zag road has been made by Samuel Richardson, esq. and plantations; a course of water has been also brought to the surface to beautify the scenery. In the same pleasure-ground is a large bath, perhaps the largest in England: the grounds adjoining are tastefully laid out for pleasure and exercise. The entrance is from the turnpike-road; and, in order that the company may be select,

select, a proper person is stationed half way up the walk, at a gate, which is opened at pleasure: as improprieties have been committed and greatly complained of in the old road, the proprietor is determined to shew every desire to accommodate the company, and has appointed a proper person to attend those who visit the grand cavern, or mine; to enter which there is no inconvenience whatever,—no going down into a pit or shaft, but a perfect horizontal good road into the very bosom of the mountain, where are extensive and fine caverns, much exceeding in grandeur any in the neighbourhood; exhibiting a mine, veins of ore, and the methods of working them. To render these walks so complete, and the cavern so easy of access, the proprietor (Mr. Gilbert) has spared no expense.

On the green, near Saxton's, lives a miner, Mr. James Pearson, who is an excellent guide, whose employment is to attend strangers to the most interesting objects, and no one is more capable to give information relative to the position of the strata, the mines, minerals, &c. The museum, at the foot of the Heights of Abraham, is rendered more interesting by series of fine specimens, and a library of books on mineralogy, and other branches of natural history, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. The proprietor receives, with great pleasure, the thanks of the inhabitants for his exertions in rendering that establishment so interesting to visitors: here may be seen the finest specimens of amethyst and topazine fluor vases, peculiar to the county, worked in a superior manner; also the finest sculpture in alabaster: here is a fine field for the study of mineralogy and geology; and, as the late illustrious visitors* truly exclaimed—it is enough to visit Matlock to know something of what the earth produces.

The Derwent, and every stream in the county, produce fine trout, and that peculiar fish—grayling. The margins of these rivulets are beset with anglers in the summer months. Many recent discoveries of mines have been made in the neighbourhood; and, from the increase of company, Matlock may be said to be in a thriving state. The new road, now finished from Derby, along the banks of the Derwent, will become the principal north road to Manchester, and, in beauty of scenery, will surpass any of equal distance in the kingdom; for which the community are indebted to the laudable spirit of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, Mr. Arkwright, and other gentlemen in the county.

Matlock; May 4. I. M.

* The Archdukes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE notice in the last Monthly Magazine relating to what has been called the "*Lamp without flame,*" contains some inaccuracies, which I will, with your permission, correct.

The lamp is attributed to "Mr. Ellice," instead of to Mr. Ellis.* The original lamp is represented and described as consisting "of two coils of fine platina wire, one within the other, supported over the wick by an iron wire." This is erroneous:—such an arrangement was subsequently employed when it was the object to keep a large portion of wire in a state of ignition; but the original experiment was made by putting a coil of a few convolutions of platina wire over the wick of a small spirit-lamp, the lower convolution resting on the tube of the lamp. For the advantage of steadiness, it was afterwards found convenient to take with the lower extremity of the wire two or three turns round the tube.

It is erroneous that "Mr. Eastwick speedily improved this lamp," or improved it at all, unless supporting the coil from its upper, instead of from its lower, extremity be an improvement. On the contrary, by employing for that purpose wire of a very improper thickness, he repeated the experiment disadvantageously.

Finally, it is erroneous that "platina is adopted *because it radiates heat freely;* while, from its imperfect conducting power, so little caloric is lost." The fitness of platina for the experiment depends on its low-conducting power, and *small capacity for heat.* Artificially increase its power of radiating heat, and the accumulation of caloric in the wire, sufficient to produce ignition, is prevented. L. S.

May 14, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE this letter may be in time to have an effect upon one of the most momentous measures which has, for some time past, engaged the attention of the people of this country.

* There are both these names in Bath.

If the bill, which has just passed the House of Commons, for the amendment of the Poor-Laws, had been brought in by one of the gentlemen of the opposition; and it had contained but one clause which could have operated in favour of the people, and particularly in favour of the lower classes, in the same degree as many clauses in the present bill will operate against the people, and particularly against the lower classes, it would have been immediately stigmatized and denounced as a revolutionary measure, totally destructive of social order, and only calculated to foster and encourage the bad passions of the multitude.

The principal objections to the bill may be divided into four heads. The first is,—

The select vestries, and the mode of administering relief;

The assistant overseer ;

The rating of owners, instead of occupiers, of houses under twenty pounds per annum rent; and

The increasing of the number of votes at vestries, in proportion to the value of the rated property.

And first, as to *select* vestries. There is something revolting to the mind of an Englishman in the term *select*: it does not exactly mean *secret*, but it very nearly amounts to it. One of the greatest advantages which can result to the people of a free state, is the opportunity which is afforded to them of hearing the discussions which are going on concerning affairs in which they are nearly and immediately interested; but, with this select vestry for the management of the poor, the people of the parish, generally, will have no more to do than they have with the discussion of a Turkish divan: they will merely give a vote for the election of this secret conclave; and, afterwards, have nothing whatever to do with their proceedings. This will be manifestly a great and intolerable injustice. Besides, the utility of such a body at all, in the generality of parishes in the kingdom, is worse than useless. I believe it has always been admitted as a fundamental principle in government, that representation or delegation is the least objectionable mode only of arriving at the public will, where, from the immensity of numbers, it is impossible to collect individual opinion; in the case of parishes, this necessity very rarely indeed exists: for the common complaint, at least in many parts of the country, is, that vestries are too thinly attended. If, therefore, I can do my business myself, I cannot need a delegate. The select vestry would be a delegation, over which, when once elected, the parish have no control; and, concerning whose proceedings, they have no right to inquire; and, in addition, the establishment of a select vestry is subversive of an immemorial and unalienable right, that of every person assessed to the poor in a parish, having a power to attend the vestry, and deliver his opinion on the propriety or impropriety of the management of the poor.

That, in some instances, and those (except in populous towns) not numerous, a subdivision of the labours of the overseers might be necessary, I admit; but a division of large parishes into districts, with an overseer to each, in the same manner as they are now appointed, would be a much more simple, more constitutional, and, I am sure, a much better mode: for, I esteem it not one of the least advantages of our present system, which I do not mean to advocate generally, that by a respectable person's being appointed an overseer, without fee or reward, annually, the respectable persons of the parish are of necessity obliged to know and become acquainted with their poorer neighbours; and, from seeing and knowing them, must feel much more disposed to relieve their wants than they could be from description only: but, by this bill, all this official mixture will be done away; all trouble of hearing and seeing will be avoided; all noxious smells, all unsightly and loathsome objects, will be afar off: the overseers and the select vestry will delegate their delegated powers to a creature of their own, by law appointed, and named *assistant-overseer;* and it will be only something less than miraculous if oppression be not legalized by wholesale.

Second,—the *assistant* overseer will, therefore, be generally the creature of the select vestry: and neither he nor the overseers (really, by this bill I do not see of what use the overseers are at all,) are to have any power to give relief, except in cases of urgent necessity, of which it does not seem, by the bill, that any one, except these gentlemen themselves, are to be the judges: for, I observe no clause denouncing judgment on their neglecting to relieve those who are in want: the guard is all the other way

way—"*Look to our money*" appears to be the watch-word. The *assistant* overseer is to be the chief operator, the *fac-totum*, in this work of parochial regeneration. From the very nature of things, he must be a person to whom salary is an object; and, in order to retain his place, he will be under the necessity of acting agreeably to those who choose him; and, as those who choose him will, generally, be those who, by this bill, have the greatest number of votes, it is easy to see what he will be, and of what the select vestry will consist, who are to be both his and the overseers' masters. Of course, the assistant-overseer will always have an interest in direct opposition to the wants and necessities of the poor; and the constant habit of beholding scenes of misery (for, I consider, if he please his masters, his annual re-election as decided) is not a very likely method of increasing his inclinations and feelings towards the side of humanity: on the contrary, from what we know of human nature, such habits have always a bad and demoralizing effect.

Third,—the rating of owners instead of occupiers of houses, overthrows a fundamental principle in the present mode of legislation; and, although, if the alteration were a manifest improvement, we ought not to object to it; yet, as it is not, but an absolute retrogression in civilization, it cannot be too strongly protested against. It has always, I believe, been understood, that the poor-rates are a tenant's tax, a charge in respect of the occupation. The clause which compels the landlord to pay them is nothing more nor less than a *property-tax* in disguise; and, why single out houses between twenty and four pounds per annum of rent? Surely, if the landlords of *small* houses can afford to pay the poor-rates, the landlords of *large* houses can afford to pay them much better: but here it seems, how unjust and iniquitous soever the operation, the object is revenue. And so, because it unfortunately happens that the landlords of small houses are an insignificant part of the community, persons but a few degrees removed above the poor, whom they are thus called upon to support, who have had no eloquent advocates in that assembly where advocates for all ought to be found,—this gross inequality has been suffered to pass without a solitary question as to its propriety, except by an honourable General, who, in objecting to the clause, could not find another member in the House to second the motion.

We have been told that there is a difficulty in collecting the poor-rates from the small houses. What does this prove? Why the plainest of all propositions in the world,—that such houses, inhabited by the poor, *ought not to be rated at all.* If the difficulty in obtaining the poor-rates from such houses be great, the difficulties of the landlords in obtaining their rents are yet greater. Let gentlemen enquire in the suburbs of the metropolis, and at Deptford, and Greenwich, and many other places, and they will find that, for some years past, the landlords of small houses generally have lost from twenty to fifty per cent. of their rents, irrecoverably and totally; and are such persons, in addition to their losses, in addition to having their houses made merely *parish poor-houses*—receptacles for the wretched and the destitute, for whom, in fact, the parishes themselves ought to provide houses; are such persons, I say, to be called upon to pay a farther contribution, in addition to the heavy losses in rents which they have already suffered, and are now suffering. Surely, if any thing like equity exist in British legislation, and I do flatter myself that the other branches of the legislature will take care of the future progress of this bill, it will never be suffered to become law.

Fourth,—the increasing of the number of votes at vestries, in proportion to the value of the rated property, is in itself a step in that progress of revolutionizing this country, which has been gradually taking place during the last twenty-five years,—against which it is high time for the people of England to make a stand. This principle, once recognized in the poor-rates, will, on a proper opportunity, be extended to other matters; and it will not, perhaps, be long before we shall find propositions made for altering the elective franchise for votes for members of Parliament: so that voters may have votes in proportion to the quantity and value of the property which they possess. This will not at this time be borne; but these gradual encroachments will inure the people to the system, and it might soon become palatable by manoeuvre and management. Englishmen should always be upon their guard in these matters. We are not to be told of the uprightness of the

the intentions of any men, or set of men: it is to the principle to which we are to look. Sir, I am warranted in the assertion, that more is to be apprehended from our friends than our enemies. It is by reliance on the uprightness of intentions that many a man, in private life, has been undone: it is not less necessary to be upon our guard in public affairs.

The man of wealth has not, in general, at parish-meetings, any reason to complain of his want of weight; for wealth in England can reckon with tolerable certainty upon a great preponderance. The less a person has to pay, the poorer he must of course be; and the more cautious will he be in paying whatever he may be rated: it is obvious that, if he have to pay five pounds a year to the poor, and his rich neighbour fifty pounds, he cannot part with that sum with as much ease as his rich neighbour can with his fifty. The relative value of the two sums are increased in proportion to their necessities: the poor man will be obliged to watch over his five pounds with more care than the rich man his fifty; the larger sum being an evidence of superfluity. The payer of the smaller sum is not, therefore, less competent, or less interested, in deciding upon the regulations and disposal of the funds destined for the relief and management of the poor.

To sum up the whole of this extraordinary bill:—The select vestry are to direct the overseers, and the assistant-overseer: no responsibility, or a very small portion—that relating to relief, in case of emergency,—will attach to the latter characters. Who is to bring the select vestry to account, I do not know. The select vestry and the overseers will be very willing to delegate their superintending and inspecting powers to the *assistant-overseer*, for a substantial reason,—he is paid for his trouble, as long as he conforms to their orders,—which it is, of course, his immediate interest to do; and, in order to please them, and retain his place, he must (for that is the main object of his appointment,) be very careful of the parish money, and set about reducing the amount of the rates. They will thus avoid all immediate contact with the poor, and their filthy dwellings. As the law now is, the wealthy are sometimes obliged officially to become acquainted with their poorer neighbours, and to visit, occasionally, the abodes of wretchedness and misery: by this bill, all such intercourse, except what is voluntary, will be done away. They will not be obliged to visit the dwellings of the poor; they will not be obliged to see that misery, which, if seen, fortunately for human nature, their feelings would prompt them to relieve. No: all the occupation of the *select* vestry, the *magnates* of the parish, will be to meet in close divan semi-monthly, give their orders to their subaltern, the *assistant-overseer*; and, after his report, order again accordingly. It will not be difficult to divine the result of such a system.

J. JENNINGS.

London; May 18, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As I am very certain you are always anxious to do justice to the claims of every one, as well as to use your utmost efforts to prevent imposition, I write you a line to inform you, that, upon reference to a work, entitled "New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, both Philosophical and Practical; sixth edition, with an appendix; by Richard Bradley, professor of botany at the University of Cambridge, and F.R.S. printed for I. and I. Knapton, in St. Paul's Church-yard, &c. &c. 1731;" you will find a very particular account of the curious instrument lately exciting so much interest in the world, called a *Kaleidoscope*, said to be the invention of Dr. Brewster, and for which he has taken out a patent.

It is very far from my wish to attempt lessening the merit or claim of any gentleman to what he may consider to be his own discovery; but, when so plain a plagiarism appears to have been made, not a moment ought to be lost in giving it publicity, and requiring an explanation.*

Being lately called to the coast of Lincolnshire, in consequence of the wreck of the brig Unity, laden with coals, when the unfortunate crew perished, I was informed there was one of Captain Manby's mortars within the distance of two miles; and, though the poor fellows were hanging in the shrouds and rigging from four o'clock in the morning till half-past eight, when the vessel

* We understand the same description was transferred to Mawe's Gardener's Dictionary.

vessel went to pieces, not the least exertion was made to procure the mortar for throwing a rope over the ship, or otherwise to rescue the poor fellows from their dreadful situation; though a gentleman present, who gave me the account, made use of every persuasion to induce the bye-standers to lend him their assistance for that purpose. Great neglect must rest in some quarter, and I trust an enquiry will be instituted to prevent such gross inattention to the preservation of the lives of our sailors in future. Two of them left wives and children entirely destitute.

Ipswich; May 16, 1818. I. ACTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally occupied myself in considering the many and great advantages which, it is probable, would result from an extended application of the powers of steam to the purposes of navigation, I beg to submit to the public, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, the following observations.

In constructing a steam-vessel, calculated to cross the Atlantic, it is of importance that the head should be sufficiently elevated to prevent the waves, occasioned by a strong contrary wind, from continually breaking over it. The parts of the hull also, below the level of the water, should be so formed as to surmount them with ease. Seafaring persons well know that there is a wonderful difference in this respect. In some vessels the forecastle is very rarely wet; in others, it is as rarely dry.

As the steam-ship will never be required to tack against the wind, depth in the water, and sharpness of keel, will be of no advantage. Length, breadth, and buoyancy, must be principally regarded.

One of the most important objects of attention ought to be to protect the water-wheels, by which it is to be impelled forwards, from the violence of the waves. In order to accomplish this, I would suggest the propriety of placing one or more wheels in the centre of the vessel, (instead of placing them at the sides,) as I have represented in the drawing which accompanies these observations. As the velocity of the vessel's track through the water will depend upon the frequent action of the water-boards upon the surface of the water, it may be desirable to employ several wheels in succession, under the second deck of the vessel, and extending from the engine to the stern. These wheels may all be moved by one long iron shaft, furnished with cast-iron cog-wheels, acting upon other wheels attached to the water-wheels. The steam-engine should be placed as near to the head of the vessel as it can be conveniently.

By improvements which may, and I have no doubt will, eventually be made in the application of steam to the purposes of navigation, I am extravagant enough to anticipate the adoption of this system of navigation even upon ships of the largest size, and calculated for all the purposes of commerce, and for the circumnavigation of the globe.

The following advantages, which may be anticipated, would justify any attempts which may be made:—

1. Vessels, furnished with steam-engine movements, would not be obliged to wait for weeks and months for a fair wind, to the great loss of time and money.

2. Neither would they lie becalmed at sea for days and weeks together, in hot climates, to the great injury of the vessel, and the health of the crew and passengers.

3. Voyages would be performed within certain limited periods. The markets would be regularly supplied; the public would be benefited, and the calculations of the merchant would not be disappointed.

4. The vessel, being constructed of great length and breadth, would be steadier in the water, and not liable to be strained by the operation of the wind upon the masts and rigging. Goods would be preserved from injury, and passengers from uncomfortableness and danger.

5. The expense of the first cost of numerous sails and extensive rigging, and the annual repairs of the same, would be saved; and one third part, or one quarter part, of the usual complement of men, for vessels of the same tonnage, would be sufficient.

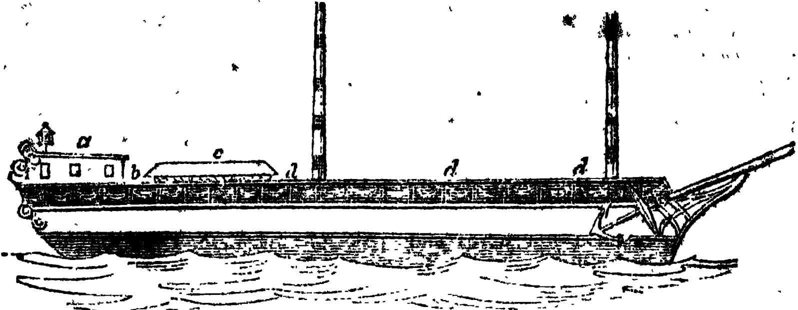
6. The value of such an agent as the steam-engine, when the vessel had to contend with strong currents, on a rocky lee-shore, will be readily appreciated. Many a valuable cargo, under these circumstances, would be saved from destruction.

As it respects danger to be apprehended from fire or explosion, such measures may be adopted as to remove all ground for apprehension. These I shall be happy to suggest on a future occasion.

The following cut represents the side elevation of a large packet, to be moved

 by

by steam: the length of the upper deck, from stem to stern, about 140 feet; breadth in the widest part about forty-two feet:—



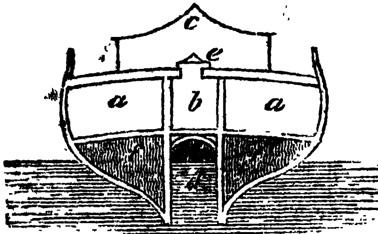
a. A cabin upon the deck, to be occupied by the captain.

b. The steerage, immediately in front of the captain's cabin.

c. An awning upon the deck, for the accommodation of passengers.

d. The quarter-rails, nettings, &c.

The Transverse Section of the Steam Ship.



a.a. Cabins.

b. The end view of a long gallery, communicating with the different cabins.

c. The awning upon the deck.

d. The opening between the two lower parts of the hold, in which the water-wheel acts, and through which the current from it will freely pass to the stern.

e. Lights to the gallery.

f. The hold.

JAMES CLARKE.

Grove, Hackney, April 26.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE evils of our civil state have been completely traced to their source: the country anxiously looks up to the parliament for a remedy; and the opinion of experience alone can lead to the effective one. Every gentleman, therefore, who will state his knowledge, though confined, will add to the general stock.

I was upwards of twenty years intimately acquainted with the wants and deceptions, the difficulties and disputes, and active duties, of paupers, parish-officers, and magistrates; and yet have never been a party concerned, but have been called in and consulted by all, for mutual good will, benefit, and to investigate the truth; and, from this personal experience, I wish to offer a few desultory remarks, which may embrace some useful rules. In this county, (Wilts,) from the great respectability and independency of the magistracy, no gross case has ever come to my knowledge: here are no dependants appointed to assist a great man in his tyranny; no servile retainers of ministerial domination; none of those petty upstarts whom a Smollet and a Fielding pourtrayed; no combination of those in office against the community: I can bear repeated witness to their patience, as I can to the vexations, which the parish-officers labour against, and the hardships which oppress the poor. The origin of most of our evils comes from the abuses of the poor-law, by its alterations, (many proposed plans I see in your excellent work, *which were the old law*,) and by the spirit of chicanery, and pride, and domination, which are created; then follow, (*precede* in effect,) public-houses, which generate idle company, and its evils,—in this case, also, the old law had its remedy, but the needy demands of taxation have sapped moral restraint; add, in the country, the monopoly and nuisance of game among landlords, with its temptations to transgress, and monopoly of land among tenants, confining the labourer to his close hovel, and offering him no other recreation but tippling.

The wretched state of pauperism is notorious; and, present relief, and a system of reform, being the things required, I now state the following remarks:—

1. Every man's immediate parish is the parish in which he slept the last night; that

that parish must by law support him till it can find his right parish.

2. Any permanent relief not connected with employment (to those capable of work,) will increase paupers and beggars.

3. No mendicant ought to be suffered; but where the person in distress is to apply for relief, should be of general publicity.

4. Parents ought to be answerable for their children's conduct under the age of eight.

5. Children, under the age of sixteen, and convicted of gross idleness, mendicity, or thievery, ought to be taken from the control of their parents, and placed in a national penitentiary, with suitable instruction and proper work.

6. The penitentiaries should be built upon the cheapest, healthiest, and most retired spots, with land enough to occupy the inhabitants, in case of a deficiency of other employment.—N.B. *Manual* tillage is better than any other, and will always (*Deo volente*,) support the labourer.

7. The receivers of stolen goods fined and transported for life.

Gangs, or secret combinations, are the active agents of most of our civil evils; they are schools, in every sense, of wickedness; and the solitary assassin is not so dangerous to society as the systematic plunderer. Such are the smugglers, in whose neighbourhood every man must be cautious of his very words: such were the Luddites, whose *political* offences were the mere folly that crowned their evils: such are the day and night thieves, when, in the open street, one knocks a man down and runs away, while others pretend to come to his assistance, and pillage him helpless; and, perhaps, ever afterwards, suffering worse than death from his ill usage. Such are the thief-takers, laying schemes for the blood-money, and leaguing with the guilty to betray the (comparatively) innocent: many other combinations I might add in high and low societies. Wherever these gangs exist, they ought to be destroyed, not by cruelty and death, but effectually by separation; such as by transportation, and by penitentiary and work houses, where morality may become a habit, and religion a solacing principle. If the owners of large works, mines, canals, &c. were invited to take criminals at a premium, allowing them a recompense beyond a *certain* (as to time, or quantity, or quality of) work, with a heavy fine to the master, and additional punishment to the prisoner, for escape, and the place of confinement open to public inspection; not only would a temporary means of employment be found, but a permanent source for future industry by reform be opened.

The children of beggars are very likely to become thieves; old thieves to commence beggars. Pauperism degenerates into beggary: the system of thieving ends in pauperism. Thus pauperism, beggary, and thieving, are alike cause, effect, and consequence, to one another; and, of course, the principle of reform must embrace them altogether.

Devizes; April 25. CHAS. LUCAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL tragic acting is more or less exaggeration and caricature. In real life, the most violent bursts of passion (much less the more moderate feelings and emotions,) are seldom accompanied with so much gesticulation and vociferation as are used on the stage: this is, in some degree, necessary; but not to the extent to which it is generally carried. Performers, in order to avoid tameness, fall into the other extreme, and overstep the modesty of Nature. All good acting is the result of study; but few succeed in "the art to conceal art." Actors are apt to become mannerists; so that a frequenter of the theatre, on seeing a new play, may generally anticipate how the striking passages will be delivered. Some performers assume an artificial whining, tremulous, tone of voice; speak in measured sentences, to "minute time, as boxers fight;" have a laboured articulation; an effort at distinctness, pompous, declamatory, and slow; disconnecting the sense, and wearying attention; and treading the stage with the mechanical precision of a drill-serjeant—

——Some statue, you would swear,
Step'd from his pedestal, to take the air—

who "start by rule, and step by measure;" seem to speak, move, and look, by "act of Parliament;" and most deliberately go mad.

Other actors perpetually aim at striking contrast, and violent transitions,—suddenly changing from their highest to their lowest tones; from hurried rapidity to extreme slowness; and endeavour, by their countenance, to anticipate every sentiment they are about to utter.

The long pause, and distortion of features, would sometimes seem preparatory to a loud sneeze! At every opportunity, swelling into boisterous vehemence, fretting, fuming, raging, ranting, gasping, grinning, groaning, howling,

howling, growling, almost choking, limbs writhing, eyes rolling, jaws working, teeth gnashing: such tremendous exertions of lungs and limbs, as to rival the ravings of insanity, in its most violent paroxysms! A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OCCASIONALLY travel, sometimes for pleasure and amusement, sometimes on business. In this way I have had an opportunity of noticing the progressive improvements in roads, plantations, navigations, public edifices, &c. In my last route from London to Norwich, I took the road by Epping, Bishop Stortford, and Saffron Walden, through Newmarket. At the good old town of Saffron Walden, my first enquiries were about the navigation,—a bill having passed for the accomplishment of a noble junction of the Thames with the Ouse,—promoting one of the greatest national benefits in this kingdom; but, I confess, I felt much disappointment at finding it not begun. My inclination now led me to take a walk upon that charming picturesque promenade, called the Common, where, by accident, most pleasant to my feelings, I came directly to the Maze; and, as I had not seen or heard of this curiosity in my former visits, I was extremely gratified at my accidental discovery, and began to upbraid myself for my former inattention. A gentleman passing by at the time on horseback, and seeing my curiosity excited, he most agreeably informed me that it had been very recently recut and turfed with grass, under the immediate and most indefatigable exertions of two most ingenious gentlemen—Mr. Robertson, the architect, and Mr. Leverett, the draper,—by means [illegible]scription, highly creditable to [illegible]or, Mr. Martin, and the town at lar[illegible]. The raised embankment which surrounds it is a good improvement: he informed me, that, by making a progress through all the various windings and circumvolutions, and extending my walk four times round the embankment, I should complete an exact mile. I accordingly undertook the task, and, observing the time by my watch, at the conclusion, I found it took me thirteen minutes to go the winding path, and seven minutes to go round the bank four times; thus making twenty minutes mately walking the mile. Leaving this recepticle, I walked towards the park. My attention was arrested by the red-brick front of the newly-erected meeting-house;—no credit to the builder: the inside, however, is neat and well fitted, save and except the pillars, which, being Gothic, are inconsistent; and, being an architect, it hurt my feelings.—I now strolled towards the beautiful park. The first object that struck me was the new-lodge,—the architecture and bad taste gave additional gloom to my thoughts; —perhaps, said I, the designer was compelled to follow the whim and dictates of his employer: I have found, by experience, this too often the case. Leaving this place, I proceeded through the park in my path to Audley-End, and, in my way, became perfectly recovered from my recent gloom, upon finding the abominable subterraneous passage taken away, and a safe commodious sky-and-air passage given to the passenger, through a fence with a swing door. Well pleased with this excellent alteration, I retraced my steps a few paces to view it, and to behold the charming prospect of the park, the town, and its stately church; when, again catching a view of the lodge, I became peevish, and started through the swing-gate into the high-road. The hedge opposite has been lowered a considerable way towards the village of Audley-End, which gives to the observer a cheering view of the fine country towards Newport, and the lovely short grove and plantations of Mr. Smith. A few paces from the bridge brought me to the well-known delicious spring of crystal fluid. Now turning to my right, on the Cambridge road, I found my inclination was towards Littlebury: a few paces beyond the Cambridge-lodge, I was delighted at finding the dangerous hilly road ploughed up, and one more level and straight, and much nearer, made in its stead, with a delightful causeway raised on one side, neatly gravelled, as for a garden, with posts, at good distances, for keeping off carriages.

A view, eastward, from this most friendly path to Littlebury, is one among the grandest—the lovely wide stream of the Granta, meandering in serpent-form, throwing her silvery flashes in gentle undulations upon the eye of the inquisitive traveller: on her verging bank rises, with gentle ascent, a stately hill, with its Doric pillar and pedestal, speaking for Lady Portsmouth. The view, at a distance, in faint azure, envelops the town and church of Saffron Walden; here and there bold masses of trees, whose wide-expanding branches touched,

touched, tinged, shaded, and blended by the Painter of Nature, gave to my imagination a view for a Gainsborough.

I went on to the neat little village of Littlebury, and passed through the church-yard at the left, as usual, towards the mill; and, finding myself lost, I enquired of a good-natured bold rustic, what was become of the common, and the poor man's pleasure-ground, which gave rural felicity, unmolested, to the lads and lasses of the village? The reply was homely and honest:—"Why, zur, tiz inclosed by a Act a Parliament, the dam curse that has rob'd almost all the poor folks in the neashon of their liberty of playing at cricket, foot-ball, and restleing. O loy, O loy, (said he,) tiz all over with we and liberty." I gave him a trifle, and left him; but, as I passed, I paused: "Why (said I,) should the peasant be denied innocent pastimes in open air, on their own ground by birthright (the common), while the wealthy are permitted to riot in every excess, unmolested." (I thought of Bloomfield's charming observations on this subject.)

In passing by the neat water-mill, and its pleasant garden, taken from the common, I came to a long trumpery wooden-bridge, of which I took an angry leave, and made the best of my way towards Old Waledunæ—(Walden). Upon Windmill-hill I had a fine prospect of the entire town and country adjacent. I now went with all speed towards the church-yard; and, finding the church-door open, I entered, admiring, as I proceeded, the fine view up the middle aisle, wishing most heartily that the high pew which crosses it, at the chancel, could be taken away, or lowered at the first upper stone-step, to give a clear sight to the altar. A person now approached me to say, that it was intended to build a new gallery, either at the west end, or two galleries, one at each side-aisle. The plan is to extend the front line of the gallery from the south to the north porches, not in a straight line, but curved in cants, resting on Gothic pillars, forming an angle over each pillar, so as the concave front might face the minister. The architect (Mr. Robinson,) has judiciously placed the staircases in such manner that the noise and clatter, always attendant in such cases, should be as much as possible away from the hearing and sight of the congregation, in the body of the church. The stairs are on a circular plan, large and commodious, with broad step and easy riser, inclosed in framed-work of pannels, with arches of Gothic tracery, in character: he has also most judiciously designed a landing at the back of the gallery, so that each person may approach his seat with great privacy, without disturbance to others. The finish, for the front of the gallery, claimed my attention and admiration: instead of the usual and clumsy pannelling, too commonly introduced in such cases, his elevation exhibits, in excellent perspective, a chaste original design: over each column is a neat Gothic canopy, the height of the dado; and between each canopy is a Gothic niche, or recess; and the intermediate spaces are designed to be filled up in printed letters, describing all the donations and charities that have been bequeathed for the poor. Returning to my inn, in my way I ran against one of the most hideous hovels in Europe, a Hottentot's kraal, a cart-shed—I beg pardon, I mean a market-cross; so called, and still remaining, to mark the supineness and bad taste of a town, one of the most populous in Essex, with an immense trade in corn and malt.

D. BROOKSLY.

January, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE banks for savings, in this country, having now obtained parliamentary sanction, and the legislature having, with honorable liberality and with the best policy, granted an interest of 4½ per cent. on the debentures issued to those institutions, whilst the interest paid to the depositors, in few or no instances, exceeds 4 per cent. there must annually accrue a profit, after paying all incidental expenses.

On this consideration I beg leave to propose, and earnestly to recommend, to the managers of Savings Banks, that such accruing profit should form a fund for the relief and assistance of a given number of the oldest depositors, in sickness, or in the helplessness of old age.

Wandsworth; G. HARRISON.

May 18, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.

SIR,

IN illustration of the above quotation from Horace, we often find the most celebrated wits and writers fall into palpable obscurities and oversights. Taking up, for half an hour's pastime, the

twentieth

twentieth volume of Swift's Works, (Dr. Hawksworth's edition,) I found, in a letter from Mr. Gay to the Dean, dated Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1726, the following confused passage:—"If I had been in a better state of health, and Mrs. Howard were not to come to town to-morrow, I would have gone to Mr. Pope's to-day, to have dined with him there on Monday."

Now, although the admirable fabulist's meaning may be decyphered, through the obfuscation (to use one of his own terms) of that sentence; yet a foreigner would be greatly put to it in the translation of so perplexed a sentence.

Far otherwise is it with another passage, nearly at the end of the same letter; where, after giving an account of the manner of his passing his time,—chiefly with the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, at their seat at Amesbury, and occasionally with Mr. Pope at Twickenham,—he adds, "Next week I shall have a new coat, and new buttons, for the birth-day; though I don't know but a turn-coat might have been (there, too, he means to say, *may be*) more to my advantage."

In a subsequent letter in the same collection, from Dr. Arbuthnot to the facetious Dean, is a piece of information, which conveys so much of pleasantry, that it cannot be thought impertinent at any time to quote it,—although it may be within the reach of every one of your readers. The doctor is giving his reverend friend an account of the reception his new work (Gulliver's Travels) is likely to meet with in London. He says, "The book is in almost every one's hands;" and adds that "Lord Scarborough, who is no inventor of stories, told me, that he fell in company with a master of a ship, who declared that he was well acquainted with Gulliver; but that the printer had mistaken his residence,—that he lived at Wapping, and not at Rotherhithe!" The doctor goes on to tell the Dean further, that of himself he lent the book to a rich citizen, who went immediately to his map to search for Lilliput.

P.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE M. DELAMETHERIE.

Editor of the Journal de Physique; from a late Number of that Journal.

JEAN CLAUDE DELAMETHERIE was born on Sept. 4, 1743. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Thiers, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the belles lettres; and at eighteen he went to prosecute theological studies in Paris; but he renounced the study of theology, and entered upon that of medicine in his 22d year. The decided bent of his genius was for theory and speculation; and of this he gave a specimen, in his "Essay on the Principles of Natural Philosophy." It contained so many free sentiments, on various topics in which the feelings and prejudices of mankind are the most intimately concerned, that the booksellers of Paris would not venture to publish it; but it appeared at Geneva in 1778. The work was reprinted in 1787, and again in 1805, having undergone successive improvements in each edition. In this essay he discusses a variety of the most abstruse metaphysical questions, and not unfrequently maintains opinions directly opposite to those which are commonly regarded as the best established.

Upon quitting his paternal roof, he seems to have determined to pass the remainder of his life in a state of perfect freedom from all restraint; and with this intention he renounced all his claim upon the family property, on consideration of receiving a moderate annuity. He resolved never to enter into the matrimonial state from the same feeling, and partly, as it appears, from the gloomy and melancholic cast of his mind, which led him to doubt whether life ought to be regarded as a good, and consequently whether it was consistent with benevolence to bring human beings into existence. The peculiar traits of his character, which had displayed themselves at a very early period of life, were now become more confirmed; and, what was originally an unusual degree of gravity and sedateness, had now degenerated into spleen and austerity. Having discarded all his cares of a personal and private nature, he repaired to Paris, associated himself with the literary men of that place, and henceforth had no business or occupation but science. About the year 1780 he published his "Physiological Views;" a work which, like the former, was full of theory, and in which he indulges in the most unbounded freedom

dom of speculation. Among other opinions which he broached in this work, it is maintained that animals and vegetables are produced by the crystallization of the semen, exactly in the same manner as minerals are by the accretion of their particles.

Soon after his removal to the metropolis, he became a frequent contributor to the *Journal de Physique*; and in the year 1785 he became the editor of it, an office which he retained above thirty years, or until a very short time before his death. He was extremely jealous of his literary reputation, of the most acute sensibility to supposed affronts or injuries, and of a haughty and unbending spirit; so that his literary life was almost a perpetual scene of warfare. His peculiar temperament led him generally to oppose his contemporaries and his countrymen, and to prefer to them those persons who, having lived in former ages, or residing in distant countries, were removed from rivalship, and were not liable to wound his pride or self-love. Thus, almost as a matter of course, he set himself in decided opposition to the new chemical nomenclature, personally opposed Lavoisier, and generally objected to all the doctrines of the modern pneumatic chemistry. It was with this object that in 1789 he published his work on pure air, as he still continued to style oxygen: a work in which he endeavours to prove that Bayen had all the merit that is usually attributed to Lavoisier and his associates, in the discovery of the gaseous bodies. In the same spirit he afterwards opposed Haüy's doctrines on the subject of crystallography: he endeavoured to show that he was not original in his idea of applying the crystalline form of bodies to determine their species, and, for the purpose, as he supposed, of doing justice to the party that had been defrauded of his literary rights, he republished the Sciagraphia of Bergman.

Delametherie about this period particularly directed his attention to the study of mineralogy and geology; and in 1795 published what is perhaps his best work, or at least that which is the least objectionable, his "*Theory of the Earth*;" it contains a clear view of the best ascertained facts and best established opinions, while there is less of that extravagant speculation which is so profusely scattered over his former productions. A circumstance occurred at this time which caused him a severe disappointment. By the death of Daubenton, the professorship of Natural History, in the college of France, became vacant; and Delametherie conceived himself the person most qualified to fill his place, and had some reason to expect the appointment. It was, however, conferred upon Cuvier, a man much his junior, and whose reputation at that time was not so fully established, as to afford an obvious reason for the preference. Delametherie's mortification was, however, alleviated by an arrangement which was afterwards made, according to which he was constituted joint professor with Cuvier; the departments of geology and mineralogy being placed under his sole superintendance. As a part of the duties of his office, he now became a public lecturer on mineralogy,—an employment which he executed with much zeal, and with considerable success. His class was numerously attended; and he employed every means to make his lectures interesting to his pupils, by the exhibition of his specimens, which he freely permitted them to examine, and by taking short excursions with them into the neighbourhood of Paris, and illustrating his doctrines by a reference to natural phenomena. The substance of his lectures was afterwards published in two works, one on mineralogy, and the other on geology, forming a series of five volumes, which may be regarded as "The Theory of the Earth," with some additions and alterations.

The stormy period of the French revolution, which now raged in all its horrors, was felt by the family of Delametherie; and, although his own income was both scanty and precarious, he very generously resigned the annuity which he had reserved out of the paternal estate. But the sale of his journal became suspended by the increasing troubles of the times; and, for a period of two or three years, he appears to have endured great privations; which were, however, mitigated by the liberality of his colleague Cuvier, who gave up to him a large proportion of the emoluments of their joint office. When France again acquired a state of comparative tranquillity, and science began to resume her rank in public estimation, Delametherie was found ready at his post: he recommenced his Journal, in which he always inserted a number of his own papers; and in the year 1804 he published his "Considerations on Organized Beings," a work, as usual, containing much information, but unfortunately blended with a large proportion of mere speculative theory.

theory. In 1812 Delametherie had a severe attack of apoplexy; but he recovered from it so far as to pursue his usual literary occupations for five years, although harassed by a variety of complaints, indicating a complete breaking-up of his constitution, until a second apoplectic attack carried him off on July 1, 1817, in the 74th year of his age.

With respect to the scientific character of Delametherie, he may be justly entitled to the commendation of unwearied application and extensive knowledge; but perhaps neither his industry nor his information were productive of the advantage, either to himself or to society, which might have been derived from them under different management. In all his writings he is perpetually dwelling upon the value of facts, and is always upbraiding his opponents with being too hasty in the formation of their theories; yet there is scarcely a single writer, among his contemporaries, who abounds so much in speculation, and who, considering the extent of his writings, has added so little to the stock of actual knowledge. With respect to his talents as the editor of a scientific journal, the capacity in which probably he will alone be remembered by posterity, we may observe the same mixture of qualities. He was eminently laborious and punctual; but, although he valued himself for his impartiality, and his strict observance of literary justice, his jealous and irritable temper was perpetually biassing his judgment, causing him to form an unjust estimate of the merits of those whom he considered as his rivals, and involving himself in disputes with those who either differed from him, or, as he conceived, did not treat him with due respect. He commenced his office as editor of the Journal de Physique in March 1785, and continued it until April 1817, a period of thirty-one years. In the first number of the year he always wrote a sketch of the progress of science during the preceding year; and, besides these, inserted a great number of other articles; so that the whole of his papers amounts to nearly 120. The great phenomena of attraction and repulsion he supposed to depend upon the afflux and efflux of certain subtile fluids to and from bodies, which, as it were, carried other bodies along with them in their current. He seems to have regarded galvanism as the most powerful agent in nature, or rather the prime cause of all the changes that are perpetually going forwards around us; he not only speaks of it as the first step in all physical and chemical operations, but he extends its influence to the vital properties of sensibility and muscular contraction. In his arrangement of natural objects he recurs to the antiquated division of them into four elements; under the denomination of fire he includes, not only caloric, but the other imponderable fluids, light, electricity, and magnetism. With respect to air, his ideas do not seem to have been well defined; but it may be conjectured that he regarded oxygen, or, as he termed it, pure air, as the basis of all the other gases, and that they were formed by the combination of this with some other substance. Water he regarded as an undecomposable body, the ponderable part of air; and of course in all those processes where water is supposed to be generated by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, the water was conceived to be merely an educt, not a product. He remained to the last a firm opposer of the antiphlogistic theory, and triumphed not a little, in the latter part of his life, when he observed that the fundamental doctrines of Lavoisier were called in question, or controverted by subsequent experiments. This was particularly the case with respect to the doctrine, that acidity necessarily depends upon oxygen; yet his opinion, which he wished to substitute in its room, that acidity essentially depends upon fixed or condensed heat, is much more hypothetical, and less intelligible.

Delametherie perhaps excelled the most as a geologist and mineralogist; and on these topics, contrary to what we often find to be the case, his opinions are the best matured, or, at least, his speculations are more plausible. He conceived that every part of the globe had, at some period of its existence, been in the liquid state, and that the waters had formerly covered the highest mountains: but it does not appear that he adopted exclusively either of the hypotheses which have divided geologists into the two rival sects of the Volcanists and the Neptunists. Mineral substances he divided into ten classes:—gases, waters, combustible non-metallic bodies, combustible metallic bodies, acids, alkalies, earths, salts, volcanic substances, and fossils. It has been already observed, that he disapproved of the plan of making crystalline forms the basis of a mineralogical system: this

he

he regarded as one only among other properties which ought to be employed for this purpose.

His most singular opinions were those on organized bodies: he supposed that they were originally produced by the crystallization of their seed; that their vital powers depend upon galvanism, which is evolved by the superposition of alternate strata of medullary and muscular parts; that there is a strict analogy between animals and vegetables, both in their structure and functions; and 'that there is no part or property in one of these classes to which a corresponding part or function may not be demonstrated in the other. As his mineralogy is the best, so it may be asserted that his physiology is the worst, part of his works; it abounds the most with mere speculation and false analogies, and is the least supported by absolute facts or correct deductions.

THE RT. HON. GEORGE ROSE,

M.P. for Christchurch, in Hampshire, Clerk of Parliament, Keeper of the Records, Verdurer of the New Forest, in Hampshire, Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Trade, &c.

Mr. Rose was a native of Scotland, and one of the most fortunate of his countrymen; having, without the aid of birth, fortune, great learning, or superior genius, risen from humble beginnings to the possession of high and lucrative offices, all of which he retained at the period of his demise. He was born near to Montrose, in the shire of Angus, about the year 1736. His father was a clergyman, and is said to have been one of those "Nonjuring ministers" who would not swear allegiance to the house of Brunswick, on account of his attachment to the pretended right and indefeasible succession in the Stewart line,—a contemptible doctrine, once more brought into the field under the modern name of "legitimacy." The elder Mr. Rose enjoyed the protection of the Earl of Marchmont, a nobleman avowedly attached to these principles; and to him was confided the education of his son, the late Lord Polworth.

George, the subject of the present memoir, was taught the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic in his native country; after which, he repaired to London, and was placed under the superintendence of an uncle, who kept an academy in the vicinity. At this period, he appears to have been not only destitute of fortune, but even of friends; for he entered the civil service of the Royal Navy, while yet very young, if we are to credit some, in the very humble capacity of a steward. Certain it is, however, he rose to be a purser; and, at that period, it was but little suspected, that the issues of bread, butter, and biscuit, were then actually superintended by a man, destined to preside over the commerce of his country; to be twice a treasurer of the navy; to hold many other high and important offices; and, finally, to attain the envied rank of a privy counsellor!

In due time, however, he exchanged his apartment, *under water*, in the bread-room, for a place and lodgings at Whitehall. The office of the keeper of the records was, we believe, the first *land appointment*: for this, he was doubtless indebted to the Earl of Marchmont, who now possessed great influence at court, notwithstanding his early attachments and principles; for, when he no longer evinced a zeal for the Pretender, who, indeed, soon after ceased to exist, his lordship transferred his allegiance, pure, undivided, and undiminished, to his present Majesty, whom he supported on the same arbitrary principles that he had done the descendants of James II. The same patronage, at a latter period, obtained, for this favourite of fortune, the lucrative office of clerk of parliament; the reversion of which he himself had interest sufficient to procure for his son, Mr. George Rose, M.P. for Southampton, and, at this present moment, the English minister at the court of Berlin. What is not a little surprising, both the offices of keeper of the records, and treasurer of the navy, are *now* vacant, notwithstanding the numerous and unequivocal claims of his family, doubtless, entitled them to the remaining interest in those appointments, as much as of the still more valuable one alluded to above, which was performed, during many years, by deputy!

Of the opinions or conduct of Mr. Rose, during the American war, we are entirely ignorant; for, although his early principles and education do not leave us in the dark, on this subject, yet he was then an obscure man: and, what is not a little extraordinary, he was extricated from his obscurity by a nobleman justly entitled to the appellation of a patriot minister.*

When Lord North's administration had been put an end to, by the capture of two of our armies on the trans-atlantic continent, and the new cabinet that succeeded, annihilated by the sudden demise of the Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Shelburne became prime minister, in 1782. His lordship possessed a quick discernment of the human character, and was happy in the selection both of friends and assistants. Being a man of research, he had occasion for the official attendance of Mr. Rose, and soon found him ready, laborious, and useful. He possessed a good memory, was indefatigable in business, seemed to love toil, and spared no pains to recommend himself to his new patron. Nor did his endeavours prove

* The first Marquis of Lansdowne.

unsuccessful,

unsuccessful; for he now contrived to lay the foundation of his own fortune, and that of his family.

The peace, so just and equitable of itself, which closed the war with the United States of America, having most unaccountably driven Lord Shelburne from office, he was soon after created Marquis of Lansdowne; and when Mr. Pitt had chased away the coalition-ministry, this able and respectable nobleman became, for many years, the opponent of that young statesman, who had acted as chancellor of the exchequer during his premiership.

It was, however, to this *young statesman* that Mr. Rose now clung, in the same manner as the ivy to the oak. He remarked, that he was able, eloquent, a first-rate debater in parliament, and that he already possessed what his father could never obtain—the confidence of the king. These were great and seductive inducements. The world was surprised, however, when they beheld the youthful and aspiring minister selecting such men as Mr. Jenkinson; Mr. (commonly called Jack) Robinson; "Harry Dundas," afterwards created Lord Melville; and George (afterwards better known by the appellation of "old George") Rose, to be his political instructors, the prompters of his patriotism, and the vouchers for his character. The Rev. Mr. Wyville, after confiding for years in his solemn and repeated promises to effect a reform, "both as a man and a minister," began, at length, to doubt of his political integrity; while Dr. Jebb already declared him publicly and unequivocally to be "an apostate." He judged of his conduct from his associates, and it is left for the public to decide, after a long and eventful interval of thirty-four years, whether the conjectures of that good, virtuous, and intrepid patriot, were founded on a solid basis! Be this as it may, about the beginning of 1784 we find Mr. Rose nominated to the important office of joint-secretary to the Treasury, a station, connected at that time, as now, with the most delicate, as well as most important, affairs; and, if rumour be right, some men in that station have been enabled to conceive no bad idea of the representative integrity of many of the smaller and more obscure boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Rose of course aspired to, and soon obtained, a seat in parliament. To a man, in that important post, which embraces nearly all the influence in the kingdom within its grasp, there could be no difficulty in procuring a return. The numerous and respectable voters of Old Sarum, and Midhurst, and all the *independent* corporations of Cornwall, were ready to embrace the knees, and solicit the honour of being represented by a man, who was all powerful at the "Treasury." Such, indeed, was his importance after building a house, and procuring considerable estates, in the vicinity of the New Forest, that he seems to have obtained the sole and entire command of the franchises of one borough in his neighbourhood for himself; together with one-half of another, not far distant, for his son.

Having, at length, become member for Christchurch, we find Mr. Rose indefatigable in his attendance on, and taking an active part in, all the important debates in the House of Commons. We know not in what manner he voted when Mr. Pitt made his three motions for "a reform in parliament;" but we have reason to suppose, that, being in the *secret*, he voted and spoke in behalf of the slave-trade, notwithstanding all the arguments for its abolition by his right honorable friend and coadjutor. In short, the slave-trade was never annihilated, while either of these right honorables held their respective offices.

But it must be conceded, that no one was ever more industrious, either to create new, or enforce the old, revenue laws. The member for Christchurch accordingly took an active part in Mr. Pitt's famous Bill for the Prevention of Smuggling: this led to what was then called "the Commutation Act," which, in order to remove the temptation to illicit traffic, by rendering tea cheaper, laid an additional tax on windows. This was at once both plausible and destructive; for, as all were supposed to drink this beverage, it was thought to signify but little under what designation it was paid for. But mark the consequences! To protect teas, fiscal rapacity was recurred to; and the light, and air, and health, of Heaven, were all endangered: our houses were disfigured by excluding these blessings, and to such a length was this practice carried in Ireland, that, during the prevalence of the late contagious disorders, the casements of the poor have been actually opened by authority. But did tea become cheaper? For a time only was it so; for, with increased imposts on houses, it was afterwards raised nearly, if not wholly, to its former standard.

Thus, on the apotheosis of Mr. John Robinson, his political mantle dropt on, and exactly fitted, the shoulders of Mr. George Rose; who, while in power, regularly led the embattled host of ministerialists into the field.

Mr. Rose has often, and perhaps unjustly, been reviled as the supporter of systematic corruption, by those in opposition to the ministers of the day, during the last twenty or thirty years. In consequence of the part he took against Mr. Fox, in the Westminster election, Mr. Joseph Richardson, Lord J. Townsend, Mr. Serjeant Lawrence, &c. who are supposed

supposed to have been the authors of the *Rolliad*, attacked him with no common share of bitterness, and, as we charitably hope, of untruth, or at least of exaggeration. The following is an extract:—

POLITICAL ECLOGUES*.
ROSE, OR THE COMPLAINT.
Argument.

In this eclogue our author has imitated the second of his favorite Virgil, with more than his usual precision. The subject of Mr. Rose's complaint is, that he is left to do the whole business of the Treasury during the broiling heat of summer, while his colleague, Mr. Steel, enjoys the cool breezes from the sea, at Brighthelmstone, in company with the young premier, &c.

"None more than Rose, amid the courtly ring,
Lov'd BILLY, joy of JENKY, and the KING;
But vain his hope to shine in Billy's eyes,
Vain all his votes, his speeches, and his lies;
Steele's happier claims the boy's regard engage,
Alike their studies, and alike their age.

"In one sad joy all Rose's comfort lay,
Pensive he sought the Treasury day by day;
There, in his inmost chamber lock'd alone,
To boxes, red and green, he pour'd his moan
In rhymes uncouth; for Rose, to business bred,
A purser's clerk, in rhyme was little read;
Nor since his learning with his fortune grew,
Had such vain arts engaged his sober view;
For Stockdale's shelves contentedly compose
The humbler poetry of lying prose.

"O barb'rous Billy! thus would he begin," &c.

It would be endless to recount the number of motions made by him, and still more so, perhaps, to enumerate the bills which he brought into parliament during the long period that Mr. Pitt was minister. After being in place, under that premier, during a period of nearly twenty years, he at length withdrew with him, on the accession of Mr. Addington to power. During his retreat, he appeared on the opposition-bench, for a few months; nay, he even supported the Hampshire petition, presented to the House of Commons in 1807, complaining of "ministerial influence!" Nearly at the same time, too, he differed with his quondam friend, Lord Grenville, about the constitutional propriety of Lord Ellenborough's possessing a seat in the cabinet; and, on all occasions, took an active part in the debates against Mr. Fox's administration, whose principles were, doubtless, hostile to all his ideas of propriety.

But, if Mr. Rose fell, it was only for a moment, and in order to rise like Antæus, more fresh and vigorous, from his mother earth. He, accordingly, returned soon after to enjoy a fresh accession of power, and new and increasing honours. This gentleman had been, formerly, deputy-president of the board-of-trade: he now became president, which his rank of right honourable, as a member of the privy-council, was supposed to entitle him to. He, also, was nominated treasurer of the navy, with a nett salary of 4000l. per annum, and all the ease and comfort arising from a sinecure.

Mr. Rose was considered either so able in point of finance, or his colleagues so deficient on that subject, that he appears to have been selected by them to answer the Report of the Bullion Committee, which evinced not only a wonderful degree of financial information, but was drawn up with no common share of precision and ability. Accordingly, on May 6, 1811, after the late Mr. Horner had made a very luminous and very able speech on this subject, in which he chiefly attributed the difference between the mint and market price of gold, as well as the unfavorable state of foreign exchanges, to the badness of our coin, and excess of the paper circulation, arising out of the impolitic and extraordinary issues of the bank, Mr. Rose next rose, in order to reply. In the course of a set speech,* which has since been published, he dwelt on the advantages arising from "bank-notes," which he asserted "to be equivalent to money for every common and legitimate transaction in life, except for foreign remittances; and even in respect to these, (adds he) the access to bank discounts affords great facilities, by enabling the merchant to make provision for heavy payments for exports, and to await a sale for imports, for which, from various causes, there may be no immediate demand."

"As to the rapid advance in the price of our commodities," he attributed this not to an excess of bank-paper;—for had they not risen rapidly on the continent, and even in those countries where specie alone is in circulation? He considered the great and sudden rise of the price of corn here as the cause of the advance in other articles, and the rise of that great necessary of life, to the advance of importation prices by the Acts of the Legislature. Yet, with the aid of two millions of quarters of foreign corn, the quartern-loaf did not exceed fifteen-pence; whereas, without this assistance, it would have been at 2s. 6d.

He denied the position, that our exports were only 33, and our imports 45 millions, he also inferred from tables, produced by him, extending to 1810, that the market-price of gold, and the exchange with Hamburgh, did not depend on the issues of bank-notes. The fallacy of the market-price of gold having been affected by the issue of bank-paper, had been already incontrovertibly shewn, by the experience of nearly the whole of the last century,

* From the twenty-first edition, published by Ridgway, 1799, p. 184.

* Octavo, 1811.

century, as recorded in accounts, on which we may safely rely. That the exchange should be affected by it were against all experience, as well as against the evidence annexed to the report."

He considered the observations of his friend, Mr. Huskissen, (then in opposition,) "on the credit of our public funds," likely to be attended with very hurtful consequences with respect to both foreigners and natives; when he states—that "the public creditor, on receiving his dividend, is obliged to leave 2s. out of 20s. or 10l. in the 100l. (for the income-tax,) in the hands of the Bank; and is equally compelled to receive the remaining 18s. in bank-paper. A payment in such paper is a virtual deduction from his dividend of 3s. more, or of fifteen per cent.; the public creditor, therefore, receives only 15s. in the pound of standard stationary money, and no more!"

He next entered into an eulogium of the merits of Mr. Pitt, against the charge of "a singular disacquaintance with the principles of public economy;" and, to prove the difficulties that had at all times existed on the subject of a metallic circulating medium, Mr. Rose quoted the following paradoxical minute, entered in the books of the Admiralty in King William's time, from the original, in his own possession:—

"*Admiralty Office, Monday Evening, March* 14, 1695.

Present,—the Earl of Orford,
Sir George Rook,
and three other lords.

"The secretary of state to be acquainted that Captain Long is ready to proceed on his intended expedition, with his majesty's ship, the R———'s Prize, *to find gold;* and that the board will give him directions to follow his majesty's orders."

He concluded, by objecting to the plan proposed by the committee; "which, without effecting the object the members had in view, did more than either the decrees or the victories of Bonaparte to execute his designs for our destruction."

It would appear, however, that the committee was in the right; for our silver has been now re-coined, and the bank circulating medium diminished: since which, aided, doubtless, by peace, the price of gold has fallen, and the foreign exchanges have been at *par.*

Mr. Rose had been married during many years, and had several children, all of whom, if not fully provided for, by the public, will now be enriched, by means of the large fortune he has, doubtless, left behind him; for he possessed an immense annual revenue. In point of person, he was of the middle stature; vigorous, active, indefatigable. In short, he was to the full as laborious as the late Mr. Dundas, (Viscount Melville), without, like him, being addicted to convivial pleasures. His moderation in regard to titles was far greater than in respect to places. Mr. Jenkinson, who had run the same career, and indeed possessed a greater and a longer portion of the royal favor, aimed at, and obtained, a peerage; his son is now an earl, and has got a blue riband; and there can be but little doubt, that, had Mr. Rose also aspired to similar distinctions, he would have been gratified by Mr. Pitt. He purchased pretty largely in Hampshire, and his mansion at Cuffnels was honored more than once with a royal visit. It is admirably situate, in the midst of that forest where William Rufus was killed by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel; and possesses a fine view of the Channel and the Isle of Wight. It was there he was seized with his fatal illness; and, after a short confinement, he expired on Tuesday morning, January 13, 1818, in the 79th or 80th year of his age.

His writings are numerous; and, as executor to Lord Marchmont, he became possessed of a noble library;* together with a variety of valuable manuscripts. As a legislator, he is entitled to great credit for the protection of saving-banks; and his Bill to enable parochial and other societies to subscribe for the purpose of supporting their sick and disabled members out of the common stock, instead of becoming paupers.

It is also but fair to add, that Mr. Rose was a most useful partisan, and that he was never accused, like two of his former colleagues, either of being a public defaulter, or of perverting the public money for the success or gratification of his own private speculations.

* For the reception of these books, a most beautiful and exclusive *suite* of apartments was erected at Cuffnels.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Manumission of Slaves or Villains.

IN the chapter-book of the Holy Cross at Orleans, is this entry:—"*Le Chapitre affranchit l'an* 1497 *(ou environ) une fille qui étoit esclave de l'Eglise, elle et les enfans qui en auroient pû naître dans le suite.—Capitulum manumisit Johannam Filiam defuncti Johannis d'Arboys . . . de conditione ecclesiæ existentis, nunc uxorem Johannis Constant de Moterello, et a Jugo Servitutis quo ipsa astringebatur ecclesiæ cum sua posteritate*

teritate ex nunc et in perpetuum liberavit."—Voyages Liturgiques de France, par le Sieur de Moleon.

Cole 44, 459.

Origin of the English Word Bully.

In a book printed at the Hague, 1777, in 2 vols. 8vo. entitled, "Voyages en differens Pays de l'Europe, en 1774, 1775, et 1776, pretended to be written by a Roman Catholic, M. Pilati, in a series of letters, is this account of a people in the Val Camonica, which is a valley of the jurisdiction of Trent and Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. "*Ici il me fallut prendre des* Braves, *que l'on appelle* Buli, *pour voyager en sureté. Le* Bressan *et le* Bergamasque, *qui sont des Païs dependants de l'Etat Venetien, sont decriés pour les assassinats que l'on y commet; et le meilleur moyen de* s'en garentir, *c'est de prendre de ces* Buli, *qui* sont armés *comme Saint George, et pleins de courage. Les* Buli *sont* eux-memes des Pendarts, *que la justice fait* mourir *par la* main du bourreau *quand elle peut s'en saisir; car ce sont ordinairement des gens qui ont commis des meurtres, soit de leur chef, soit pour satisfaire la passion de quelqu'un qui a loué leur service, &c.* *Cole* 51, 85.

Extract of a Letter from the Princess of Orange to Lady Russel.

Hounseerdyke; July 12, 1687.

I have all the esteem for you which so good a character deserves, as I have heard given of you by all people, both before I left England, and since I have been here; and have had as much pity as any could have of the sad misfortunes you have had,—with much more compassion when they happen to persons who deserve well.

Queen Mary to Lady Russel.

July 30, 1691.

You are very much in the right to believe, I have cause enough to think this life not so fine a thing, as it may be others do, that I lead at present. Besides the pain I am almost continually in for the king, it is so contrary to my inclination, that it can be neither easy nor pleasant. But I see one is not ever to live for one's self. I have had many years of ease and content, and was not so sensible of my own happiness as I ought, till I lost it. But I must be content with what it pleases God; and this year have great reason to praise him hitherto for the successes in Ireland,—the news of which came so quick one upon another, that made me fear we had some ill to expect from other places. But, I trust in God, that will not be,—though it looks as if we must hope for little good eithers from Flanders or sea.

The king continues, God be praised, very well; and, though I tremble at the thoughts of it, yet I cannot but wish a battle well over; and for that at sea I wish it as heartily as Mr. Russel himself.

Queen Mary to Lady Russel.

Oct. 8, 1691.

I confess myself lazy enough in writing, yet that has not hindered me answering Lady Russel's letter; but staying for Mr. Russel's own answer, to which you referred me. I have seen him this day, and find he is resolved to be Mr. Russel still. I could not press him farther in a thing he seemed so little to care for,—so there is an end of that matter. Whether the king will think I have done enough or no, I cannot tell; but it is not in my nature to compliment,—which makes me always take people at their words.

Bibl. Birch, 4205.

Letter from Mr. Daniel de Foe to Secretary Harley.

Sir,

I cannot but retain a very deep sense of the candor and goodness w[th] w[ch] you rec[d] me last night. The perticulars, sir, admitt of no epithets to illustrate y[m]: it remaines to me onely to tender you all y[e] acknowlegem[t] of a gratefull temper highly obliged.

Persuant, sir, to y[e] plainess I have yo[r] leave to use,—the enclosed papers are written for yo[r] perusall. They are observations from y[e] discourse of y[e] town on y[e] affair of y[e] fleet: 'tis an unhappy subject, and, I assure you, there is much less than is discoursed on that head. I have onely one thing to premise, and which I entreat you to believe of me,—that I have no manner of personall design as to Sir Geo. R——: I neither kno' him, nor am concern'd with him, or w[th] any that does kno' him, directly or indirectly. I have not the least disrespect for him, or any personal prejudice, on any account whatsoever. I hope you will please to give full credit to me in this, otherwise it would be very rude and presuming to offer you y[e] paper.

I am preparing w[th] joy to execute your commands for Thursday next, and furnishing myself with horses, &c.; and entreat y[e] liberty, since y[e] time is short, and I cannot expect to see you often, of troubling you the more w[th] my visits of this sort, and fill you w[th] my short requests.

 First,

First, s^r· that you will please to order y^r letter of leave for Mr. Christopher Hurt, to be absent on his private affaires for two months or more.

That you will please to think of some instruc cons for my spec'all conduct; and whether it may not be proper for me to have something about me like a certificate, pass, or what you think fit, to prevent being questioned, searcht, or detain'd, by any accident,—w^ch often happens on y^e road; the nature and manner of such a thing I remit to y^r judgment. It will be very necessary that I should be provided against y^e impertinence of a country justice.

The poem, s^r· of y^e Diet of P——d, I omitted to men'ion to you last night; but certainly 'twill be very necessary to carry into y^e country with me; and, as I am sure of its being very usefull, I cannot but importune you to let me perfect it, and turn it abroad into y^e world. I expect strange effects from it as to y^e house.

The other papers which I purposed to furnish, I referr, w^th y^r licence, to send you per post. Perticularly some notes relateing to y^e Parliam^t; and a scheme of an office for secret intelligence at home and abroad.

This last, as I kno' you are not ignorant of the value, y^e magnitude, and necessity of y^e design,—w^th y^e want of such a thing in this na'ion,—so I shall take time, while I am abroad, to finish a perfect scheme, and such a one as I hope you will approve, and put in practice; that, if possible, the affaires of all Europe may lye constantly before you in a true light, and you may kno' what is a doeing all over Europe, even before *'tis a doeing*; and, in this weighty particular, go beyond all that ever were in that place before you.

I confess, s^r· I had the enclosed papers in my pockett when I was w^th you, but was unwilling to rob myself of so much of y^r obliging conversation as to produce y^m. I comitt y^m to your serious thoughts as a subject *(pardon me if I think amiss,)* not at all trivial, and at present much wish't for in y^e na'ion.

When I, s^r· take the freedom to lay any of these things before you, 'tis for you to judge from as you think fit; I hope you will not find me assuming either a positive determinac'on, or so much as arguing absolutely: I may mistake,—the whole town may mistake; though in this case I doubt they do not: however, I am forward to say such things before you, because I cannot but think 'tis necessary you should kno' in this, as well as any thing else, what y^e people say. I am, s^r·

Y^r most obed^t· &c.

[Daniel de Foe.*]

To the Right Hon. Robert Harley, esq. one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.——Present.

Bibl. Birch, 4291.

Dissenters.

The magic word Protestant has ever fascinated the eyes of the good people of this island into a blindness of the subterfuges and artifices of the Dissenters,—a much worse religion than Popery; as it combines all denominations under its banners,—Atheists, Deists, Socinians, Arians, and all other various spawn of Luther and Calvin, Cartwright, and Quakers, with the Indifferents. So that Christianity, by these zealots' means, is at its last gasp among us. I speak what I know: the Church of England is careless, and the infidel and dissenting tribe is on the watch to trip up her heels.—1779.

Cole 52, 543.

Brass Monuments and Inscriptions.

In Swinden's History of Yarmouth is this curious anecdote relating to the destruction of old brass monuments in churches; which, as it disculpates, in a great measure, the fanatics of 1643, &c. of a great part of this mischief, so it casts an indelible stain on the brutality of the reign of King Edward VI.—when every sort of decency, in respect to religious worship, churches, and the monuments of the dead, was set at nought. The passage is this speaking of St. Nicholas' church in that town. "In this church there are a great many ancient stones, whereon are no inscriptions, but matrices or moulds of various forms, wherein plates of brass have been fixed,—all which plates were, by an order of Assembly in 1551, delivered to the bailiffs of this town, to be sent to London, to be cast into weights, measures, &c. for the use of the town.

Cole, vol. 1.

* Although there is no signature to this letter, which is an autograph, yet it bears the most positive internal evidence of its being written by De Foe,—whose name some person has added in pencil to the letter.—Ed.

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

CONTINUATION *of the* ORIGINAL LETTER *from* CORTEZ *to the* KING *of* SPAIN, (CHARLES *the* FIFTH,) *on the* CONQUEST *of* MEXICO.

"AS I proceeded on my journey, I kept about half a league in advance of my troops, with six horsemen, in order to have time to concert measures, should I discover aught of importance,—without much thought of any danger to myself.

"After a march of four hours, we ascended a hill, from whence the two horsemen, who were forward, saw several Indians, with war plumes on their heads, armed with swords and bucklers; who fled immediately on perceiving them. I came up in sufficient time to order them to call to the Indians, and make signs to them to come to us, and fear nothing. I then went towards a place where there were about fifteen of them; but, on seeing me approach, they drew together, grasped their swords, and called to their fellow soldiers who were in the valley. They fought very courageously with us; and had already killed two of our horses, and wounded three and two horsemen, when an army of four or five thousand came up to their assistance.

"By this time eight of my horsemen had joined me, and we continued skirmishing until the arrival of my main body,—to whom I had sent orders to hasten their march. In our skirmishes we killed fifty or sixty of them without receiving any injury; although they fought with great spirit and courage: but, as we were on horseback, we of course had the advantage in the attack, and could retreat without danger. As soon as they perceived the approach of my main body, they withdrew, and left us the field of battle.

"They had scarcely gone, when two of my Zempoullan envoys came up, with several deputies from the province, who called themselves caciques. I was assured that these caciques had no share in what had happened; but that it was entirely owing to the inhabitants of some of the villages,—who had acted without their knowledge. They said that they were sorry for their conduct, and would pay me for the horses which had been killed; and that they wished to become my friends, and to treat me with hospitality. I thanked them, and passed the following night by the side of a rivulet, a league from the field of battle; as it was late, and my men were fatigued. Notwithstanding all their protestations, I kept constantly on the watch, in the midst of my guards and centinels,—both on foot and on horseback,—until day-break; when I resumed my march,—having made the best disposition in my power of my scouts, advanced guard, and main body.

"We had scarcely set out, when we were met by the other two Zempoullan messengers, who were weeping, and informed me that they had been bound with an intention of being put to death; but had the good fortune to effect their escape in the night. I had hardly time to congratulate them on their safety, when I perceived a multitude of Indians, well armed, advancing; who, after uttering a loud cry, immediately commenced the battle with a shower of arrows.

"I ordered my interpreters to remonstrate with them; but the more efforts I made to persuade them to peace, the more determined they appeared to be to injure us. I then changed my mode of proceeding, and we began to defend ourselves. We fought the whole day, until sun-set: attacked on all sides by a hundred thousand men, and with only six cannons, five or six musquets, forty archers, and the thirteen horsemen who remained, we made great destruction among the enemy, without suffering any injury ourselves,—except from fatigue and hunger. A proof that the God of armies fought for us; for, without divine aid, it was impossible that we should have escaped unhurt from the hands of such a numerous host,—no less skilful than courageous.

"The next night I took post in a small tower containing some idols; and the following morning, at day-break, leaving my artillery under a guard of two hundred men, and taking with me the cavalry, one hundred infantry, and seven hundred Indians, I marched against the enemy before they had time to collect, burned five or six of their villages, made prisoners of four hundred men and women, and returned to my camp without loss,—though constantly fighting on the retreat. Early the next morning an assault was made upon my camp by the enemy,—who amounted to upwards of one hundred and forty-nine thousand men: they attacked us with such courage,

rage, that some of them penetrated into the camp, and fought the Spaniards hand to hand. We defended ourselves with bravery; and, God assisting us, in four hours we were intrenched, and secured from danger in case of a new attack.

"Before day-light, the next morning, I quitted my intrenchments, unperceived by the enemy, with the horse, a hundred foot, and the Indians; and burned ten towns,—one of which consisted of more than three thousand houses. Here I experienced an obstinate resistance; but, as we fought for our religion, for your Majesty's service, and under the banners of the Cross and the Holy Virgin, God granted us a signal victory. We killed great numbers of them without losing any of our own men; but, in the afternoon, finding that the Indians were collecting their forces, I ordered a retreat; and we returned to our camp without loss.

"The next day several caciques sent deputations to me, with professions of repentance, and offers of submission; accompanied with presents of provisions, and some feathers,—which are highly prized by these people. I remonstrated with them on the baseness of their conduct; but told them that I would, notwithstanding, forgive them, and become their friend, if they were sincerely disposed to adopt a different one. The next day more than fifty, who appeared to be persons of distinction, came to my camp on pretence of bringing provisions; but, in reality, for the purpose of examining attentively its various parts and entrances. On receiving information from the Zempoullans that these men were spies, I had one of them seized, unknown to the others, and, taking him in private with my interpreters, threatened him with the severest punishment unless he confessed the truth. He acknowledged that Sintegal, the chief general of their country, was, with his army, concealed behind some hills in front of my camp; that it was his intention to attack me the following night,—since the day was found to be unfavourable for that purpose; it being of the greatest importance that his men should be freed from the fear of the horses and the fire-arms. He likewise added, that Sintegal had sent them to examine the construction of our camp, and to discover some means of surprising us, and burning our straw barracks.

"I had then another seized, and interrogated in a similar manner; who confirmed the account given by the first. After which five or six others were examined, whose answers were the same. I next ordered the hands of these fifty spies to be cut off, and sent them back to their general with this message,—"That, either by night or day, he, or any of his men, might see who we were." I then strengthened my camp with some additional fortifications; and, having stationed my sentries at their posts, remained on the watch till sunset. In the dusk of the evening the enemy came down along the vallies,—expecting, by that means, to approach near us without being perceived; in order, by surrounding us, to be the better enabled to execute their design. Well informed of their movements, I thought it imprudent to await, and permit them to approach; as, under cover of the night, they might succeed in burning our camp. With this view, I advanced to meet them with all my horse,—in hopes to disperse, or at least prevent them from reaching the camp. I fell upon those that were nearest: as soon as they saw the horse they fled as fast and as silently as possible; secreting themselves behind some fields of grain,—with which almost the whole country was covered; abandoning the provisions which they had brought with them, in the full expectation of taking us. The enemy having withdrawn, I permitted my troops to rest for several days; during which I contented myself with merely driving off, with my detached parties, those Indians who came to harrass us by skirmishing, or to intimidate us with their cries.

"Having recovered a little from our fatigues, I left my camp by night, after the first round, with a hundred foot, all the horse, and my Indian allies. I had hardly proceeded a league, when five of the horses fell; nor could we, by any means, compel them to go on. I then ordered them to be taken back as soon as possible, and continued my route; although all my men urged me to return,—considering the accident as a sinister omen. I attacked several towns, in which we killed great numbers of Indians; but were prevented from setting fire to the buildings, lest it should discover us to the people in the vicinity; and at length, about day-break, came to a city consisting of more than twenty thousand houses. Being taken by surprise, the men ran out into the streets unarmed and naked,—as well as the women and children. As I saw they could

could make no resistance, I began to ravage the place,—when the chief men came to me, besought my pardon, and begged me not to injure them; requesting to be received as your Majesty's subjects, and my friends: promising in future to be wholly obedient to my orders. They then accompanied me to a fountain, and supplied me with provisions in abundance. I consented to make peace with them, and returned to my camp: where I found my men in great apprehension for my safety,—in consequence of the five horses having returned: but, when they learned the victory which God had been pleased to grant us, and the submission of a part of the province, they indulged themselves in the most extravagant demonstrations of joy.

*** *This interesting Document will be resumed in an early Number.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MAGNANIMITY.

By Charles Severn, jun.

Horrida tempestas cœlum contraxit et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem;
Nunc mare, nunc siluæ
Threicio Aquilone sonant. *Hor.*

Lo! the black storm obscures the frowning skies,
The virgin snow descends in feathery flakes,
Mingled with hail and sleet, and swells the lakes;
O'er their accustom'd bounds the billows rise,
Rear'd by the northern Boreas' mighty pow'r;
That from the Thracian blue-topp'd mountains shakes,
During the dark and dismal tempest hour;
The leafy arms of ancient trees, that grow
In forests vast and drear, while deep below
Their massive roots far spreading, mock the scene!
Man! breast the storm!—when howling tempests blow;
And let thy bark ride the rude sea of life,—
Peace in the conscience! virtue in the breast;
While hope shall guide thee through the impassion'd strife,
And land thee quickly on the shores of rest.

Harlow.

EPITAPH
ON A GAME-KEEPER.

Beneath this marble lies a foe to game:
Hare, pheasant, partridge, felt his fatal aim:
Till Death, a keener sportsman, with dread art,
Levell'd his tube, and pierc'd him to the heart.

John Webb.

Haverhill.

TO THE MEMORY OF
RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH, ESQ.

Oh Dio! perche son io la messaggiera.—*Tasso.*

There is a mournful silence, that pervades
The weeping world, whene'er a great man falls;
A smother'd grief, that feelingly invades
The seats of wisdom and the festive halls;

The public walks, the active scenes of life,
The holy temple, and the hermit's cell;
That chills or soothes the power of love and strife,
And marks the man is gone we lov'd so well.

The hero claims a great, a general grief,—
Loudly contrasting victory with death;
The matchless valour of the glorious chief,
Who breathes with patriot soul his latest breath:

Thus, as he falls, ensures his country's good,
As joy and grief alternately appears,
And Pity weeps the god-like hero's blood,—
Enshrin'd and hallow'd by a nation's tears.

But thou, my Edgeworth! soul with science fraught!
No dazzling halo shades thy recent tomb;
No trembling nations, to obedience brought,
Feel, in thy conquering sword, the power of Rome;—

No heart indignant, crush'd in early day,
Soothes, in inglorious ease, his broken frame;
Cursing the hour when Edgeworth led the way
To deathless glory, and immortal fame.

Yet shall the world confess, with poignant grief,
How much thy loss we bitterly deplore;
Whilst memory brings a sad unkind relief,—
To weep and mourn that Edgeworth is no more!

Friend of my father! Genius hailed thy birth,
Bestow'd a great, a comprehensive mind;
Taught thee to scan the latent powers of earth,
Nature and Art to fathom and combine.

No truant fancy ruled thy precious hours,
Nor check'd the bias of thy lofty mind;
Reason alone controll'd thy mental powers,
And made thy talents useful to mankind.

B.

PARODY
ON "MY NAME IS NORVAL."

My name is Havock! in yon peaceful vales
My father feeds his flock, a timid swain
Whose constant aim was virtuously to live,
And keep his only son, myself, at home.
For I had heard of carnage, and I long'd
Some bold and daring enterprise to meet;
And Fate soon gave what Pity had denied.
To deadly strife by mutual injuries rous'd,
And urg'd by rancor, which our hostile chiefs
Nor will nor means restrain'd to keep full plum'd:
A neighbouring clan in torrents from the hills
Impetuous rush'd on our unguarded vale,
Sweeping our flocks and herds. Our dastards fled
For safety and for succour. I alone,

With

With bended bow, and quiver full of arrows,
Hover'd about the enemy, and mark'd
The road he took; then hasted to my friends,
Whom with a chosen troop, high panting for revenge,
I met advancing. The pursuit I led,
Till we o'ertook the spoil-encumber'd foe.
We fought and conquer'd. Ere a sword was drawn,
An arrow from my bow had pierc'd their chief,
Who wore the blood-stain'd arms which now I wear.
Returning home in triumph, I disdain'd
The shepherd's slothful and inglorious life.
Vile herd of cowards! unambitious crew!
Nurs'd in the lap of mawkish peace and love;
As if the chief delight and merit of mankind
Were meekness and goodwill. O! I abhor'd
The blind infatuation; and, having heard
Our warlike king had summon'd his bold peers,
To lead their high-soul'd warriors to the field;
(No matter what the quarrel, or the cause;
Enough for me to gain the wish'd authority
Of licens'd murderer,) I my father left,
In wild distracted state, and took with me
A chosen servant, to conduct my steps:
Yon puny miscreant, who forsook his master,
Because, forsooth, I ridicul'd his conscience,—
Too nice for slaughter. Having pass'd these towers,
My happy genius led me on to do
The heavenly deed, that ranks my aspiring name
High on the list of heroes. J. L.

THE BANKS OF THE LEE:

A SONG.

FLOW, gentle stream, on lover's wing,
When I would gladly go;
And bear the earliest tint of Spring,
Where earliest wishes flow:
To thee I cast the primrose' flower,
Ah! bear it swift to Mary's bower,—

And tell her that the trembling hand,
That pluck'd thee from the grove,
Would gladly keep the heart's command,
And tell her of its love:
And, as thou murmurst gently by,
Ah! tell her of the faithful sigh.

Tell her how many a tedious day
I've wander'd on thy shore;
How often wept the hours away,
Her absence to deplore:
Ah! tell her all thou e'er did'st see,
Along thy banks, soft flowing Lee.

R.

TO POSTHUMUS.

PARAPHRASE OF HORACE, LIB. 2, ODE 14.

ALAS! O Posthumus, alas!
Our number'd years, how swift they pass,
How brief is life's extent;
The hoary hairs, the wrinkling brow,
Old age, and Death, our mortal foe,
Can piety prevent?

Ah no! wert thou each passing day,
An hecatomb of bulls to pay
To hell's relentless lord,—
Pluto, whose mournful waves restrain
Two giants in his dark domain,—
No aid could those afford.

For all that live,—the fair, the brave,
The king, the husbandman, the slave,
Must cross the Stygian flood:
In vain we fly from war's alarms,
When martial chiefs contend in arms,
And deluge fields in blood;

Or from the Adriatic hoarse,
When vex'd by tempests to its source,
Its million waves complain;
Or when autumnal blasts prevail,
And Death rides on the southern gale,
Even then our fears are vain.

For we must pass Cocytus' tide,
Along whose banks sad spectres glide,
Wild shrieking as they go:
Whose sable waves, slow o'er their bed,
Through the dim regions of the dead,
With sullen murmurs flow.

The Belides we there shall see,
Who for their crimes, by Fate's decree,
Are doom'd to endless toils:
And Sisyphus, whose massy stone
Roll'd up the hill with many a groan,
Back on his head recoils.

From all that gives a charm to life,
Our house, and farm, and tender wife,
How soon we're called away:
Then of thy groves the cypress dark
Alone will serve thy tomb to mark,
And shade thy lifeless clay.

Soon shall thy worthier heir resign
His grief to joy-inspiring wine,
Drawn from thy secret hoard;
Woman's soft smile his cares will chase,
And feasts pontifical shall grace
His sumptuous festive board.

PERCY.

THE PATRIOT'S SONG.

BY GEO. COPLAND.

HARK! hear you those sounds, that the winds on their pinions
Exultingly roll, from the shore to the sea;
With a voice that resounds through her boundless dominions,—
'Tis Columbia calls on her sons to be free.

Behold on yon summits, where Heaven has thron'd her,
How she starts from her high inaccessible seat,
With Nature's impregnable ramparts around her,
And the cataract's thunder and foam at her feet.

In the free mountain breeze her loose tresses are shaken,
And the soul-stirring notes of her warrior-song,
From the rock to the valley re-echo, "Awaken,
Awaken, ye hearts, who have slumber'd too long."

Yes,

Yes, despots! too long did your tyranny hold us,
In a vassallage vile, e'er its weakness was known;
Till we learn'd that the links of the chain that control'd us
Were forg'd by the fears of its captives alone.

That spell is destroy'd, and no longer availing,
Despised, as detested,—pause well, 'ere ye dare
To cope with a people, whose spirit and feeling
Is rous'd by remembrance, and steel'd by despair.

Go! tame the wild torrent, or stem with a straw
The proud surges that sweep o'er the strand that confin'd them;
But presume not again to give freemen a law,
Nor think with the chains they have broken to bind them.

To hearts that the spirit of Liberty flushes,
Resistance is idle, and numbers a dream;
They burst from control, as the mountain stream rushes
From its fetters of ice, in the warmth of the beam.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN PENWARNE, Esq. *of Stafford-street, Mary-le-bone; for an Improvement on the Cock for Drawing Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, from Casks and other Vessels.*—Jan. 21, 1818.

THE principles of this invention are those of the syphon, acting by two several volumes of different altitudes formed in the instrument itself; and, by the liquor in the cask, that of the greater altitude, by its preponderance over-balancing the other. For this purpose, the improvement contains two distinct cocks, (though cast in one piece of metal,) both of which have at all times an open communication, as far as their respective plugs, with the liquor in the cask. The larger cock, through which the liquor is drawn, contains the column of the greater altitude, which, on opening the cocks, immediately acts; and, by its preponderance, withdraws the liquor from the smaller cock, and the air is admitted. But, at no time is there any immediate communication or open passage between the external air and the surface of the liquor to be drawn, but an intermediate one only through the liquor: the smaller cock delivering the air, from its termination within the cask, immediately into, and in contact with, the liquor at its own level, from whence it rises to the surfaces by its levity, or inferior gravity to the liquor; by which the escape of any part of the carbonic acid gas, so necessary to the preservation of all fermented liquors, is prevented,—for the gas, being of inferior gravity to the liquor, cannot descend through it, nor can more air enter than is necessary to draw the liquor: both cocks are opened or closed by the same operation. These are the principles of the improvement, but a further explanation would be useless without a plate.

It may be necessary to add, that it is fixed in the same manner, and with the same facility, as the common cock.

To THOMAS WHITTLE, *of Chester, Wharfinger, and* GEORGE EYTON, *of the same City, gentleman, for a new and improved Kiln for drying Malt, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, and other substances, by means of Steam, assisted by Air.—June* 10, 1817.

Their method is as follows.—Pipes, &c. are calculated for a floor of eighteen feet square: the steam from the boiling water first communicates its heat to the floor of the kiln: the pipes are fixed to each angle of the floor, and also the pipes with which they communicate, and which are connected together in a square box at the centre, (being the only passages through which the steam can escape,) are likewise heated by the steam passing through them. These pipes are to assist the process of drying; as it is found, that any dampness thrown up from the article in drying, by the heat of the floor, becomes attracted by the heat above, and passes off much quicker than it otherwise would. The mode of conveying air under the floor, is by pipes from the boundary-wall, one to the centre of the floor, of ten inches diameter, and four others to each of the mid angles, of eight inches diameter. These pipes, by passing through the boiler, are attached to the under side of the top part of it by elbow and flange, and are steam-tight; the other end of the pipes, through the boundary-wall, can either be closed or not, as is found necessary in the process of drying; but, till the moisture is sufficiently evaporated, it is found best to keep all the air-pipes open. The air, in passing through the pipes, is, of course, considerably heated before it passes through the tiles on the floor. Independently of these

these pipes to convey air, there are openings four and a half inches deep in the boundary-wall, corresponding with the spaces between the blocks, which support the tiles, for the purpose of admitting air through the kiln, and for cleaning out the dust that may occasionally fall through the tiles, which may be done with a small rake and brush. For quick drying, it is recommended that the whole of the said openings in the boundary-wall should be stopped close, in which case the whole of the air, conveyed under the floor, will pass through the pipes. From the formation of the tiles, and the circular blocks supporting the same, the air, once admitted, will easily spread through every part of the space under the floor, and penetrate into the drying-room through the perforations in the tiles, and whatever lies on the floor to dry.

The boiler may be of cast-iron, or forge-iron; but forge-iron plates, a quarter of an inch thick, riveted steam-tight, will be found less subject to accident, and may be put together at about the same expense as cast-iron. To prevent accident in feeding the boiler with cold water, a block of deal wood is attached to the end of a pipe, from the cistern, which floats on the surface of the water inside the boiler, and regulates the supply in proportion to the evaporation.

We think that this process for drying malt is an improvement upon the usual method; but we also think that the process might be still farther improved by having a metallic floor instead of tiles. Earthen tiles are, unquestionably, bad conductors of heat, even with the usual perforations: and, therefore, if these gentlemen would add to their process an iron floor, with perforations, as in tiles, we are convinced that a great saving of fuel would be the result, and a more expeditious mode of drying malt obtained.

To THOMAS HEPPENSTALL, *Doncaster, Yorkshire, for an improvement upon the Engine for cutting or reducing, into what is called Chaff, different articles, as dry Fodder for Horses and Cattle.—March* 7, 1818.

Mr. Heppenstall's improvement consists in a simplification of the machinery of the cutting-instrument, so that it will do more work with two-thirds of the power than any other before made. It is not liable to be put out of order with fair working, and, from the simplicity of the mechanical movements, it may be kept in repair for a series of years, at a very trifling expense. It is also, we understand, sold at a less price than many other machines of this kind: a consideration, in a patent article, of very great importance.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

WM. CLELAND, of Bolton le-Moors, Lancaster; for his improvement in the bleaching of flax and hemp, and also in the bleaching of yarn and cloth, or other goods, made of either of those articles.

E. COWPER, of Nelson-square, Surrey, printer; for certain improvements in printing-presses.—Jan. 7, 1818.

J. COLLIER, of Frocester, Gloucester, engineer; for certain improvements on a machine for the purpose of cropping woollen cloths of every description.—Jan. 15.

WM. MOULT, of Bedford-square, Middlesex; for certain improvements in steam-engines.—Jan. 15.

J. FRASER, of Long Acre, Middlesex; engineer and copper-smith; for his cooking machine, for the more simple and effectual decomposition of salt-water, and to render the said salt-water more useful to the general purposes of ships' crews, &c. at sea, without any extra apparatus except the said cooking machine; or, in other words, its structure will answer the end of worm, or condenser and worm-tub, &c.—Jan. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

WHATEVER LORD BYRON touches starts at once from the canvas, and we behold visions like realities before us. "*The Fourth Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*" has just appeared; and, although it is not equal to the third, in vividness of colouring, and marked delineations of character, yet there is still a glowing pencil. We esteem not the least amongst his lordship's later productions, those redeeming graces, which convince us that one writer, at least, amongst our patricians, is still to be found to defend the cause of Freedom; to lift up his voice against the overwhelming influence of corruption; and to touch, with pure and hallowed strains, the warbling lyre. To expatiate further on his

his lordship's merits, would be a labour of supererogation; but we cannot deny our readers the satisfaction of perusing two extracts,—one relative to Liberty, and the other to the late Princess Charlotte.

What from this barren being do we reap?
Our senses narrow, and our reason frail,
Life short, and Truth a gem which loves the deep,
And all things weighed in custom's falsest scale;
Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veil
Mantles the earth with darkness, until right
And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale
Lest their own judgments should become too bright,
And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too much light.

And thus they plod in sluggish misery,
Rotting from sire to son, and age to age,
Proud of their trampled nature, and so die,
Bequeathing their hereditary rage
To the new race of inborn slaves, who wage
War for their chains, and, rather than be free,
Bleed gladiator-like, and still engage
Within the same arena, where they see
Their fellows fall before, like leaves of the ame tree.

I speak not of men's creeds,—they rest between
Man and his Maker,—but of things allow'd,
Averr'd, and known, and daily, hourly seen;
The yoke that is upon us doubly bow'd,
And the intent of tyranny avow'd;
The edict of Earth's rulers, who are grown
The apes of him who humbled once the proud,
And shook them from their slumbers on the throne;
Too glorious, were this all his mighty arm had done.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be?
And Freedom find no champion, and no child,—
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefil'd?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the unprun'd forest, midst the roar
Of cataracts,—where musing Nature smil'd
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner torn, but flying,
Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind;
Thy trumpet voice, tho' broken now and dying,
The loudest still, the tempest leaves behind;
Thy tree has lost its blossoms, and the rind,
Chopp'd by the axe, looks rough, and little worth.
But the sap lasts,—and still the seed we find!
Sown deep, even in the bosom of the North;
So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth.

TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Hark! forth from the abyss a voice proceeds,
A long low distant murmur of dread sound,
Such as arises when a nation bleeds
With some deep and immedicable wound;
Through storm and darkness yawns the rending ground,
The gulf is thick with phantoms, but the chief
Seems royal still, though with her head discrown'd,
And pale, but lovely, with maternal grief
She clasps a babe, to whom her breast yields no relief.

Scion of chiefs and monarchs, where art thou?
Fond hope of many nations, art thou dead?
Could not the grave forget thee, and lay low
Some less majestic, less beloved head?
In the sad midnight, while thy heart still bled,
The mother of a moment, o'er thy boy,
Death hush'd that pang for ever: with thee fled
The present happiness and promised joy
Which fill'd the imperial isles so full, it seem'd to cloy.

Peasants bring forth in safety.—Can it be,
Oh thou that wert so happy, so adored!
Those who weep not for kings shall weep for thee,
And Freedom's heart, grown heavy, cease to hoard
Her many griefs for One; for she had pour'd
Her orisons for thee, and o'er thy head
Beheld her Iris.—Thou, too, lonely lord,
And desolate consort—vainly wert thou wed!
The husband of a year! the father of the dead!

Of sackcloth was thy wedding garment made;
Thy bridal's fruit is ashes: in the dust
The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid,
The love of millions! How we did entrust
Futurity to her! and, though it must
Darken above our bones, yet fondly deem'd
Our children should obey her child, and bless'd
Her and her hoped-for seed, whose promise seem'd
Like stars to shepherds' eyes:—'twas but a meteor beam'd.

Woe unto us, not her; for she sleeps well:
The fickle reek of popular breath, the tongue
Of hollow counsel, the false oracle,
Which from the birth of monarchy hath rung
Its knell in princely ears, till the o'erstrung
Nations have arm'd in madness, the strange fate
Which tumbles mightiest sovereigns, and hath flung
Against their blind omnipotence a weight
Within the opposing scale, which crushes soon or late,—

These might have been her destiny; but no,
Our hearts deny it: and so young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe;
But now a bride and mother—and now *there!*
How many ties did that stern moment tear!
From thy sire's to his humblest subject's breast
Is linked the electric chain of that despair,

Whose shock was as an earthquake's, and oppress
The land which loved thee so, that none could love thee best.

We cannot too strongly recommend the perusal of a short tract "*On the Punishment of Death in the Case of Forgery; its Injustice and Impolicy maintained.*" We hope soon to hear the voice of the people more loud and strong on this solemn and interesting topic.

The author of "*Observations on the Bible Society, shewing that the present method of distributing Bibles, among the lower orders of the People, tends rather to check than encourage the doctrines of Christ,*"—has most lamentably mistaken the nature of the argument. The question, in our opinion, is reduced to very narrow limits:—*Is ignorance preferable to knowledge?* If it be, in the name of all the inquisitors-general of Europe, let an order be issued forthwith for the destruction of every book and manuscript which can be found in the world: but, if knowledge be preferable to ignorance, then every fair and honourable means of diffusing knowledge is intitled to our approbation.

We cannot very highly commend the fashion of multiplying books with notes and illustrations, of considerable more bulk than the original matter to which they relate; but the "*Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature, by* JOHN HOBHOUSE, esq." have so much intrinsic merit in them,—particularly the Essay on Italian Literature,—that we are desirous of recommending this volume to the favourable attention of the public.

"*A few Leaves from my Field-book, containing some Pictures in Miniature, by* WILLIAM WOOLCOT," as first efforts, we think deserving of liberal encouragement. The lines to the Robin, on his annual visit in winter, are *simplices munditiis.*

"*A History of the Theatres of London, containing an Annual Register of New Pieces, Revivals, Pantomimes, &c. with occasional notes and anecdotes; being a continuation of Victor's and Oulton's Histories, from* 1795 *to* 1817 *inclusive; by* W. C. OULTON;" must be always interesting. Although it is evident that much of the matter of which these volumes consist is obtained from the diurnal prints, yet the arrangement, and the occasional observations interspersed throughout them, evince the necessary qualifications of an historian—candour and impartiality.

"*The Eton Latin Prosody, illustrated with English Explanations of the Rules and Authorities from the Latin Poets, &c. by* JOHN CAREY, LL.D."—it may be sufficient to mention; but whatever facilitates the business of education is always deserving of commendation.

"*The Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his original correspondence; by* WM. COXE, M.A."—will fill up an important hiatus in the biography of illustrious men. The first volume of this work is just published. What Mallet and Glover did not, or could not, accomplish, seems now in a fair way to be done, in the best manner, by the present historian; who has had access to a very voluminous mass of papers; not only the different collections in this country, but even the Continent has been laid under contribution for materials of this life of the hero of Blenheim. The present volume details the events of the Duke of Marlborough's life, from his birth in 1650, to the year 1706,—a period of time most eventful in the annals of England. We recommend this work as one which will do honour to our national character. The style is easy and unaffected, and will add further meed to the already well-earned literary merits of the Archdeacon of Wilts.

"*A Cruise, or three Months on the Continent; by a Naval Officer;*"—is one of those lighter productions which depict the living manners in a style appropriate to the character of him by whom it is written.

"*The Confession of the Novice of St. Clare, and other Poems; by the author of* Purity of Heart,"—

Who was, in sooth, like the gale of spring
Over the sick man's bed;
And so light of step, that no earthly thing
Could match that footstep's tread:

have at least elegance of sentiment and morality to recommend them. They are the production of a lady. The lines which we have quoted are unquestionably some of the best in this neat and unostentatious volume.

We see nothing to attract our attention in the poem entitled, "*What is Genius?*" but the poem attached to it, misnamed a "Rondeau," is one which, with "Poor Marion," will be read with considerable interest; and, if we mistake not, confer the meed of genius on the writer. We strongly recommend it to the attention of our readers; but have only

only room to give this short description of Marion:—

Though soft as the blossom that bends with the dew,
Yet love gave her courage, so firm and so true;
No terrors could alter her steadfast resolve,
With Henry the dangers of battle to prove;
Now vainly she strives to remember the day
That swept, in one horror, her lover away.
That something has happen'd,—that she is alone,—
Is all that poor Marion's reason will own,
As listening,—and starting, and watching in vain,—
She wanders, a vision, on Waterloo plain.

"*The Rights of Property vindicated against the Claims of Universal Suffrage, with an analysis of the principle of Property, and of new views of constitutional Interest and general Policy; by* ROBERT FELLOWES, A.M."—is one of the most extraordinary political productions which has for a long time appeared. In combating the arguments advanced by the advocates of universal suffrage, Mr. Fellowes has argued from a series of sophisms so lamentably lame, that a mere school-boy in politics cannot fail to detect their fallacy. If, "in the calculation of political efforts, we are liable to perpetual error, and are seldom right, except by chance," we are really surprised how a writer, promulgating such an opinion, could suppose his readers would not be quite willing to believe that he himself ought to be immediately placed in the rank of such political speculators. In plain truth, we are sorry to see so much talent wasted in the defence of what is not, in the eyes of common sense, defensible; and, whilst we know that our expenditure exceeds the revenue to the amount of fourteen millions sterling per annum, our poor-rates amount to eight millions per annum, many of the labouring part of the population in idleness and distress, and our gaols crowded with felons,—Mr. Fellowes must forgive us for not subscribing to the doctrine, that we are in a glorious and flourishing condition; and that "the more general diffusion of wealth" counteracts the increased patronage of the crown. To finish the contradictions of this tract, in the last chapter,—the only one in it having pretensions to reasoning,—Mr. Fellowes argues in favour of moderate reform and annual Parliaments!

The "*Journal of a Visit to South Africa in* 1815 *and* 1816, *with some Account of the Missionary Settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope; by the* Rev. C. J. LATROBE,"—contains some important particulars relative to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and also of St. Helena, and the Island of Ascension,—with which the English reader will be pleased to become acquainted. The views, sketched on the spot by Mr. Latrobe himself, confer a peculiar interest on the volume; but we are sorry to observe a disposition to the application of certain adjectives, which, in this age of "canting," might as well have been spared.

"*An Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry-Rot, with a view to its Prevention or Cure; to which are annexed, Suggestions on the Cultivation of Forest Trees, &c. &c.; by* ROBERT M'WILLIAM;"—is a valuable and important work, highly deserving the attention of the public at large. Mr. M'William has not only brought together the results of the observations of others upon that most destructive disease, to which timber is liable, but he has also added a variety of facts, and practical elucidations, which have fallen within his own immediate knowledge, as a surveyor, and which confer a value on this volume of no ordinary kind. We think it is here demonstratively shewn, that the common practice of felling oak in the spring, is an error from which, if we are wise, we cannot too soon depart; nor is the seasoning of timber of less importance as a preventive of the disease. The practice of cutting down oak in the spring, and converting it, in the course of a few months, to the purposes of building, and more particularly of ship-building, cannot be too strongly protested against.

Amidst the herd of novels which crowd our circulating libraries, as a matter of course, and which never arrive at the dignity of a second edition, it is pleasant to be able to recognize one which deserves a better fate, published under the title of "*Delusion.*"

Mr. CLARKE's "*Description of the Hundred Wonders of the World in Art and Nature,*" are collected from the latest and best authorities, and are ornamented with accurate graphic representations. Such a volume must necessarily find a place on every family book-shelf, and be as extensively read as the Pilgrim's Progress, or Robinson Crusoe.

LORD KINNAIRD has addressed an eloquent and sensible letter to the Duke of Wellington, upon the detention of Marinet, by the French government, and the subsequent proceedings of his Grace. Marinet went to Paris, under assurances of protection from Lord Kinnaird, to give information relative to the alledged attempt

attempt to assassinate the duke. He was, however, apprehended, and is still detained in custody.

AGRICULTURE.

AN Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry-Rot: to which are annexed suggestions for the cultivation of forest trees, and an abstract of the Forest Laws; by Robt. M'William. 4to. 1l. 1s.

BELLES LETTRES.

Lectures on the History of Literature, ancient and modern; from the German of Fred. Schlegel. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

J. Souter's Catalogue of American Books and Periodical Publications; which may, together with all other American Books, be procured through him. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of her late Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales, &c. and of her illustrious Consort, Prince Cobourg, of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfield; by R. Huish, esq. author of the Peruvians, &c. 8vo. 19s.

Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his Original Correspondence; collected from the family records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources; by W. Coxe, M.A. &c. Vol. I. 2l. 12s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

A Treatise on the General Principles of Chemical Analysis; translated from the French of L. J. Thenard, by Arnold Merrich. 8vo. 12s.

DRAMA.

Bellamira, or the Fall of Tunis: a tragedy, in five acts; by R. Shiel, esq. author of the Apostate. 8vo. 3s.

A View of the English Stage: containing a series of dramatic criticisms; by W. Hazlitt. 8vo. 12s.

Essays on Shakspeare's Dramatic Characters, with an illustration of Shakspeare's representation of national characters; by Wm. Richardson, M.A. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Amoroso, King of Little Britain: a burlesque. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Eton Latin Prosody illustrated, with English explanations of the rules and authorities from the Latin Poets; by John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Clavis Metrico Virgiliana: a metrical guide to the right intelligence of Virgil's Versification; by John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

LAW.

Thoughts on the Expediency of Repealing the Usury Laws; by Edw. Cooke, esq. 2s.

On Punishment of Death in the Case of Forgery: its injustice and impolicy maintained. 8vo. 1s.

MEDICINE.

An Essay on the Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of Inversio Uteri: with a history of the successful extirpation of that organ during the chronic stage of the disease; by W. Newnham, surgeon, Farnham. 8vo. 5s.

An Essay on the Medical Waters of Llandrinrod, in Radnorshire, South Wales; by R. Williams. 8vo. 5s.

Practical Observations on the Treatment of the Diseases of the Prostate Gland: illustrated with plates; by Sir E. Home, Vol. II. 8vo. 14s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Hundred Wonders of the World, including Wonders of Nature, and Wonders of Art; compiled from the transactions and records of learned societies, and from the works of the latest travellers, naturalists, and topographers; adapted in every part to gratify the curiosity of all descriptions of readers, old and young, learned and unlearned; by the Rev. C. C. Clarke. Illustrated with nearly 100 engravings. 9s. bound in red.

Petition et Memoire addressées à la Chambre des Pairs de France; par Charles Lord Kinnaird. 2s.

A Letter to the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird on Mr. Cooke's Papers respecting Mr. Sherson's Case and Trial at Madras; by W. H. Iniglis. 1s. 6d.

Stereopha, or the Practical Defence of the Horse's Foot considered; by Bracy Clark, F.L.S. with plates. 10s. 6d.

A System of Book-keeping, adapted solely for the use of Saving-banks, with tables: to which is now added a Supplement; by G. Booth. 5s.

A Biographical Narrative and Satirical Work, called Prodigious, or Childe Paddie in London. 3 vols. 1l. 4s.

Gravity and Levity, in Prose and Verse. 7s.

Practical Chess Exercises: intended as a sequel to the Practical Chess Grammar; containing various openings, games, and situations; by W. S. Kenny. 12mo. 7s.

Various new Systems and Documents, for the better duration and evident preservation of all Ships, their Crews and Cargoes, &c. &c. in the most awful moments of impending danger, unattended with expense to the nation or the individual: by which thousands of ships, and millions of lives, will eventually be preserved, the means being always at hand, and in their own power; by Abraham Bosquett. royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Human Life with Variations, or the Chapter of Accidents; by Caroline Herbert. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

No. 56, of the Edinburgh Review. 6s.

Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, containing Dissertations on the Ruins of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Literature; by John Hobhouse, esq. 8vo. 14s.

North of England and Scotland in 1704. 5s.

A Reply (by way of remonstrance) to a Letter

Letter lately addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, signed, "Your Countryman;" by an Impartial Englishman. 1s.

More Thoughts still on the State of the West-India Colonies, and the Proceedings of the African Institution: with observations on the Speech of James Stephens, esq.; by Jos. Marryatt, esq. M.P. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MUSIC.

No. I. of the Seraph: a collection of sacred music, suitable to public or private devotion; by John Whitaker. 5s. with a plate.

NOVELS.

Constancy and Leopold; by Madame Yossy, authoress of Switzerland. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain; by Alex. A. C. Dallas, esq. 3 vols. 12mo.

Genevieve, or the Orphan's Visit; by Mrs. Strutt. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Marriage. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Undine: a fairy romance: translated from the original German of Baron de la Motte Fouque, by G. Soane, A.B. 12mo.

POETRY.

A Few Leaves from my Field Book, containing some pictures in miniature; by Wm. Woolcot, late Royal Military Surveyor, &c. 8vo. 5s.

What is Genius? 8vo. 2s.

Antonia, a poem: with notes descriptive of the plague in Malta; by Murdo Young. 5s.

Claremont; by T. Harral. 4to. 1s. 6d.

The Harp of the Desert: containing the Battle of Algiers, with other Pieces, in Verse; by Ismael Fitzadam. 5s. 6d.

Endymion: a poetic romance; by John Keats. 8vo. 9s.

Lectures on the English Poets, delivered at the Surry Institution; by Wm. Hazlitt. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Woman; by E. S. Barrett, esq. 5s. 6d.

Lines on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; by the Rev. G. Croly. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

The Rights of Property Vindicated; by R. Fellowes, M.A. 8vo.

Considerations sur les principaux Evénements de la Revolution Françoise; ouvrage posthume de Mad. la Baronne de Stael; publié par M. le Duc de Broglie et M. le Baron de Stael. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

A Translation of the same Work into English. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Considerations on the Poor Laws; by John Davison, M.A. 8vo. 4s.

On Import of Colonial Corn; by H. J. Colebrooke, esq. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Beauties or Select Extracts from the Funeral Sermons on the Princess Charlotte. 5s. 6d.

The Season and Time, or an Exposition of the Prophecies which relate to the two Periods of Daniel, subsequent to the 1260 years now recently expired; by W. Ettrick, A.M. 8vo. 15s.

The Nature, Progress, and Consequences of Schism; by the Rev. C. Daubeny. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Vol. III. of Sermons; by the Rev. J. Venn, rector of Clapham. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Familiar Sermons on several of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion; by the Rev. W. Barrow, LL D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Facts authentic in Science and Religion; designed to illustrate a new translation of the Bible; by the Rev. W. Cowherd, late minister of Christ-church, Salford. 10s.

Indian Church History, or an Account of the first Planting of the Gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India: with an accurate relation of the first Christian Missions in China; by Thomas Yeates. 8vo. 6s.

Part I. of a Compendium of the Holy Scriptures: for the use of families; by a Layman of the Church of England. 8s.

Observations on the Bible Society: shewing that the present method of distributing Bibles among the lower orders of people, tends rather to check than encourage the doctrine of Christ. 1s. 6d.

Attributes of Satan. 8vo. 2s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Stranger's Guide to the City of New York; by E. M. Blunt. 4s.

A new Picture of Rome, or an interesting Itinerary; by Marien Vasi. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyage of the National Ship Rosamond to Newfoundland, and the Southern Coast of Labrador; by Lieut. Edward Chappell, R.N. 8vo. 12s.

Iceland, or the Journal of a Residence in that Island during the years 1814 and 1815: containing observations on the natural phenomena, history, literature, &c. with an introduction and appendix, plates and map. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

Narrative of a Residence in Algiers: comprising a geographical and historical account of the Regency, biographical sketches of the Dey and his Ministers, &c.; by Signor Pananti: with notes and illustrations; by E. Blaquiere, esq. R.N. 2l. 2s.

Observations on Greenland, the Adjacent Seas, and the North-west Passage to the Pacific Ocean, made in a Voyage to Davis's Straits, during the Summer of 1817; by Bernard O'Reilly, esq. with chart and plates. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Greenland: being Extracts from a Journal kept in that Country in the years 1770 to 1773; by Hans Egede Saabye: with an introduction, containing an account of the manners of the Greenlanders, &c. &c. translated from the German. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FRENCH

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. W. MACLURE lately read to this society a series of valuable Observations on the Geology of the United States, from which we have selected the following passages.

The prominent feature of the eastern side of the continent of North America, is an extended range of mountains, running nearly north-east and south-west from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, the most elevated parts as well as the greatest mass of which consists of *primitive* as far south as the Hudson river, decreasing in height and breadth as it traverses the state of New Jersey. The primitive occupies but a small part of the lower country, where it passes through the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, where the highest part of the range of mountains to the west consists of transition, with some intervening vallies of secondary. In Virginia, the primitive increases in breadth, and proportionally in height, occupying the greatest mass, as well as the most elevated point of the range of mountains in the states of North Carolina and Georgia, where it takes a more westerly direction.

Though this primitive formation contains all the variety of primitive rocks found in the mountains of Europe, yet neither their relative situation in the order of succession, or their relative heights in the range of mountains, correspond with what has been observed in Europe. The order of succession from the clay state to the granite, as well as the gradual diminishing height of the strata, from the granite through the gneiss, mica slate, hornblende rocks, down to the clay slate, is so often inverted and mixed, as to render the arrangement of any regular series impracticable.

No secondary limestone has been found on the south-east side of the primitive, nor any series of other secondary rocks, except some partial beds of the old red sandstone formation, which partly cover its lower edge; in this, it seems to resemble some of the European chains, such as the Carpathian, Bohemian, Saxon, Tyrolian, and Alpine or Swiss mountains; all of which, though covered with very extensive secondary limestone formations on their north and west flanks, have little secondary limestone on their southern and eastern sides.

The old red sandstone above mentioned, covers partially the lower levels of the primitive, from twelve miles south of Connecticut river to near the Rappahannock, a range of nearly four hundred miles; and, though often interrupted, yet retains through the whole distance that uniform feature of resemblance so remarkable in the other formations of this continent. The same nature of sandstone strata is observable, running in nearly the same direction, partially covered with wacke and green-stone trap, and containing the same metallic substances. The above uniformity is equally observable in the great alluvial formation which covers the south-east edge of the primitive,

primitive, from Long Island to the gulf of Mexico, consisting of sand, gravel, &c. with marsh and sea mud or clay, containing both vegetable and animal remains, found from thirty to forty feet below the surface.

Along the north-west edge of the primitive, commences the *transition* formation, occupying, after the primitive, some of the highest mountains in the range, and appears to be both higher and wider, to the west, in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and part of Virginia, where the primitive is least extended, and lowest in height. It contains all the varieties of rocks found in the same formation in Europe, as the mountains in the Crimea, &c. and resembles in this the chain of the Carpathian, Bohemian, and Saxon mountains, which have all a very considerable transition formation, succeeding the secondary limestone on their northern sides. Anthracite has been found in different places of this formation, and has not yet been discovered in any of the other formations in North America.

On the north-west side of the transition formation, along the whole range of mountains, lies the great *secondary* formation, which, for the extent of the surface it covers, and the uniformity of its deposition, is equal in magnitude and importance, if not superior, to any yet known: there is no doubt of its extending to the borders of the great lakes to the north, and some hundred miles beyond the Mississippi to the west. We have indeed every reason to believe, from what is already known, that the limits of this great basin, to the west, is not far distant from the foot of the stony mountains; and, to the north, that it reaches beyond Lake Superior; giving an area, extending from east to west, from Fort Ann, near Lake Champlain, to near the foot of the Stony Mountains, of about fifteen hundred miles, and from south to north, from the Natchez to the upper side of the great lakes, about twelve hundred miles.

This extensive basin is filled with most of the species of rocks attending the secondary formation elsewhere, nor is their continuity interrupted on the east side of the Mississippi by the interposition of any other formation, except the alluvial deposits on the banks of the large rivers. The foundation of most of the level countries is generally limestone, and the hills or ridges, in some places, consist of sandstone: a kind of dark-coloured slaty clay, containing vegetable impressions, with a little mixture of carbon, frequently alternates with all the strata of this formation, the whole of which is nearly horizontal. The highest mountains are on the external borders of the basin, gradually diminishing in height towards its centre.

The absence of the newest floetz-trap formation (which partially and irregularly covers all other formations, thereby breaking the continuity of the other strata) with the effect of the violent convulsions and earthquakes, so frequent in the vicinity of this disputed formation, may be one cause why the prosecution of geological researches is so much more easy in North America than in Europe. A second cause, producing much more universal and extensive effects, may perhaps be found in the difference of the number and magnitude of the accidents and changes that have been effected in the stratifications of the different classes of rocks on the European continent, since their original formation; by the effects of water, during the immensity of time, partially washing away the superincumbent strata, most liable to decomposition, and leaving the more hard and durable parts of the same stratification in their original positions; or by the long and continual action of rivers wearing deep beds, and exposing to view the subordinate strata, giving to the whole the present appearance of a confused and interrupted stratification, though it might have been uniform and regular in its original state. Rivers, likewise, by undermining, throw immense masses out of their places, and create a disorder and confusion not easily unravelled.

A third cause of the facility of geological observations, on this continent, may arise from the whole continent, east of the Mississippi, following the arrangement of our great chain of mountains.

On the edge of the secondary, not far distant from the transition, have been found the most productive salt-springs yet discovered in North America, running nearly north-east from Pigeon's river, in the state of Tennessee, to Lake Onondaga; the salt works at Abingdon, and many other salt springs, though not wrought, occur; and in the same direction of the stratification, gypsum has been discovered. This situation of salt and gypsum corresponds with the situation of the salt mines at Cracovia, in Poland, which, with some others in the same country, are found on the edge of the secondary, almost touching the great transition formation, which covers the north

north side of the Carpathian Mountains.

The shells found north-west of the primitive range, in the great secondary formation, are in great abundance, and consist of various species of Terebratulæ, Encrinites, Madripores, Caryophillites, Ammonites, Retipores, Nummulites, &c. most of which, being washed out of the banks by the agitation of the water, are to be found in high preservation on the south side of Lake Erie.

The primitive, to the eastward of Hudson's river, constitutes the highest mountains, while the little transition and secondary that is found, occupy the low grounds. To the south of the Delaware, the primitive is the first rock after the alluvial formation of the ocean—the lowest step of the stair which gradually rises through the different formations to the top of the Alleghany.

To the eastward of the state of New York the stratification runs nearly north and south, and generally dips to the east, looking up to the White Hills, the most elevated ground. In New York state, and to the southward and westward, the stratification runs nearly north-east and south-west, and still dips to the east. All the rivers east of the Delaware run nearly north and south, following the stratification, while the southern rivers incline to the south-east and north-west directions.

Throughout the greatest part of the eastern and northern states, the sea washes the foot of the primitive rock; the deposition of that extensive alluvial formation commences at Long Island, increasing in breath to the south, forming a great part of both the Carolinas and Georgia, and almost the whole of the two Floridas and lower Louisiana. The coincidence of the gulf stream, with all its attendant eddies, depositions, &c. rolling along this whole extent, from the gulf of Mexico to Nantucket, may create speculative ideas on the origin of this vast alluvial formation, while the constant supply of caloric, brought by that sweeping current from the tropics, may perhaps account for the sudden and great change in the temperature of the climate within the reach of the Atlantic.

There is a bed of magnetic iron ore, from eight to twelve feet thick, wrought in Franconia, near the White Hills, New Hampshire: a similar bed in the direction of the stratification six miles north-east of Philipstown, on the Hudson river; and, still following the direction of the stratification, the same ore occupies a bed nearly of the same thickness at Ringwood, Mount Pleasant, and Suckusanny in New Jersey, losing itself as it approaches the end of the primitive ridge near Blackwater: a range of nearly three hundred miles.

That no volcanic productions have yet been found east of the Mississippi, is not the least of the many prominent features of distinction between the geology of this country and that of Europe; and may, perhaps, be the reason why the Wernerian system so nearly accords with the general structure and stratification of *this* continent.

Alluvial Class.

The ocean marks the eastern and southern limits of this extensive alluvial formation: above the level of which it rises considerably in the southern states, and falls to near the level of the sea as it approaches the north.

Through the whole of this alluvial formation considerable deposits of shells are found; also a bank of shell limestone, beginning in North Carolina, parallel to, and within the distance of from twenty to thirty miles of the edge of, the primitive, through South Carolina, Georgia, and part of the Mississippi territory. In some places this bank is soft, with a large proportion of clay, in others hard, with a sufficiency of the calcareous matter to be burnt for lime: large fields of the same formation are found near Cape Florida, and extending some distance along the coast of the bay of Mexico. In some situations the calcareous matter of the shells has been washed away, and a deposit of siliceous flint, in which they were imbedded, is left; forming a porous flinty rock, which is used with advantage for millstones.

Primitive Class.

The south-east limits of the great primitive formation are covered by the north-west boundary of the alluvial formation, from near the Alabama river, in the Mississippi territory, to Long Island, with two small exceptions; the first near Augusta, on the Savannah river, and near Cambden, in South Carolina, where a stratum of transition clay slate, (schist argilleux) intervenes; and from Trenton to Amboy, where the oldest red sandstone formation covers the primitive along the edge of the alluvial. From Rhode Island, along the coast by Cape Cod, to the Bay of Penobscot, the eastern edge of the primitive is bounded by the ocean.

Grey copper ore has been found in the red sandstone formation, near Hartford

and Washington, in Connecticut: there are likewise mines in New Jersey, where copper pyrites and native copper have been found. The metallic veins at Perkiomen Creek, containing copper, pyrites, blend, and galena, are in the same formation, running nearly north and south across the east and west direction of the red sandstone; and a small bed, from a half to three inches thick, of brown or red copper ore is interspersed, and follows the circular form of the iron beds at Grub's mines.

About ten or twelve miles west of Richmond, Virginia, there is an independent coal formation, twenty to twenty-five miles long, and about ten miles wide.

Metallic substances, in the primitive, are generally extensive, like the formation itself. Iron pyrites runs through vast fields, principally of gneiss and mica slate: magnetic iron ore, in powerful beds, from ten to twelve feet thick, generally in a hornblende rock, occupies the highest elevations, as in Franconia, the Highlands of New York, the Jerseys, Yellow and Iron Mountains in the west of North Carolina: a black brown bed of hematitic iron ore in Connecticut and New York states: crystals of octahedral iron ore, (some of which have polarity) disseminated in granites, as at Brunswick, district of Maine, and in many varieties of the magnesian genus: black lead, in beds from six to twelve feet wide, traversing the states of New York, Jersey, Virginia, Carolina, &c.: native and grey copper ore, near Stanardsville, and Nicholson's Gap, Virginia, disseminated in a hornblende and epidote rock, bordering on the transition: molybdena at Brunswick, (Maine,) Chester, (Pennsylvania,) Virginia, North Carolina, &c.: arsenical pyrites, in large quantities, in the district of Maine: red oxyd of zinc, and magnetic iron ore, in a powerful bed, on the edge of the primitive, near Sparta in New Jersey, having a large grained marble, with nigrin or silico-calcareous titanium imbedded in it on one side, and hornblende rock on the other. This bed contains likewise large quantities of blende. Detached pieces of gold have been found in the beds of some small streams in Cabarro county, North Carolina, and other places, apparently in a quartz rock. Manganese has been found in New York, North Carolina, &c. &c. Near the confines of the red sandstone and primitive formation, a white ore of cobalt has been wrought above Middletown, on the Connecticut river, and found also, as is said, near Morristown, in New Jersey.

Iron and lead have as yet been the principal metals found in this formation; the lead in the form of galena, in clusters, or what the Germans call Stockwerk, as at the lead-mines on New River, Wyeth county, Virginia; the iron disseminated in pyrites—hematitic and magnetic iron, or in beds; and considerable quantities of the sparry iron ore in beds, and disseminated in the limestone.

Along the south-east boundaries, not far from the transition, a rock salt and gypsum formation has been found. On the north fork of Holstein, not far from Abingdon, Virginia, and on the same line south-west from that, in Greene county and Pigeon river, state of Tennessee, it is said quantities of gypsum have been discovered.

On the great Kanhawa, near the mouth of Elk river, there is a large mass of black (I suppose vegetable) earth, so soft as to be penetrated by a pole ten or twelve feet deep: out of the hole, so made, frequently issues a stream of hydrogen gas, which will burn for some time; and in the vicinity of this place there are constant streams of that gas, which, it is said, when once lighted, will burn for several weeks.

Gypsum has as yet only been found in the United States in the secondary or horizontal class, though, in time, it is possible that great quantities will be found, as in Europe, in the transition.

Both coal and limestone have been found in great abundance on the west side of the Alleghany mountains: the coal they use with advantage as manure; the slaty clay, which alternates so often with the limestone in this formation, contains carbon, which augments its productive quality when decomposed into soil.

The division, called the Mississippi territory, extends from the confines of Georgia to the limits of Louisiana, and the river Mississippi; and, from north to south, from the frontiers of Tennessee to Florida, and the gulf of Mexico. This division is composed of secondary, and the alluvial made up of the decomposition of secondary, rocks: both classes of rocks contain the materials necessary to the formation of good loam, and will, most probably, make good soils.

West of the Mississippi, the whole passes under the name of the Missouri territoty, and near the sea it is called Louisiana. The whole of this territory, to near the foot of the Stony Mountains,

 appears

appears to be secondary; but what is the nature of the Stony Mountains, or how much of the alluvial brought down from them by the large rivers (which have been the principal agents in filling up the west side of the basin) may be the washings of primitive mountains, is uncertain. The tops of the Stony Mountains are covered, to a considerable extent, with perpetual snows and pendent glaciers—a proof that they are vastly higher than the Alleghany Mountains; of course, the numberless streams and torrents, which descend their flanks, roll with much more violence and rapidity a far greater quantity of water, from the melting of the snow, than can be expected to descend from mountains of the height of the Alleghany.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

LONDON never possessed so many attractions, in exhibitions of works of art, as during the past month; and the fashionable parts of this vast metropolis never exhibited the effect of those attractions in greater assemblages of brilliant company. In truth, London never was fuller of idle and luxurious population than during this spring; and Bond-street, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Oxford-street, and Hyde Park, have, between the hours of one and five, been daily crowded beyond example. The carriages in the central parts of these districts usually, at certain hours, form a walking procession, from the difficulty of passing; and, if the minister does not increase the duty on these appendages of wealth, or the thoroughfares are not made wider, their number will render them useless to their owners. The company itself forms a spectacle no where else to be seen, and worthy alone of a visit from distant parts of the empire: but the exhibitions, specially opened for the gratification of the taste and curiosity of the public, consist of—

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, at Somerset House.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS, in Spring Gardens.

THE EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS, at the British Institution.

MISS LINWOOD'S GALLERY, Leicester-Square.

MR. WEST'S EXHIBITION, Pall Mall.

THE PANORAMA, Leicester-square.

- - Ditto, - - - in the Strand.

LEONARDI DA VINCI'S Last Supper, in Pall Mall.

Mrs. ABERDEIN'S PAPYRUSEUM, Bond-street.

Mr. BULLOCK'S SPLENDID MUSEUM, Piccadilly.

Mr. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, Spring Gardens.

Messrs. FLIGHT and Co.'s APOLLONICON, St. Martin's-lane.

THE MENAGERIE at Exeter Change.

And the matchless collections in the national repository of THE BRITISH MUSEUM,—open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to all who sign their names.—Other objects of attraction are found in the Bazaar, in Soho-square, and in the Western Exchange, Old Bond-street: also in the Auction-rooms of PHILLIPS, CHRISTIE, SQUIBB, ROBINS, &c. &c.—in which the most splendid and rare works of art and manufacture are daily on exhibition or sale.

This fiftieth Exhibition of the Academy contains 1117 paintings, drawings, and sculptures; the majority of which are superior to any six of the best pieces in the first thirty exhibitions of this school. Indeed, the most enthusiastic admirer of the ancient schools must admit, that there are some new pictures in this exhibition capable of ranking with the best hundred pictures of those schools; while there are few that are below mediocrity. SIR THOS. LAWRENCE has eight pictures, and some of them are unquestionably the best in the collection; that of Lady Gower is a master-piece; that of the Convention-breaker is deservedly admired as a painting,—but it is deeply regretted, by every moralist, that so much talent should have been misemployed on so unworthy a subject.—The Lord Erskine of Sir WM. BEECHEY is as speaking a likeness of the genius of its original as the art is capable of producing.—Mr. JACKSON'S portrait of Earl Grosvenor exhibits the exact soul of that most amiable nobleman.—Mr. FUSELI is as remote from nature and common sense as usual.—Mr. WILKIE'S talents have been misemployed in a most conceited design of Mr. Walter Scott and his Family; a picture which creates pity for the painter, and disgust at the objects, while it violates decency and good taste.—Among the historical pieces, Mr. STEPHANOFF'S Trial of Algernon Sidney, Mr. WEST'S Nativity, and his Great Mogul, Mr. ALLAN'S Press-gang, Mr. WITHERINGTON'S Fifth of November,

ber, and Mr. TURNER's affecting Field of Waterloo,—will be valued as long as their canvas endures.—We regret that there is but one subject by Mr. CALCOTT, an exquisite view of the Tyne. —Mr. TURNER, as usual, transcends all his contemporaries in the Dort Packet-boat, and other pieces.—Mr. BIGG, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. HOFLAND, and the Messrs. DANIELL, have represented Nature with their accustomed success. The sculptures are less interesting than usual; but the catalogue endeavours to atone for the dulness of the room by giving place to the vulgar opinions which Mr. GARRARD has, as feebly as servilely, embodied in a statue, made by order of the commander-in-chief. Mr. CHANTREY is great in a lovely statue of the infant daughter of the Duke of Bedford.—All the baseness of political sycophancy triumphs, as usual, in the various designs for national monuments; thus No. 916 tells us, that, "under the administration of the Prince Regent, Britannia has been raised to the summit of glory;" but, surely, such servile *puffs*,—to say the least of them,—ought not to appear in such a place. Abating these abuses of truth to flatter the prejudices and errors of power, the present exhibition at Somerset House is a proud triumph of our national genius.

In the fourteenth exhibition of *the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours* are to be found 369 pictures, many of them master-pieces of their kind, and affording subjects for more praise than we have room to bestow. Messrs. RICHARDSON, GLOVER, BARRETT, DEANE, HASTINGS, FIELDING, BARNEY, sen. and jun. HARDING, PROUT, ROBSON, COX, VARLEY, HOLMES, WILD, and UWINS, particularly excel in some line, and, with regard to any other school, we may say some unequalled productions. The lover of the arts who fails to visit this pleasing gallery will deprive himself of a degree of pleasure no where else to be enjoyed.

The Directors of the BRITISH INSTITUTION have this season collected, for the study of artists, and the gratification of the public, 153 pictures of the great masters of the Italian, Flemish, and French, schools. It should be recorded, to his honour, that the Regent has lent eleven of these pieces, besides two of the Cartoons. The other chief contributors are the Messrs. Hope, Sir T. Baring, the Marquesses of Stafford and Bute, and Lords Carlisle, Suffolk, Darlington, Mulgrave, Yarmouth, and Townshend. Except in the mellowness which time has conferred, the other exhibitions are inferior only in ten or twelve pictures, by Leonardo da Vinci, Domenichino, Morillo, Guido, Vandyke, Watteau, Teniers, Titian, Rubens, and Palamedes. Hours may be delightfully employed in these rooms; but we think it our duty to protest against the imposition of taking the admission fee at the door, and then demanding 1*s*. for a catalogue of four leaves, which might be printed in two. If sold, this catalogue ought to be charged at no more than its proper cost, of one penny. The exhibition may be worth 2*s*. and, indeed, it is worth any price; but to demand a shilling for so small a catalogue, is unworthy of the illustrious body of directors.

We are not advocates of the kind of painting denominated Battle-pieces: but, however we may be disposed to think generally upon these subjects, the public must feel considerable interest in the Panorama, lately painted by Mr. BARKER, of Lord Exmouth's Attack upon Algiers. In this picture the artist has availed himself of the advantages which have been afforded to him, not only from the communications of Mr. Salamè, Lord Exmouth's interpreter, who accompanied his lordship on the expedition, but also of some of the officers of the fleet, who were present; and, in addition, we have been informed that the picture was seen, during the period of its painting, by Lord Exmouth himself; so that the localities of the various interesting objects, in this striking piece of art, may be relied upon as being perfectly correct. The point of view is from the centre of the Mole Harbour, and the time which has been chosen for it is about nine o'clock at night, when the enemy's frigates, and other vessels, were on fire. In commending this piece, we feel a strong moral distinction between an attack on these public robbers, and the late wanton attacks on the French people, for the pretended crime of choosing their own emperor and form of government. The cases were the verse of each other.

The philosopher, and the admirer of the works of Nature, may find that half an hour's lounge at the Menagerie at Exeter Change will amply repay him for his trouble. An OURANG OUTANG, among the living varieties of this establishment, will, perhaps, more immediately attract his notice. We believe the animal of this species, now exhibiting, is not in good health, and does not, therefore, display either

either the vigour or adroitness which he might under other circumstances. His forehead is narrow, but the general contour of the scull is not very different from some deformed human craniums. His nose projects little, his mouth is exceedingly large, his teeth yellow, and in part decayed. His ears are naked, and much like the human ear. His eye-lashes are good, but he has no hair upon his eye-brows. The scapulæ, and the back part of the trunk, more like the human body than any other part. His whole height is two feet ten inches; he walks equally well on two as on four limbs. The fore-arm long, in proportion to the rest of his body; his hands have nails, and are very similar to the human hand, except the thumb, which is very short; the abdomen is swoln, as if by fat, or rather disease. He has a patella at the knee, and two bones in his legs, as well as in the fore-arm. The ancles are well formed. The sole of his foot quite naked, and his heel much like the human heel; but the toe, which answers to the great toe of the human subject, is extremely small, short, and turns outwards. He appears to make as much use of his feet as of his hands, in climbing; he has about as much hair upon his body as the human subject would in all probability have, were it to live always divested of cloathing. We cannot quit Exeter Change without calling the public attention to an *elephant*,—which, though but eleven years old, is twelve feet in length, ten feet high, and weighs *four* tons.

EDWARD DODWELL, esq. is preparing for publication a Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806. A long residence in Turkey has enabled the author to examine, and the assistance of a first-rate artist, to illustrate the topography of, that seat of early history. Greece, including Peloponnesus and the Ionian Islands, were the particular objects of his tour; in the course of which many districts, unexplored by modern travellers, have been penetrated, and remains, hitherto unknown, visited, and most faithful drawings made of their actual state. Many of the drawings being upon a scale which, consistent with their extreme accuracy, will not allow of reduction to the size of a quarto volume, it is intended to publish a separate work, consisting of sixty views of the most celebrated scenes and monuments of Greece; in which fac-similes of the drawings, taken and coloured upon the spot, will be produced, of the size of Stuart's Athens,—forming a complete series of all that now exists of Grecian antiquity.

SIR JOHN BYERLEY, a gentleman admirably qualified by his various attainments, and by a critical knowledge of both languages, has undertaken a translation of Shakespeare into French. We hail the circumstance as auspicious to the fame of our British Bard, whose works have, by former translators, been so grossly absurd and perverted.

Mr. GALT is preparing the second part of his Life of Mr. West, for publication.

JAMES MORIER, esq. has in great forwardness, a Second Journey through Persia and Constantinople, in 1810-16, in a quarto volume, with maps and other engravings.

Lieut.-colonel JOHNSON is printing, in a quarto volume, a Narrative of an Over-land Journey from India, performed in the last year, with engravings.

Dr. BATEMAN is preparing for the press, a Sketch of the Character of the Epidemic Fever prevailing in the Metropolis, with some observations on the method of treatment, and on the means of diminishing the influence of contagion.

In the course of the season, "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life" will appear, from the pen of Sir CHARLES MORGAN, fellow of the College of Physicians. It is intended to convey a popular view of the leading facts in physiology, as they bear more especially upon the moral and social animal.

Mr. BRANDE, Chemical Professor at the Royal Institution, is preparing for publication, a Manual of Chemistry; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in his much-admired Lectures.

Dr. BOSTOCK is about to publish an Account of the History and Present State of Galvanism.

Mr. LAING's architectural work of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, erected by him; including the details of the New Custom House, London, St. Dunstan's in the East, with an historical account of the old church, &c. will be delivered to the subscribers in the course of the present month.

Capt. BONNYCASTLE, of the royal engineers, is preparing for publication, Spanish America, or an Account of the Dominions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere, illustrated by maps.

Lieut.

Lieut. F. HALL, late military secretary to General Wilson, governor of Canada, has in the press, Travels in Canada and the United States of America, in 1816-17.

It is not generally known that some very curious Memoirs of LUCIEN BONAPARTE were printed in 1815. When, however, they were nearly ready, obstacles to their appearance arose; the publication was suspended, and the whole impression was eventually burnt. An agent of Lucien, it is presumed, indemnified the publisher, and obtained from him the sacrifice of his speculation, and the possession of the original manuscript. By what means this manuscript has again been suffered to see the light, we know not; but it is certain that a London bookseller has obtained possession of it, and that it is immediately to be published.

J. B. BROWN, esq. has nearly ready to appear, in a quarto volume, a Life of John Howard, esq. the philanthropist.

A work, entitled, Recollections of Curran, by Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, will appear in the beginning of June.

The third part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr. T. H. HORNE is preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes, an Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures, illustrated by maps and fac-similes of biblical manuscripts.

Mr. SOUTER, agent for American literature in London, has published a Catalogue of three hundred Modern Books, which he has on sale, besides twenty-two periodical works. English literature is evidently the basis of these publications; but many of them possess claims to attention in England, from the striking originality of their matter or manner.

The Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Rev. J. H. TODD, under the direction of the author, is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. HAWKES SMITH, an unprofessional artist of Birmingham, has given to the world a series of compositions from the Laureat's poem of Thalaba, the Destroyer. They are executed in outline, after the model of the classical works of Mr. Flaxman.

In a few days will be published, a new and corrected edition of PRESIDENT EDWARD's Life of David Brainerd.

Dr. M'LEAY, of Glasgow, has in the press, Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy, and the Clan Macgregor, including original notices of Lady Grange. A prefatory sketch, illustrative of the condition of the Highlands prior to the year 1745, will also be given; and the whole will comprise such authentic information, characteristic of Highland customs and manners, from sources only accessible to the writer, as have not before been made known. It will be accompanied with an excellent likeness of Rob Roy, from the only original painting extant.

In a few days will be published, a novel, by the ingenious author of Headlong-Hall, entitled, Nightmare Abbey.

We are glad to see that a second edition is announced of Miss Cullen's justly-admired novel of *Mornton.*

A poem, in six cantos, entitled Bodiam Castle, will shortly appear; and also a satire, called the Gentleman.

Mr. FUSSELL is about to publish, in an octavo volume, a Journey round the Coast of Kent.

Professor DUNBAR is engaged in preparing an additional volume to Dalzel's Collectanea Majora.

T. WALFORD, esq. will soon publish, in two pocket volumes, the Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland. — The Scientific Tourist through Ireland is also in the press.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a new edition, considerably improved, of Dr. WITHERING's Systematic Arrangement of British Plants, with an easy introduction to the study of Botany, illustrated by copper plates.

The Rev. R. BROOK proposes to publish by subscription, the State and Progress of Religious Liberty, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time.

The Rev. Prof. MEARNS, of Aberdeen, has in the press, an Essay on the Principles of Christian Evidence; containing strictures on Dr. Chalmers' Evidences of Revelation.

Venezzi, a romance, in four volumes; by ROBERT HUISH, author of the Peruvians, &c. will shortly appear.

Mr. SIMMONS will shortly publish, both in England and America, a novel plan of vessels of war, which was submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty in June 1810, and by them rejected.

The Rev. OLIVER LODGE has in the press, Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, in an octavo volume.

In the press, a Familiar Review of the Life of David, King of Israel; for the

the instruction of youth, and to be read in families; by the Rev. H. LACY.

Miss THURTLE has in the press, in one volume, 12mo. the History of France, from the earliest period down to the second return of Louis XVIII. with a chronological table of contents, a contemporary list of Princes, and a sketch of the political arrangements of Europe, as settled by the treaty of Paris.

A System of Divinity, in a series of Sermons, by the late Dr. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Connecticut, is printing, accompanied with a Life of the Author.

The Rev. PETER ROBERTS has in the press, a Manual of Prophecy, or a View of the Prophecies contained in the Bible, and the Events by which they were fulfilled.

The Still Voice of Peace, or tender Counsel to Freemen and Slaves, Professors and Profane; in answer to some deep-rooted objections and prejudices; will speedily appear.

An Iceberg, or island of Ice, has been lately stranded upon the island of Fowla, the most western of the Shetland islands. It was said to extend six miles in length.

A picture of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Gray, in beautiful preservation, has lately been discovered in France, and is now in this country. It was painted by Sir ANTONIO MOORE about 1550.

MACKLIN's Bible, with its splendid Engravings, is preparing for re-publication, on an improved and far less expensive plan, in quarto; including a preface, and historical accounts of the several books; by the Rev. Dr. E. Nares.

The Rev. J. CORBIN, M.A. will shortly publish, Scripture Parables, in verse, with explanations and reflections, drawn for the most part from the admired expositions of Dr. Doddridge; to which are added, amusing and instructive notes, in prose, chiefly designed for the use of young persons.

In a few days will be published, Edward Wortley, a novel; to which is added, the Exile of Scotland, a tale, in three volumes; said to be written by Mr. GARDNER, of Lydney.

Mr. FINCH, of Birmingham, has published some facts relative to what he calls a Pseudo-volcano, near the Bradley iron-works in Staffordshire. The tract of ground is situated by the road-side from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, about half-way between Wednesbury and Bilston. It is mentioned by Plott, in his Natural History of Staffordshire, as being on fire in 1686, when he wrote; and he says, that it was not then known how long it had been on fire. It then occupied a space of eleven acres; but its ravages have since extended about one mile and a half in extreme length, and one mile in breadth. Whether the fire originated in accident, or from the sulphur contained in the coal and pyrites, is not known; but it probably arose from the latter cause,—as, at other pits, the small coal has taken fire on being exposed to the air. As the combustible matter is exhausted, the hand of cultivation requires its labour; and, even in parts where the fire is still, by carefully stopping the fissures, and preventing the access of air, different crops can be raised. A neglect of these precautions sometimes destroys half the produce, whilst the remainder continues flourishing. About two years ago it began to penetrate through the floors of some houses: it produced great alarm, by appearing in the night; and four of the houses were taken down. It exhibits a red heat in this situation, and the smoke has forced its way through a bed of cinders forty feet in height. On the south it is arrested by beds of sand, which cover the coal formation in that part; and on the north-east it is impeded by cultivation. At first view a stranger might suppose himself in a volcanic region. The exterior view of the strata, exposed by the falling in of the ground, presents a surface blackened by the action of fire, and presenting most of the porphyritic and trappean colours in high perfection. The cinder-dust on which you tread, the sulphureous vapours and smoke which arise from the various parts of the surface, and the feeling of insecurity which attend most of your footsteps, all combine to give a high degree of interest to the scene. The mineral substances found in this region are:—1. *Sulphur* in small brilliant crystals, also massy and amorphous. 2. *Mineral tar.* 3. *Coal*, in some places only four feet from the surface. 4. *Sulphate of alum.* 5. *Muriate of ammonia, combined with a small proportion of sulphate of ammonia.* 6. *Sulphate of zinc.* 7. *Sulphate of lime.* 8. *Porcelain jasper.* 9. *Newest floetz trap, basalt or rowley-rag.*

A new art has been lately discovered, by accident, in France, by M. BAGET, called METALLIC WATERING, (*Moiré Metallique.*) It depends upon the action of acids, either pure or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on

alloys

alloys of tin. The variety of designs resemble mother-of-pearl, and reflect the light in the form of clouds. The process is this:—first dissolve four ounces of muriate of soda in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid:—second mixture—eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, and three ounces of muriatic acid:—third mixture,—eight ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid. One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is to be poured on in separate portions, until the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated and washed. The watering, obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitates, very closely, mother-of-pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, are quite accidental. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees of heat, stars, fern-leaves, and other figures, are produced; and, by pouring one of the above mixtures, cold, upon a plate of tinned iron, at a red heat, a beautiful granular appearance is obtained. These metallic waterings will bear the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence, the invention may be used for embossed patterns, but not for those which are punched. Different colours and shades may be given by varnishes, which, when properly polished, will set off the beauty of the watering.

The following are some observations made with HORNER's Photometer:—

Light of the Sun at an elevation of 30°, sky perfectly clear . . .	75°
Ditto, sky white	70
Light of a blue sky at an elevation of 45°	56
——— zenith	49
——— a cloudy sky	53
——— a full moon	34
——— moon five days old . . .	20
——— from snow enlightened by the Sun	[illegible]
——— from snow in the shade .	[illegible]
——— starry sky (March 14, 1817)	7
——— sky clear of stars (March 14, 1817)	4.5
——— planet Venus at an elevation of 30° (April 5, 1817)	9
——— constellation of Orion (March 14, 1817)	7
——— of a common candle two feet distant	48

In a few days will be published, the first volume of the British Amphion Encyclopedia of Music, adapted to the Ball Room; containing the only extensive collection ever published of English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, French, Italian, and German country-dances, reels, strathspeys, waltzes, minuets, &c. &c. with a variety of new figures, adapted to each; by THOMAS WILSON.

Don JOSE PAVON, author of the Flora Peruviana, who resided many years in South America, says, "The Solanum *tuberosum* [potato] grows wild in the environs of Lima, in Peru, and fourteen leagues from Lima, on the coast. I have also found it wild in the kingdom of Chili." The Indians cultivate it in great abundance in Peru and Chili, and call it Papas. It is said also to have been found in the forests near Santa Fè de Bagotá.

SWEDEN.

The ancient Gothic languages have lately very much engaged the attention of the learned in the north. The librarian of the University of Copenhagen has been several months at Stockholm, for the purpose of collating and collecting manuscripts of the Skalda and Edda, which are preserved in that city, and at Upsal: they are intended to assist in a projected edition of these poems.

The same professor is employed on a grammar of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; and on a translation into Swedish of his grammar of the Icelandic tongue: the former of these works concerns all English antiquaries.

GERMANY.

It is stated in the German papers, that, while the COUNT LA CASAS was at St. Helena, he composed a work, and sent it to Europe,—the title of which is, *Journal regulière de tout ce que fait ou dit Napoleon, jour par jour, à St. Helène, durant 3 mois, ses conversations publiques et privées, &c.* This work, which will be uncommonly interesting on account of its authenticity, has not been yet published, because the manuscript has been detained by the English government.

FRANCE.

A mausoleum, in complete preservation, has been lately discovered at Hyeres. It is three metres long, and two wide. It is in white mosaic, and contains a dolphin and an urn in blue mosaic. By the side of this mausoleum was also found another of a similar kind.

M. de Montaine, who is lately arrived at Toulon, during his stay at Athens, caused several excavations to be made in the ancient tombs of that city. He found

found a Greek casque of brass, and of very delicate workmanship, with many very small chains of gold, which he intends to send to the Antiquities at Paris.

Some ancient monuments, in a very grand style, have been lately discovered at Avignon: in digging up the ground in the square on which the town-hall stands, magnificent columns have been found fifteen feet below the surface. The excavations are continued with great activity. It is supposed that these columns have been buried since the time that Domitius Ænobarbus, in the year 619 of the Roman Republic, destroyed the Vindalium, a fine city of the Gauls, from the ruins of which arose Avenio.

ITALY.

A new edition has been published at Rome of the celebrated Treatise on Painting, by LIONARDO DA VINCI. It is made after a manuscript fortunately discovered in the Vatican Library, and contains many interesting chapters which have never before been published.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin have offered a prize of a gold medal, of the value of thirty sequins, to the author of the best dissertation on the tragic merit of Alfieri; and, as a German critic has lately severely censured the works of this Italian tragedian, the writers are to examine the opinions of that critic.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Vol. 1 of Vocal Pieces, composed and inscribed to Mrs. Frere; by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. The whole comprized in two volumes; each vol. 1l. 5s.

MOST of the poetry of this vocal publication is original, and, as the title-page informs us, written expressly for the work; by Mrs. Joanna Baillie; Walter Scott, esq.; William Smith, esq.; James Hogg, (the Scotch Shepherd;) John Stewart, esq.; and Lord Byron.

Of the poetry in the volume before us we scarcely need speak, after the above enumeration of its authors. The greater portion of the pieces are far above mediocrity, and worthy of the illustrious talents from which they emanate. But it is of the music we have to speak; and it is a gratification to us to be authorized, by its general merits, to award to it our earnest praise and approbation.

The first song (the Foray,) is set with considerable spirit, and exhibits, in its symphonies and accompaniments, a clear and strong conception of the poet's meaning;—the "Prance of the Steed," his "Hoof-clang," and "Thundering Neigh," are ingeniously and vigorously expressed. We must, however, observe, that so very old and trite a passage as that with which the last page commences, is what we should not have expected from Dr. Clarke's ready and creative imagination. "What Voice is this?" opens in *A minor;* and is given with much beauty and pathos. The transition to the major of the original key is judicious, and greatly enhances the effect. "The third air is not equally worthy of its composer; the science of the introductory symphony is, in part, we freely confess, above our comprehension; and we should be as indefensible as we think the ingenious master, in this his little eccentricity, were we to commend what we do not understand. "Solice Macbane," is a sweetly plaintive ditty. The story is not better sung by Lord Byron's, than painted by Dr. Clarke's, Muse. The lights, shades, and contrasted positions, are all natural and forcible. Numbers 5 and 6, Dr. C. will allow us to pass by; if unhonoured, unwounded: but the cantata, forming No. 7, demands our different treatment. The poetry of this piece is both descriptive and sentimental, varied and affecting; and the composer has successfully retraced the path of his author, has faithfully followed the turnings and the windings of the leading muse, and, by his own native vigour, re-indented the imprint of her footsteps. No. 8 is not of sufficient importance to detain us from the charming duett by which it is succeeded. In this composition, genius and science beam upon us with no ordinary lustre. The opening air is delightfully fanciful, and the combination of the voices, &c. at "Come, try with garland softly blowing," displays, in the disposition of the vocal parts, the selection of the bass, and the construction of the accompaniment,—a perfect competency in this very difficult department of composition: while it exhibits science, it displays the rare art of ably employing it. "The Lady's Reveillie" is, what it should be,—sprightly and fantastic. The giving the melody in *duett* and *trio*, as well as in

in *solo*, was a happy idea; and the variegation of the accompanying part, and its bass, adds much to the characteristic effect. It now only remains for us to speak of No. 11, a glee for four voices; and No. 12, a glee for three voices. In these compositions, Dr. Clarke has evidently exerted his natural powers, and summoned to their aid all the theory of his long study and experience. The activity of his imagination is uniformly striking, and the elaboration of a well-grounded knowledge is equally obvious. If we have any objection to offer, it is, that his *score* is, perhaps, too equally filled. The light and the shade, the slender and the full, the thin chequered umbrage, and the dense closely-matted wood, are not sufficiently opposed to each other, to bring out all the beauty of the nascent conception displayed in the melody. The general merit, however, of these two pieces is such as to extort our sincere applause; and to close a very excellent assemblage of vocal music, in a style sufficiently superior to the general cast of modern compositions, to give (even by themselves) much value to the volume they ornament.

"Rosabella," an Air with Variations; composed and dedicated to Miss St. Barbe; by G. Kiallmark. 2s. 6d.

"Rosabella" affords us the pleasing opportunity of expressing ourselves in the language of commendation. The air itself has, undoubtedly, the merit of being, in every view of it, novelly featured. To a moderated and innocent levity, it adds a carelessness and *naiveté*, that must strike and delight the tasteful auditor. The variations are five in number, (we wish they had been more,) and speak a fertility of fancy, and playful power of treating a given idea, much exceeding what ordinarily comes under our notice.

Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns, consisting of one hundred of the most favorite tunes, as sung by all Dissenting Congregations; revised, with new Basses, and expressly arranged for the Voice and Piano-forte; by T. Costellow, organist of Bedford Chapel. 12s.

Of this collection of church and chapel music, we can speak in terms that will not fail to recommend it to the attention of the pious portion of the musical world. The tunes are mostly selected with taste, and are arranged or prepared, both with respect to their basses and their harmonies, with science and ability. The words, too, in general, are compiled with a degree of judgment transcending that which is usually exercised in publications of this nature; and, by their merit, will not slightly tend to the general acceptability of the work.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE principal peculiarity of the period that has elapsed since the preceding Report, has been a remarkable susceptibility, in many individuals, to the specific action of mercury. This the writer (although one who is by no means liberal in the use of that remedy) had observed in his own practice, and, upon conversation with many of his professional associates at the Medical Society of London, he found the observation had also been made by others. In one case, where, for an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, combined with much peritonæal tenderness, it was adjudged necessary to administer a grain of calomel, and a grain of opium, every four hours: the Reporter found his patient, on the following day, greatly relieved from the inflammatory symptoms, but in a state almost amounting to actual salivation, and with an eruption on his skin, over the whole body,—which might be named erythema mercuriale. What is still more remarkable, some of the vegetable medicinals, that are possessed of considerable activity, such as digitalis and hyoscyamus, have occasionally appeared to exert an influence over the salivary glands, similar to the mineral in question; insomuch, that the prescriber has sometimes been suspected by his patients of presenting them mercury in a concealed shape. What condition of the atmosphere, or of the surrounding media, can be supposed to engender the peculiarity now referred to? Such susceptibilities, when they prove themselves endemic, it is natural to attribute to something

thing from without: but the state of the interior,—even independently of age, sex, or apparent circumstance,—is often extensively operative in modifying medicinal agency. Professor Hufeland records a curious and instructive case, in which, owing to the mental condition of the recipient, drastic drugs scarcely operated, and blisters refused even to redden the skin; and the Reporter has recently met with an instance in which, (if there were no deception practised) opium was taken, with a view to self-destruction, in more than sufficiently large quantities to occasion death, under ordinary circumstances,—with scarcely, in this case, any perceptible operation. The individual (a most intelligent and interesting character), whose mind was thus so desperately determined upon suicide, finding the opium of no avail, has subsequently discharged the contents of a loaded pistol into his mouth; and the determined energy with which he pursued his purpose, may be conceived, when the reader is informed, that the ball, having passed and lodged without either penetrating the brain, or wounding any great blood-vessels, he unscrewed the instrument, in order to examine (since the effects he hoped for and expected did not immediately follow) whether there had not been a failure in the discharge. The person is still living, and there is some ground to hope, that he may yet be restored to the enjoyments of life, and the endearments of society.

Opium and arsenic, it is well known, are the two poisons principally selected for the purpose of suicide, or secret murder; and, as the effects of these, in such cases, are often fatal before medical aid can be procured, it may not be improper to state briefly the principal antidotes to either. When poison of any kind has been swallowed, the immediate object should always be that of endeavouring to excite vomiting; but much time is often lost by waiting the operation of medicinal emetics, when the discharge from the stomach might be much more speedily effected by mechanical means. Let, then, the persons who are about the individual who has taken poison, force a feather, or a piece of stick, or any thing that can be immediately procured, down the throat, and thus continue to irritate the parts till vomiting is induced. Emetics are of course to be administered as soon as they can be procured, when the power of swallowing is not suspended. After the contents of the stomach have thus been discharged, it is of consequence to recollect that acids are the best correctives of opium, and alkalies of arsenic. In the one case, then, let vinegar or lemon juice, diluted with about an equal quantity of water, be freely and copiously administered: in the other, let a solution of soap in water be made as strong, and poured down as quickly as possible. This last answers a double purpose,—the alkali of the soap acting upon the acid of the arsenic, and thus destroying its virulence; and the oily principle of this material, liberated in some measure from its alkali, seems to lubricate the coat of the stomach, and thus at once to abate the inflammation already excited, and to defend the parts from the further influence of the poison. A friend of the writer (Mr. Shipman, surgeon, of Clerkenwell,) has not long since treated a case successfully by castile soap, in which a spoonful of arsenic was swallowed; but for immediate purposes, and in the absence of castile, common soap may be used.* Sulphur is another substance which has been proposed and administered, in order to counteract the effects of mineral poisons,—partly upon the same principle with the alkalies; namely, that of reducing the material from its oxidised and active, to its metallic, and then comparatively inert, condition. But the great leading principle expedient to recollect is, that acids are the antidotes to opium, and alkalies and oils to arsenic.†

This effect of vegetable acid in diminishing the soporific,—while it does not seem to interfere with the anodyne qualities of opium,—is a fact of importance to recollect in the common practice of medicine. In the case mentioned in the last Report, where this desideratum was conspicuous, of procuring the one without the other principle of the drug, each dose was mixed with half an ounce of lemon-juice, and apparently with the desired effect. There is a patent preparation of opium, called the Black Drop, which will frequently be found to agree when the common tincture of opium is inadmissible; and this appears to depend upon the vegetable acid with which the opiate is combined in that composition. Strong coffee, too, is another vehicle by which opium may be made admissible, when it is otherwise noxious in its operation; and coffee indeed may be added to the list of correctives of the deleterious qualities of this drug; the Reporter has employed it when he has been led to suspect an over-dose of the nurse's common anodyne for children—Godfrey's Cordial.

Thavies Inn: May 20, 1818. D. UWINS, M.D.

* The case referred to, as treated by Mr. Shipman, will be found in the London Medical Repository of the present month.

† Sulphur, it may be remarked, appears often to be beneficial in that state which is induced by too large a quantity of mercury. Dr. Armstrong, in an able work lately published on Measles, Scarlet Fever, Consumption, &c. suggests whether the refinement of modern practice has not, in some measure, blinded us to the actual virtues of this substance in several chronic maladies.

REPORT

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE following new process has been lately proposed for preparing calomel.—Prepare an oxy-sulphate of mercury, by boiling twenty-five pounds of mercury, with thirty-five pounds of sulphuric acid, to dryness. Triturate thirty-one pounds of this dry salt with twenty pounds four ounces of mercury, until the globules disappear; and then add seventeen pounds of common salt. The whole must be thoroughly mixed, and sublimed in earthen vessels. Between forty-six and forty-eight pounds of pure calomel are thus produced. It is to be washed and levigated in the usual way.

A new substance has been discovered by Mr. Berzelius, which has the properties of a metal, combined with those of sulphur, to so great a degree, that it might be supposed to be a new species of sulphur. In its metallic state, it has a brilliant metallic lustre on the external surface, with a tinge of red: the fracture is vitreous, like that of sulphur, but with a very brilliant lustre, of a grey colour. At the temperature of boiling water it is softened, and at a higher temperature it melts: it may be distilled at a temperature approaching to that of boiling mercury. Its gas, with which the heated part of the vessel may be filled, is yellow, exactly like that of sulphur. If it be sublimed in a large vessel, it is deposited in the form of flowers, of the colour of cinnabar, which are not, however, in the state of an oxide. During its cooling, it preserves for some time a certain degree of fluidity, so that it may be moulded between the fingers, and be drawn into threads. The threads, when drawn out to a great degree of fineness, if held between the eye and the light, are transparent, and of a ruby colour; while, by reflected light, they exhibit a brilliant metallic lustre. Its analogy to tellurium has induced him to give it the name of SELENIUM. It combines with metals, and generally produces a reddish flame. The alloys have commonly a grey colour, and a metallic lustre. The seleniuret of potassium dissolves in water without evolving any gas, and produces a fluid of a red colour, which has the taste of the hydrosulphuret of potash. If diluted muriatic acid be poured upon the seleniuret of potassium, a seleniuretted hydrogen gas is disengaged, which is soluble in water, and precipitates all metallic solutions, even those of zinc and iron. The gas has the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when it is diluted with air: but, if it be breathed less diluted, it produces a painful sensation in the nose, and a violent inflammation, ending in a catarrh, which continues for a considerable length of time. Selenium combines with the alkalies, both in the humid way and by fusion: these combinations are red. The seleniurets of barytes and of lime are also red, but they are insoluble. It also dissolves in melted wax, and in the fat oils: the solutions are red, but have no hepatic odour. There exist also seleniuretted hydroseleniurets of the alkalies and of the earths. Selenium dissolves in nitric acid by the assistance of heat: the solution, evaporated and sublimed, yields a mass crystallized in needles, which is a pretty strong acid: it has a pure acid flavour, and forms specific salts with the alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides. The selenic acid is soluble in water and in alcohol: its combinations with potash and ammonia are deliquescent: the latter is decomposed by fire, water is given out, and the selenium is reduced. The selenates of barytes and of lime are soluble in water. The selenic acid, mixed with muriatic acid, is decomposed by zinc, and the selenium is precipitated in the form of a red powder. By sulphuretted hydrogen gas an orange-yellow precipitate is formed.

A new mineral, called pargasite, has also been discovered at Pargas, near Abo, in Finland. It occurs in calcareous spar, and is often accompanied with mica, crystallized in hexangular prisms. The colour is generally green, but it is sometimes greyish-green, leek-green, or dark-green. When the crystals are found in a solitary state, they are octohedral, with a rhomboidal base. It is harder than fluor spar, but less hard than quartz. The following is the result of its chemical analysis:—

Silex	42.01	Oxide of a metal not investigated	3.33
Magnesia	18.27	Fluoric-acid and water	3.90
Lime	14.[illegible]	Loss	2.58
Alumine	14.08		
Oxide of Iron	3.52		100.00
Oxide of manganese	1.02	Specific gravity	3.11

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FOREIGN trade being dull, the staple manufactories are less employed than they have been. In London, retail trade is low, and injured by bazaars, auctions, and insolvents.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	April 24.							May 22.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	3	0	—	5	5	0	5	13	0	—	6	1	0	ditto.

Coffee,

Coffee, Jamaica, fine	6 4 0 — 6 8 0	6 19 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Mocha	6 15 0 — 7 2 0	7 4 0 — 7 8 0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7 — 0 1 10	0 1 7 — 0 1 10	per lb.
——, Demerara	0 1 11 — 0 2 3	0 1 11 — 0 2 2	ditto.
Currants	5 8 0 — 5 14 0	5 8 0 — 5 14 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 1 0 — 5 0 0	4 4 0 — 4 15 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	82 0 0 — 84 0 0	82 0 0 — 84 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49 10 0 — 0 0 0	49 10 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	26 0 0 — 28 10 0	26 0 0 — 28 0 0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	24 0 0 — 26 10 0	23 0 0 — 25 0 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0 — 13 10 0	13 0 0 — 13 10 0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	7 10 0 — 9 0 0	7 10 0 — 9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0 — 16 0 0	16 0 0 — 19 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0 — 102 0 0	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	3 6 0 — 3 7 0	3 6 0 — 3 7 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 10 0 — 6 0 0	5 10 0 — 6 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 6 0 — 2 8 0	2 8 0 — 2 9 0	ditto.
——, East India	1 1 0 — 1 15 0	1 3 0 — 1 9 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 7 5 — 1 19 0	1 2 11 — 1 14 0	per lb.
Silk, Bengal, skein	1 7 2 — 1 10 7	1 2 5 — 1 14 8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 15 0 — 0 16 3	0 13 9 — 0 14 3	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 4 0 — 0 4 2	0 4 0 — 0 4 2	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0 7 0 — 0 7 1	0 7 0 — 0 7 2	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0 0 9 — 0 0 9½	0 0 8¾ — 0 0 9½	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 0 10 — 0 0 11½	0 0 10 — 0 0 11½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 11 0 — 0 12 6	0 10 6 — 0 11 6	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6 — 0 3 9	0 3 6 — 0 3 9	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 3 — 0 5 6	0 3 3 — 0 5 6	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 16 0 — 3 18 0	3 15 0 — 3 17 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4 4 0 — 4 12 0	4 4 0 — 4 12 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 19 0 — 2 7 0	1 19 0 — 2 5 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5 12 0 — 6 2 0	5 12 0 — 6 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 0 0 — 0 0 0	3 16 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	3 18 0 — 0 0 0	3 15 0 — 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 7½ — 0 2 9½	0 2 6 — 0 2 9½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 6 — 0 5 10	0 5 6 — 0 5 10	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d. —Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 12s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 35s. a 40s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½.

Course of Exchange, May 22.—Amsterdam, 36 10 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 33 11 2½ U.——Paris, 24.—Leghorn 51½.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, 11 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 233l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 203l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 52l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 1l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. Consols. on the 27th, were 79; 3 per cent. Reduced, 77⅝; and Navy 5 per cent. 107⅝.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May,* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 90.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALPE J. P., W. Cooper, and T. H. Birch, Fenchurch street, merchants. (Young and Hughes, Poultry

Ball R. C. Bristol, baker. (King, Serjeant's inn

Barber B. Bradwell, Derbyshire, lead merchant. (Wilson, Greville street

Barton W. Doncaster, maltster. (Lever, Gray's inn square

Barnard D. Fenchurch street, merchant. (Holt, Threadneedle street

Batley C. Red Lion and Spread Eagle yard, Whitechapel, stable keeper. (Gray, Kingsland road

Berry W. Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, tobacconist. (Chester, Staple inn

Bishop C. High street, Borough of Southwark, linen draper. (Wright, Upper Thames street

Blurton J. Old Bond street, coach maker. (Martin, Fitzroy street, Fitzroy square

Boote J. Stratford on Avon, corn dealer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row

Briggs J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, grocer. (Shaw, Ely place, Holborn

Brinsley C. Ashborne, Derbyshire, butcher. (Alexander and Holme, New inn

Buddle W. Drury lane, carpenter. (Coombs, Clifford's inn

Carnaby J. Morpeth, Northumberland, brewer. (Megiffons and Poole, Hatton Garden

Carmichael J. Little Russel street, baker and pastry cook. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Davenport S. Epham, Surry, brewer. (Shepherd, Hyde street, Bloomsbury

Dennis R. Bardney, Lincolnshire, blacksmith and timber merchant. (Spencer, Belvidere place, Borough road

Dorn

Dorn A. Vauxhall, victualler. [Nettlefold, Norfolk street
Farrar T. Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (Wiglesworth and co. Gray's Inn
Forder W. Basingstoke, Hampshire, stage coach proprietor. (Shearman and Wyllie Red Lion square
Forster P. Liverpool, merchant. (Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane
Gooch Jas B. Warnford court, Throgmorton street, dealer. (Mount, Tokenhouse yard
Gregory J. Salford, Lancashire, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hains J. Longton, Lancashire, common carrier. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Halse T. H. and T. D. Meriton, Maiden lane, Wood street. [Chilton, Chancery lane
Halsted W. Chichester, linen draper. (Few, Ashmore, and co. Covent Garden
Hazlehurst M. Liverpool, block and pump maker. (Chester, Staple inn
Heath W. Hanley, Staffordshire, blacksmith. (Nelson, Essex street, Strand
Hirst T. N. and J. Wood, Huddersfield, merchants. (Beckett, Noble street, Foster lane
Holden, J. West bromwich, Staffordshire, black buckle maker (Anstice and Wright, Temple
Hooper W. Tenbury, Worcestershire, maltster. (Robinson, Tenbury
Humphreys I. Talbot court Gracechurch street. [Long, America square
Ingleby T. Birmingham, common carrier. [Walker, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn
Jackson J. Leeds, merchant. (Long and Austin, Gray's inn
James J. Bristol, grocer. (Lamberts, Taylor, and co. Gray's inn square
Kingsall J. Blackwall painter. (Goodchild, Commercial Chambers, Minories
Lachlan T. Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, ship broker [Dennett and co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman street
Le Plastrier J. Minories, watch maker. (Mayhew and co. Chancery lane
Liddell J. Huddersfield, cordwainer. (Thomas, Hind court, Fleet street
Malkin T. Burslem, Staffordshire, blue colour maker. (Wilson, Temple
Man H. S. Calcutta, dealer. (Drake, Old Fish street
Martin J. Mitcham, Surry, butcher. (Pritchard, Essex street, Strand
Milne G. Broad street, City, merchant. [Smith and Lawford, Draper's Hall
Moore W. Halifax, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Evans, Hatton Garden
Nash W. Bristol, dry salter. [Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread street, Cheapside
Neale W. Warminster, victualler. (Lowden, Clement's Inn
Nicholl E. Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, wine merchant. (Martindale, Gray's inn square
Oldacres W. Lea Grange, Leicestershire, farmer. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
Osbourne W. Sculcoates, Yorkshire merchant. (Tongdill and Butterfield, Gray's inn square
Poolman J. H. St. Catherine's, merchant. [Templer and co. Burr street, East Smithfield
Powell W. Brockbury, Herefordshire, farmer. (Powtress, Gray's inn
Powell J. Bristol, broker. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's Inn square
Preston T. sen. Macclesfield, Chester, victualler. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Pritchard I. Battle bridge, varnish maker. (Toulmin, Carmarthen street, Tottenham court road
Rains J. S. Wapping wall, merchant. (Sweete and Stokes, Basinghall street
Rolland F. St. James's street, Piccadilly, perfumer. (Walls, Russell square
Rose J. V. Cambridge, brush maker. [Croft, Chancery lane
Sadd J. Greystoke place, Fetter lane, builder. (Warrand, Church row, Fenchurch street
Sargent G. Hastings, ship owner. [Clark, Circus, Minories
Sanfum J. Cree Church lane, Leadenhall street, victualler. [Lewis, Crutched Friars
Slepi L. Haymarket, jeweller. (Mayhew, Price, and co. Chancery lane
Sitmmons T. Birmingham, dealer. [Panton, Wine office court, Fleet street
Small J. Bristol, coach proprietor. [King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street
Southee J. Canterbury, baker. [Netherfole and co. Essex street, Strand
Southan J. Birmingham, baker. (Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Spear A. Bolinghall street, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman Broad street buildings
Spence J. Hackney, merchant. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street buildings
Stansfield S. Hebebottom, Yorkshire, fustian manufacturer. (Bennett, Tokenhouse yard
Standish J. Liverpool, flour dealer. [Clarke and co. Chancery lane
Stubbs W. Manchester, coal dealer. (Duckworth and co. Manchester
Taylor B. M. Woolmer street, Poplar, builder. (Walker
Tett P. Seaton, Rutlandshire, farmer. [O'Brien, Figtree court, Temple
Thackray T. and R. Bottrell, Greenwich, linen drapers. (Ludlow and co. Monument yard
Thompson J. Mappleton, Derbyshire, farmer. (Alexander and Holme, New inn
Tilley J. J. Hampstead, music seller. [Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars
Tomlinson C. Hawarden, Flintshire, apothecary. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Tredgold R. Southampton, dealer. (Hicks and Brackenridge, Bartlett's buildings
Wa'der E. Battle, Sussex, tailor (Gregory and co. Angel court, Throgmorton street
Wale E. Sheepshead, Leicestershire, baker. [Long and Austin, Gray's inn
Ward J. Whitstones, Yorkshire grazier. (Beske, Devonshire street, Queen square
Wellings S. Shrewsbury, tailor. (Presland and co. Brunswick square
Wetherell J. Rochester, hatter. [Phipps, Basinghall street
Walkin J. Preston, Lancashire, draper. [Norris, John street, Bedford row
Williams J. Shrewsbury, innkeeper. (Presland and co. Brunswick square
Williams L. Cursitor street, Chancery lane, colourman. (Humphreys, London Bridge Foot, Southwark
Williams S. and G. and T. Tarrant, Lusyot lane, straw hat manufacturers. (Bromell, Church passage, Guildhall
Wookey D. Tetbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. [Jenkins, James, and co. New inn
Woodward W. Cannon street, carpenter. (Godmond, Earl street, Blackfriars.
Young J. Gosport, Hampshire, harness maker. [Allen, Clifford's inn
Younghusband J. Liverpool, ship broker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row.

DIVIDENDS.

Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's place
Arle W. Tottenham court road
Ashley W. Goswell street
Bacon R. M. and S. Wilkin, Taverham, Norfolk
Baker J. L. and G. Leeds
Barlee C. W. Lambeth
Barnes C. Ewell, Surry
Barrow R. Long Dean Mills, Wilts
Batchelour D. Farnham
Baylis G. Stapleton, Gloucestershire
Bayly H. St. Albans
Beckett P. Westbury, Wilts
Beech J. Stone, Staffordshire
Behoe T. Reading
Bend T. Shinland, Derbyshire
Besby W. jun. and B. Besby, Tiverton
Birch T. jun. Wigan
Boby R. S. Beccles
Bond R. Plymouth
Boyer A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool
Bramley H. Lloyd's Coffee house
Breeze W. Hanly Staffordshire
Brown W. Sutton at Hone, Kent
Brown J. York
Buckle M. York
Buckeridge G. Pangbourne, Berks
Bullock T. New Lath, Lancashire
Butler W. Prescott, Lancashire
Calaum M. Bridlington Quay
Cock S. Basinghall street
Coles W. Mincing lane
Cooke H. and D. Prince, Coleman str.
Cooke J. Cotton, Salop
Cowper N. A. Barton Bendish, Norfolk
Cox W. H. Bread street
Cramp J. Otford, Kent
Dame, Catherine, Marsh, and co. Reading
Darling W. Kingston upon Hull
Deasley B. G. Austin Friars
Demain J. Menwith hill, Yorkshire
Dickenson E. and co. Liverpool
Dowding T. West Stower, Dorset
Du Bois J. Brixton
Dueling R. E. Size lane
Eastman T. Clements lane
Elcock S. Tottenham court road
Emery J. Dover
Evans H. R. Bath
Fay J. Upper George street, Portman square
Foss J. Kingston upon Hull
Foster J. Liverpool
Fowler J. Birchin lane
Fowler D. and R. Green, Lime street
Fowler W. Leamington Prior
Furlonge M. Lloyd's coffee house
Goodchild J. sen. and co. Bishop wearmouth
Goodlad S. Bilton with Harrogate, Yorkshire
Grey J. Cawkwell Yorkshire
Gray B. and co. London and Liverpool
Graham J. Gloucester street, Queen square
Greaves J. P., H. Sharp, and F. Fisher, King's Arms yard, Coleman street
Gretton F. Rolleston, Staffordshire
Harris J. the b rne lane
Harley J. Clifton, Gloucestershire
Harvey J. W. and R. Copland, High street, Borough
Hawkins R. Bath
Hendy A. Gower street, Bedford square
Herbert J. and H. Tokenhouse yard
Hewens W. Hinckley, Leicestershire
Hewitt C. Norwich
Hill W. B. Coventry
Hiscock E. Abingdon
Hobson J. Sheffield
Holderness W. Thurlby, Lincolnshire
Horwood R. Strand
Howett J. St. Martin's lane
Hunt W. Throgmorton street
Johnson P. Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe
Joseph S. Gosport
Kensington J. P. and co. London
Lacy J. Whitby
Laing G. George yard Lombard street
Le Breton J. Church lane, Chelsea
Leader G. Bristol
Lee J. Liverpool
Lewis J. Bristol
Lomas R. Bishop Monkton, Yorkshire
Mantz A. and G. Schmid, Wapping Wall
Marks W. H. jun. Bath
Milligan A. Wellington, Salop
Nightingale T. Darling street
Oliphant J. Cockspur street
Palmer R. Brighthelmstone
Parks T. Battle, Sussex
Parry J. Denbigh
Paton A. and co. Old Gravel lane
Paternoster W. Rochester
Payne A. and J. St. John's street, Clerkenwell
Pennan R. and J. Horncastle, Lincolnshire

Pentold

Penfold J. Goring, Sussex
Pidgeon S. and W. Stock Exchange coffee house
Pinkerton T. New Broad street
Portington A. Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Pugsley C. Lower road, Islington
Ravenshaw T. Liverpool
Ravenscroft H. Serle street, Lincoln's inn fields
Ray S. Tannington, Suffolk
Reeks J. Wimborne Minster, Dorset
Richardson J. Kirkby Kendall
Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row
Roper J. Long Malford, Suffolk
Salmon M. and M. Wilcox, Canterbury
Sanderson P. P. Newgate street
Savage W. Corporation row, Clerkenwell
Sawkins J. Margate
Scotland R. South Shields
Scurr R. Thirsk, Yorkshire
Sewell J. and D. M'Murdo, Hounslow
Sewell M. Lincoln
Sigworth J. Sunderland near the sea
Silson J. Lombard street
Smith W. J. Birmingham
Smith D. jun. and J. Hampshire, Kirkburton, Yorkshire
Sloper M. Bathwick, Somerset
Sowerby T. New Bond street
Spiers J. Birmingham
Stansbee A. Birmingham
Stephens J. M. St. Michael, Gloucestershire
Stephens R. Long lane, Bermondsey
Stephenson H. and J. G. Millbank, Westminster
Stewart W. Deptford
Taylor T. H. Totness
Thiesen A. H. Bernard street, Russell square
Thick C. Shaftesbury
Thomas W. Little Marcle, Herefordshire
Thomas J. Leadenhall street
Thomson J. and co. Billiter square
Todd R. Pontefract
Tolson J. Brighouse, Halifax
Travers J. and co. Grimditch mills, Cheshire
Tripp J. and J. Dyer, Bristol
Tweedale J. Monton green Lancashire
Twitchim W. Kingsclere, Hants
Ury J. Gosport
Vaughan T. Newport, Monmouthshire
Walker C. W. F. Exeter
Waite W. Huddersfield
Ward T. Beccles
Waters M. Nicholas lane, Lombard str.
Watson J. Darlington
Wells T. Fleet street
Wells J. Poland street, Oxford road
Welch S. Church Minshull, Cheshire
White F. jun. and T. O. Lubbren, Great Winchester street
Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J. Haddock, Cateaton street
White J. Stourbridge common, Worcestershire
Wilson W. Bridgefield, Lancashire
Wilcox W. Canterbury
Wilkins J. Lancaster
Wood J. Great Yarmouth
Woodward M. and S. W. Honduras Wharf, Bankside
Wyche H. New Sarum
Yandall E. Earl street, Blackfriars,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

Results for April, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.57—maximum, 30.38—minimum, 29.10—range, 1.28 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 15° 1—maximum, 60°—minimum, 30°—range, 30°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .40 of an inch, which was on the 5th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 21°, which was on the 19th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.2 inches, number of changes, 9.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.160 inches—rainy days, 16—foggy, 0—snowy, 6—haily, 4.

Wind.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
	0	5	4	8	1	5	0	1	6	0

Brisk winds, 4—boisterous ones, 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
1	15	0	5	2	6	0

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SOWING the spring corn is at length finished, after the most tedious, fatiguing, and expensive season within memory. Some of the lands which were too long sodden with wet, must remain unsown. Damage by floods, in those parts exposed by situation, has been universal, not only in this country, but upon the continent; and the losses have been to a great amount. The dry easterly winds which have prevailed of late, have been beneficial to the lands, but several accompanying frosts have checked vegetation, and, it is apprehended, have injured the fruit blossom, which is generally very luxuriant. In some of the northern and backward districts, the remaining stock of turnips has come into request, from the backwardness of the spring grasses and scarcity of hay; and the *Swedes* are found of the highest consequence as a substitute for spring herbage—this root getting annually more and more into repute. Potatoe and turnip fallows foul, and their seasons will be unavoidably backward. Both wheat and spring corn look sickly, not having recovered from the extreme wetness of the spring, and variableness of the weather. The slug and grub have made great ravages. The clovers, where the plant is good, have resisted the weather and look well, as also do lucerne and sainfoin. Rape, and winter tares, a light crop. In the most fertile and best tilled countries the reports are more favourable, both in South and North Britain, spring sowing having been finished much earlier, and under more favourable auspices; and the corn and pulse upon the ground looking well, with the exception of wet and inferior soils. Great stocks of hay on hand, and the prospect favourable for the coming crop. The hop-bine strong, and hops a dull and falling market, in consequence of considerable importation. The lambing season more favourable than could have been expected, excepting in the most exposed districts, where the loss of lambs has been heavy and ruinous. Store cattle in great plenty, and high in price; an acknowledged symptom of prosperity. Wool, timber, bark, still on the advance. Store pigs, milch cows, and good horses of every description, fetch very high prices. Corn on the

 decline,

decline, from the extensive spring importation, which must continue to have an effect on the markets, and still more heavily, should the crops on the ground improve. A steady and permanent solar heat has been our great want in this climate during a number of the past years; and this may be looked for on completion of the current atmospheric *cycle*, whenever that may happen.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton (shearl.) 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 5s. 8d. to 7s.—Lamb 5s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 5s. to 6s. 2d.—Fat 4s. 4½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 88s.—Barley 36s. to 54s.—Oats 20s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 14d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 6l. 8s. per load.—Clover do. 4l. 10s. to 7l.—Straw 2l. 2s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals, in the pool, 33s. 9d. to 44s. 3d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XVI. *To continue, until the 5th of April*, 1819, *and amend an Act of the 56th year of his present Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the Purposes therein mentioned.*—May 8.

Cap. XVII. *For charging certain Duties on four-wheeled Carriages, constructed and drawn in the Manner therein described.*—May 8.

Cap. XVIII. *To charge an additional Duty on Corks ready made, imported into Ireland.*—May 8.

Duty to be paid of 3s. 6d. for every pound of ready-made corks imported.

Cap. XIX. *To allow for three years, and until six weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation into Ports specially appointed by his Majesty, within the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports.*—May 8.

Cap. XX. *For more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, and encouraging Attempts to find a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and to approach the Northern Pole.*—May 8.

Commissioners may propose three scales of reward to persons making discoveries regarding the longitude.

Commissioners may expend 1000l. a-year in making experiments, &c.—And a like sum in ascertaining the latitude and longitude of places.

Rewards may be allowed to persons making improvements in former inventions.

Persons first finding and sailing through any passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, shall receive a reward of 20,000l.

Persons first approaching within one degree of the Northern Pole, entitled to a reward of 5,000l.

Commissioners may reward attempts to approach the same.

Commissioners may cause nautical almanacks, &c. to be made and published.

No unauthorized persons to publish the nautical almanack.

Cap. XXI. *To revive and continue, until the 5th of July*, 1819, *several Laws relating to the Duties on Glass made in Great Britain; and to prohibit the making of Smalts within a certain Distance of any other Glass House, or by the Maker of any other Kind of Glass.*—May 8.

Cap. XXII. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—May 8.

Cap. XXIII. *For raising the Sum of three Millions, by the Transfer of certain three Pounds per Centum Annuities into other Annuities, at the Rate of three Pounds ten Shillings per Centum; and for granting Annuities to discharge certain Exchequer Bills.*—May 8.

Subscribers of not less than 2,000l. 3 per cent. consols or reduced annuities, with a payment of 11*l*. for every 100l. annuities, shall be entitled to annuities at the rate of 3½ per cent.

The payments of 11l. on each 100l. 3 per cents. not to exceed 3,000,000l.

Subscribers having transferred 15l. per cent. to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt by May 4, shall transfer the remaining 85l. per cent. by Nov. 27, 1818.

Times of payment of the said 11l. per cent.

Persons making transfers of the stock subscribed before certain periods, shall be entitled to 88l. in the annuities of 3½ per cent.

cent. to commence at the times herein mentioned.

Persons completing their transfer of the 3 per cent. consols by a certain time, entitled to a dividend of 15s. per cent.

Commissioners of the National Debt may, on certain conditions, purchase the 3½ per cent. annuities. 3½ per cents. may be taken for the purchase of life annuities; to be computed by converting the 3½ per cents. into three per cents.

Allowance of 800l. for every million subscribed shall be made to the bank.

Cap. XXIV. *For enabling his Majesty to make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and to settle an Annuity on the Princess of Hesse, in case she shall survive his said Royal Highness.*—May 8.

An annuity of 6000l. granted to the Duke of Cambridge, and a like annuity to the duchess, in case she shall survive the duke.

Cap. XXV. *For enabling his Majesty to settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.*—May 8.

An annuity of 6000l. granted to the Duchess of Cumberland, in case she shall survive the duke.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

THE Emperor Alexander lately delivered the following interesting Speech to the Diet of Poland, assembled at Warsaw:—

Representatives of the Kingdom of Poland.

Your hopes and my wishes are receiving their accomplishment. The people, to represent whom you are summoned hither, enjoy at length a national existence, secured by arrangements which time has matured and sanctioned. The most sincere oblivion of every thing that has passed could alone produce your regeneration. It was resolved upon in my mind, the moment that I could calculate upon the means of effecting it. Proud of the glory of my country, I have endeavoured to procure it a new one. In fact, Russia, after a passed melancholy war, returning, according to the precepts of the Christian religion, good for evil, has paternally held out its arms to you; and, of all the advantages which victory gave it, she preferred one—namely, the honour of raising and restoring a brave and estimable nation. In contributing to this, I obeyed an internal conviction, powerfully supported by events. I have fulfilled a duty which was presented only by this conviction, and which is for that reason dearer to my heart.

The organization which was in force in your country, has allowed the immediate establishment of that which I have given you, by putting into effect the principle of those liberal establishments which were always the object of my care, and whose wholesome influence I hope, with the help of God, to extend to all the countries which Providence has committed to my care. In this manner you have offered me the means of showing to my country what I have long since been preparing for it, and which it will obtain when the basis of so important a work shall have received the necessary consistency. Poles! it is for you who have lain under the fatal prejudices which have drawn upon you so many evils, to give durability to your regeneration.

It is indissolubly united with the fate of Russia; all your efforts must be employed to give stability to this salutary and protecting union. Your re-establishment is fixed by solemn treaties. It is confirmed by the Act of the Constitution. The inviolability of these foreign engagements, and of their fundamental laws, ensure to Poland in future an honourable rank among the nations of Europe—a valuable possession which it has long sought in vain under the severest trials.

The career of your labours is opened. The minister of the interior will lay before you the state of the administration of the kingdom; you will be made acquainted with the projects of laws which will be the subjects of your deliberations. The object of them is progressive ameliorations. The improvement of the public finances requires knowledge, which only time and a due appreciation of the resources of your government can give. The constitutional form of government will be gradually applied to all parts of the administration; the department of justice will soon be formed; proposals relative to the civil and penal legislation will be laid before you. I will readily believe, that, when you examine them with persevering attention, you will make laws destined to ensure the most valuable blessing—namely, security of persons and property, and freedom of opinion. As I cannot be always among you, I have left you a brother, my confidential friend, who, from our earliest years, has been my inseparable companion. I have confided your army to him, as the depository of my sentiments and my care for you. He has exerted himself to fulfil his task. By his care this army, already so rich in glorious recollections and warlike qualities, has acquired, since he has been

at its head, all the habits of order and regularity which can be obtained only during peace, and prepare the soldier for his true destination. One of your worthiest veterans, as my representative among you, because grey under your standards, and a steady partaker of your adversity and prosperity, he has never ceased to give proofs of his attachment to the country. Experience has fully justified my choice. Notwithstanding my exertions, the evils under which you had to labour are not, perhaps, all repaired. It is, however, in the nature of things: what is good thrives but slowly, and perfection is unattainable by human weakness.

Representatives of the kingdom of Poland!—Elevate yourselves to the height of your destination. You are called upon to give a great example to Europe, whose eyes are fixed upon you.

Show your contemporaries that the liberal institutions, whose ever-sacred principles it is sought to confound with those destructive doctrines which in our days have threatened the social system with a dreadful catastrophe, are no dangerous illusion; but, if they are sincerely carried into effect, and are directed to an object useful to humanity, are perfectly compatible with order; and that they produce in common accord the true welfare of nations. Henceforth it is for you to prove this great and salutary truth: may harmony and concord prevail in your assembly—may dignity, calmness, and moderation characterize your deliberations; guided solely by love to your country, purify your opinions, make them independent of all private or exclusive interests; express them with simplicity and frankness, and avoid the seductiveness which may often accompany fluency in speaking; lastly, may the sense of paternal friendship, which the chosen lawgiver has presented to us all, never forsake you.

In this manner your assembly will obtain the approbation of the country, and the general esteem which such a one will ever enjoy, when the representatives of a free nation do not suffer the exalted character with which they are invested to degenerate.

First officers of the state, senators, representatives, deputies—I have expressed my thoughts to you, I have shown you your duties.

The result of your labours will show me what the country may expect in future from your attachment to it, as well as from your good sentiment towards me, and whether, faithful to my resolutions, I can farther extend what I have already done for you. Let us thank Him who alone has power to enlighten princes, to render nations brethren, and to spread over them blessings of love and of peace—let us implore Him to bless and prosper your work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Committees of Parliament have recently published the following Statements:—

Amount of the unredeemed National Debts of Great Britain and Ireland, in each Year from the 1st of Feb. 1786, to the 5th of Jan. 1818.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND, *Funded in Great Britain.*
	Unredeemed Debt.	Unredeemed Debt.
	£	£
1786	238,231,248	—
1787	237,568,498	—
1788	236,111,598	—
1789	234,605,248	—
1790	232,046,398	—
1791	231,458,898	—
1792	229,951,798	—
1793	227,989,148	—
1794	232,064,743	—
1795	244,936,323	—
1796	293,558,566	—
1797	346,113,465	. —
1798	364,767,880	2,909,596
1799	392,612,325	6,813,066
1800	391,275,752	11.932,881
1801	413,038,977	14,839,521
1802	459,067,551	18,922,343
1803	480,572,476	21,224,585
1804	484,162,622	23,952,329
1805	493,127,726	31,562.901
1806	517,280,561	35,484,052
1807	533,075,543	37,996,659
1808	536,776.026	42,510,699
1809	735,741,052	44,513,611
1810	541,957,854	47,100,034
1811	545,602,698	53,544,568
1812	556,284,819	52,188,292
1813	575,211,392	58,276,751
1814	644,168,169	66,678,317
1815	649,074,635	72,208,695
1816	699,315,516	86,152,005
1817	682,769,314	83,944,904
1818	748,201,991	—

Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, with the Annual Charge, and the Sinking Fund, on the 5th of Jan. 1818.

Public Funded Debt.	Debt Redeemed.
£1,106,759,615	£358,557,624
Sinking Fund.	**Total Annual Charge.**
£13,847,137	£41,713,576

Unfunded

Unfunded Debt of Great Britain, in the Years, ended 5th of January,

	1804.			1810.			1817.			1818.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchequer bills	19,067,600	0	0	39,164,100	0	0	44,650,300	0	0	56,729,400	0	0
Navy debt....	4,037,307	17	8¾	8,263,175	0	6	1,735,731	3	1	1,614,105	10	3
Ordnance ditto	682,343	17	7	1,015,360	8	3	391,641	3	3	169,893	18	11
	23,787,251	15	3¼	48,442,635	8	9	46,777,672	6	4	58,513,399	9	2

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the years ended Jan. 5, 1817, and Jan. 5, 1818.

	1817.	1818.
CUSTOMS.		
Consolidated	£6,306,448	8,373,779
Annual Duties	2,393,201	2,871,505
War Taxes	1,038,366	—
Total produce of Customs	9,708,015	11,245,284
EXCISE.		
Consolidated, including Assessed Taxes, Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503
Annual Duties	534,124	258,131
War Taxes	4,462,074	3,097,312
Total produce of Excise	25,157,516	21,856,946
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687
Post-office	1,498,001	1,395,230
Assessed Taxes	5,783,322	6,127,529
Property Tax	11,185,584	1,268,458
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930
Unappropriated Duties	374,006	1,062,073
Pensions, &c. Annual Duties	4,016	—
	26,889,624	18,563,227
Total net Revenue	61,755,155	51,665,457
Customs	6,336,448	8,373,779
Excise, including Assessed Taxes, in Ireland	20,161,318	18,501,503
Stamps	6,472,166	6,857,687
Post-office	1,498,001	1,395,230
Assessed Taxes, in Great Britain	5,783,322	6,127,529
Land Taxes	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	444,600	688,930
Unappropriated War Duties	374,006	1,062,073
Total Consolidated Fund	42,167,790	44,170,051
ANNUAL DUTIES, TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs	2,393,201	2,871,505
Excise	534,124	258,131
Pensions, &c.	4,016	—
Total Annual Duties	2,931,341	3,129,636
Permanent and Annual Duties	45,099,131	47,299,687
WAR TAXES.		
Customs	1,008,366	—
Excise	4,462,074	3,097,312
Property Tax	11,185,584	1,268,458
Total War Taxes	16,656,024	4,365,770
Total Net Revenue	£61,755,155	51,665,457

Abstract

Abstract of the Estimates of Army Services for the year 1818.

	Total Numbers, including Officers & Non-commiss. Officers.	*Total Charge.* £	s.	d.
1. Land Forces	90,285			
2. Staff, exclusive of France and India	—			
3. Public Departments	—	3,735,7418	1	7
4. Medicines, &c.	—			
5. Volunteer Corps	—			
6. Troops in France	—			
7. Regiments in the East India Company's Territories, exclusive of Recruiting Troops and Companies	19,899	1,501,584	14	6
8. Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	362			
9. Royal Military College	—			
10. Army Pay of General Officers	—			
11. Garrisons	—			
12. Full pay of Retired Officers, &c.	—			
13. Half-pay and Military Allowances	—			
14. Foreign Half-pay	—			
15. In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	—			
16. Out-pensioners of ditto	—	2,682,671	1	11
17. Royal Military Asylum	—			
18. Widow's Pensions	—			
19. Compassionate List, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds	—			
20. Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia	—			
21. Superannuation Allowances	—			
22. Exchequer Fees	—			
Total	133,539	7,919,999	13	6
Deduct the Troops in France, and the Regiments for Service in India	42,892	1,180,309	3	2
Remains, exclusive of Corps, &c. intended for Reduction	90,647	6,439,690	10	4
23. Additional Corps ordered home from India	4,299	149,561	16	3
24. Charges for Corps, to be reduced in 1818	4,200	54,600	0	0
Together	99,146	6,648,652	6	7
Deduct the Corps ordered home from India	4,299	149,561	16	3
To be provided for in 1818	98,847	6,494,290	10	4

WEST INDIES.

The subsequent Narrative is part of a paper laid before Parliament, on the atrocious treatment of a slave named Thornton, in the island of Dominica:—

"The moment the poor negro was taken out of the Court, he was directly, by order of Dr. Birmingham, put in chains with the galley-gang, then working close by the court. Thornton continued to be daily worked in chains, with all the other negroes belonging to Everton Hall, who had been brought to town for trial, until the —— day of August, 1816, when, as they were all working in chains at the new Court House, they were called away by Mr. Jones, the clerk of the market, and conducted to the market-place, where they all received thirty-nine lashes, inflicted in the most severe manner possible, without informing them for what reason they were so punished. Thornton was the third person so punished, and he happened to have a cloth tied round his middle, which being perceived by Mr. Sutherland, the deputy marshal, who was looking on from a window of the then Court House, in the market, he ordered it to be taken away, that Thornton might receive his punishment, as he stated, "well inflicted." Mr. Johnstone was in Rosseau at the time of the punishment, but he did not know of it until it was finished; the moment he was informed of it, he addressed a letter to Mr. Anderson, the Preses of the Special Court which had tried Thornton, but received no answer to it; the same day, Mr. Johnstone went to Mr. Hobson to state the circumstances, and, on his way, he met Mr. Sutherland, to whom he complained of the shameful conduct of Dr. Birmingham, in having punished Thornton after he had been acquitted by a jury, and also for having punished the other negroes without bringing them to trial, for which purpose they were brought to town under a military guard: the only reply Mr. Johnstone got from Mr. Sutherland was, that Dr. Birmingham had a perfect right to do so. Mr. Johnstone did not find Mr. Hobson at home that day, but he called upon him the next day: on passing the new Court House, he was accosted by the Everton Hall negroes, then working in chains; Thornton had nothing but his shirt on,

on, and he pulled it up to shew Mr. Johnstone the nature of the punishment he had received, which, in the opinion of Mr. Johnstone, was the most severe he had ever seen; the posteriors were all in a mass of blood, and the marks of the cart-whip were at least two inches broad; indeed, even at this date, 15th October, 1817, fourteen months' date from the punishment, he bears upon him, and will for life, the marks of this cruel and unexampled punishment. All the other negroes, seven in number, namely, Pompey, Billy, Simon, Jack, Anthony, Boatswain, and Clapham, were also in a most shocking state, and were, with Thornton, compelled to work in chains, without being allowed to recover from the effects of the punishment."

The following cases are also from the same island:—

1st.—A boy, about fifteen years of age; a large iron chain round his neck, fastened with a padlock, and weighing 22lbs.

2d.—Two girls of twelve years of age, much marked by the effects of the cart-whip; fastened together with iron chains round their necks, padlocked, weighing 18lbs.

3d.—A full grown man, after a severe flogging with the cart-whip; loaded with iron collar and chains, weighing 20lbs.

4th.—An old man, apparently sixty years of age, after having been severely beaten by his master, was placed in the stocks, with an iron collar round his neck, and chains, weighing 20lbs.

5th.—A boy, about twelve years of age, loaded with an iron collar, chains, and log of wood, weighing 26lbs.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

The following Proclamation merits preservation in our pages, as containing sentiments worthy of every government which asserts superior claims to the respect of the people:—

Proclamation of the King to the Haytians.

Haytians!—Next to personal, civil and political liberty are the first of blessings to man in a state of society.

Behold this day of deathless memory, on which we were first assured of the possession of these inestimable blessings by the proclamation of the independence of our country. May the glorious recollection of this memorable epoch ever glow in our bosoms, and animate our actions, and those of our latest posterity. To form an adequate estimate of the advantages we at present enjoy, let us retrace in imagination those periods of horror, when, plunged in the depths of misery, of ignorance, and of degradation, we groaned without relief, without support, and without protection. Robbed of every right, civil, natural, and political, we were destitute of every thing—without country—asylum—or possessions. Bent beneath the yoke of tyrants whom we detested, we held no rank in the scale of men, but were, in effect, civilly and politically dead to the world.

By the inscrutable decree and resistless aid of an overruling Providence, however, our courage, our perseverance, and our valour, succeeded in purchasing for us a country, civil and political rights, an asylum, and possessions. All these invaluable blessings, which we cannot appreciate too highly, or cherish too tenderly, we doubtless owe to the infinite goodness of the supreme Arbiter of the universe: they are the happy results of that immortal independence which his favouring arm enabled us to achieve. Too long had we been deprived of these blessings—too dear have been the sacrifices which they cost not to instruct us in the value of preserving them!

Haytians alone can justly appreciate their importance: for where is the nation besides that has experienced equal persecutions—equal tortures—equal calamities, previous to emancipating themselves? Let us then enjoy liberty and independence: but let us always enjoy them with wisdom and moderation.

It is gratifying to our paternal heart to behold the pitch of prosperity to which our people have attained. Plenty prevails,—we feel all its effects. Want is a phantom with whom we are unacquainted. It is this unexampled prosperity, we well know, which fills with dismay the hearts of our foes, who are unceasingly occupied in fabricating the grossest falsehoods against us. Their design cannot be misunderstood—their aim mistaken: their only object is, to prevent the acknowledgment of our independence—to damp the ardour of our friends in foreign lands—and to add to the number of our foes.

We will continue to oppose their calumnies, by the conduct we have hitherto pursued: we will meet them with dignified silence, and profound contempt. The honest and peaceable merchants who are established in our dominions, or visit our ports, can attest this truth, and say whether there exists a nation more peaceable than the Haytian, or more disposed to live upon terms of harmony and good understanding with its friends.

Haytians!—Let us continue to improve the state of society—to watch over the laws—to promote agriculture and commerce—and to correct and remedy those abuses which check their prosperity: in fine, let us continue to purify our morals by religion—by morality—and by the cultivation of public and private virtue.

Through our care two more national schools have been established: those of Gonaïves and St. Marc; and learning only awaits the arrival of other foreign professors, to extend her cheering radiance over the

the whole of our population, and dispel the last mists of ignorance and of prejudice which yet hover our happy land, and retard the progress of her improvement.

Parents! who have sent your children to drink at the fountains of instruction, and imbibe the precepts of wisdom at the national schools—you have seconded the fondest wishes of our hearts, and already feel the happy results of your conduct: continue then to send your children to the public schools—where, along with the first rudiments of knowledge, they will receive the principles of religion, of virtue, and of morality.

Decorum, the source of domestic peace, a basis of national prosperity, has come in aid of the splendour and stability of our kingdom.

Haytians, banished from society, and rewarded with the most brutal treatment in return for their toil, were formerly disqualified from holding property—an advantage this, however, which, at the present day, they enjoy to the fullest extent, and each is enabled to exclaim, in the manly pride of honest independence, "This land which I cultivate is my own—by my industry I fertilize it—and live in the pleasing hope of transmitting it, along with the noble inheritance of liberty, purchased by my sword, to my posterity. A noble reward flows from these good actions, inspired by the enthusiastic love of my country.—For I at length enjoy the dignity of my being—and feel that I am a man."

Consider, that if we have been able to despatch the multitude of foreign vessels which have entered our ports during the past year, how much, by the augmentation of cultivation, you may hope to encrease your revenues, and promote commerce. Agriculturists,—fearlessly pursue your useful labours—the army is at hand, and watches but for your security.

Haytians!—Let this fifteenth anniversary of our immortal independence be signalized by fresh exertions for the public good. Let brotherly affection ever unite us in the bonds of the sweetest amity: and let our unvarying attention be ever directed to what is great and good. Men who have purchased with their blood the independence of their country; who have shaken off the load of unjust prejudice which weighed them down; who have conciliated the esteem, the friendship, and the good opinion of foreign nations; in a word, men who have so many and such important affairs to demand their attention, cannot, and ought not, to think of any thing but the glory and prosperity of their country.

Our rights are well founded, just and legitimate—let us yet strengthen them with the additional supports of justice, equity, and humanity.

Reason will prevail—her triumph cannot fail ultimately to be complete: we will secure peace at home and abroad: and, by the wisdom of our proceedings, and integrity of our conduct, we shall see the lovely and immortal pillar of our independence reared upon the tombs of our heroes, and cemented with blood drawn from our own veins, bidding proud defiance to the corrosions of time, and improving daily in beauty and durability.

Vive la Liberté! Vive L'Independence!

Given at our royal palace, at Sans Souci, this first day of January, 1818, in the fifteenth year of independence, and seventh of our reign.

By the King. HENRY.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Official bulletins have been published of victories gained by the army of the Venezuelan Republic under Bolivar, over the Spanish troops under Morillo. Having, in January, concentrated his forces, Bolivar advanced on Calabozo, where Morillo had established his head quarters. On the 12th of February, the Venezuelan army invested the town and forts; but Morillo, not choosing to be cooped up in the place without hazarding a battle, endeavoured to turn the left flank of the patriots. This manœuvre was prevented by a rapid simultaneous movement of Bolivar's cavalry, which cut his right wing to pieces; and, his whole force being put to the route, Morillo was obliged to betake himself to a shameful flight, almost alone, after having narrowly escaped death or capture, from two of the patriot lancers, who killed two of his hussars by his side. Bolivar asserts, that his own loss in this action did not exceed twenty, killed and wounded, whilst, of three Spanish regiments, consisting of 2000 men, all the grenadiers and chasseurs were left on the field, and only eighty hussars and half the fusileers effected their escape.

Morillo having now shut himself up in Calabozo, the patriot army began to take up the most advantageous positions round for blockading him, and cutting off his supplies; but, on the 14th of February, he was compelled to abandon the town, and retreat upon Sombrero. He was closely pursued by Bolivar, who defeated him in two actions on the 15th and 16th; and, on the 17th of February, the date of the last of these bulletins, he was proceeding with the remains of his army towards Camatagua. The loss of the Spaniards, in their retreat from Calabozo, is stated at 800, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Bolivar states his own loss at only eighty, killed and wounded.

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL 27.—This day, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. C. Wynn, T. Ferguson was ordered to be committed to Newgate for a corrupt attempt to interfere with the freedom of election.

May 5.—Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons that, as a former House of Commons had not thought proper to visit with its censure or punishment a noble lord, who had been a wholesale dealer in that species of traffic, for which Thomas Ferguson had been punished,—the said Ferguson should be discharged from Newgate forthwith. The motion was negatived.

7.—Intelligence arrived that the King of Prussia had returned an angry answer to the town of Coblentz, and the communes belonging to that district,—which had petitioned his Majesty for the immediate organization of a *representative* system of government. The king reminds them, that the promise which he made was *voluntary;* and that the mode and time of its performance should be equally so.

8.—Seven prisoners pleaded guilty, at the Old Bailey, to the minor offence of having forged notes in their possession; and have, in consequence, been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

12.—Intelligence received of the death of Petion, one of the chiefs of St. Domingo.

13.—The number of persons prosecuted for forging, uttering, or having in their possession, forged notes of the Bank of England,—as certified by their solicitor,—from the 1st of January, of the present year, to the 10th of April last, amounts to 129.

14.—The sessions ended at the Old Bailey,—when sixteen prisoners received sentence of death: five were ordered to be transported for life; and many others for fourteen and seven years. The whole number upon whom sentence was passed was 125.

16.—Joseph Merceron, esq. a magistrate,—who had been for many years treasurer of the poor of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green,—was convicted, in the Court of King's Bench, of appropriating to his own purposes the sum of 925*l.* 11s. 3d. belonging to the parish.

18.—Joseph Merceron, esq. was again found guilty, in the King's Bench, of a misdemeanor, in procuring certain public-houses in St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, from corrupt and illegal motives, to be licenced.

19.—Sir Robert Heron, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the *Septennial* Act,—which was negatived; the numbers being for the motion 41, against it 117. Those members who opposed the measure did not condescend to make one solitary observation upon it.

20.—A verdict, in the Court of Exchequer, was obtained against — Palmer, for penalties to the amount of 840*l.* for having in his possession a quantity of sloe leaves and white-thorn leaves, fabricated in imitation of tea; whereby he forfeited 10*l.* for every pound weight of such article. Verdicts were the same day obtained, for the same offences, against nine other persons, to a considerable amount.

23.—The eleventh anniversary of the Friends of the Purity of Election, was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; Sir Francis Burdett in the chair; accompanied by Lord Cochrane, Mr. Madocks, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, &c. &c.

27.—Intelligence received from Port au Prince, that General Boyer has been elected successor to Petion, in the presidency of that Republic. General Boyer denominates himself president of Hayti, and has issued a proclamation accordingly.

In consequence of the quantity of rain that fell on Friday night, the 8th instant, the stream of water called the Fleet overflowed near Battle-Bridge, and made its way into the lower apartments of every house, from the Northumberland-Arms Tea-Gardens, to the Small-Pox Hospital at Somers'-Town.

The lower part of Kennington had also the appearance of an extensive lake: the flood was so extremely rapid as far as Kennington Oval, as to sweep away every thing that interrupted its progress. Mr. Tinkler, landlord of the White Horse, Brixton Causeway, and another man were drowned.

On Tuesday the bodies of two respectable looking men were found floating in the New River, supposed to have been drowned in the flood, one a Mr. Joseph Hickman, and the other a Mr. Butcher.

Mr. Flaxman's monument to Lord Nelson, erected at the national expense, in St. Paul's cathedral, is now opened to public inspection.

A dreadful affair occurred in the King's Road, Chelsea, by a single-horse chaise, in which were a gentleman and two ladies, coming in contact with the furiously driven carriage of Lord Spencer Churchill, by which the gentleman and ladies were thrown out with great violence, and one of the ladies so much hurt, that she died in about two hours after the accident.

The

The gentleman had his leg broken, and the other lady received a violent contusion.

MARRIED.

At St. Pancras, C. G. Wakefield, esq. to Miss Mourgue.

At St. Catharine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street, Mr. W. Hunter, to Miss Kemp.

At St. James's, Westminster, Mr. E. Smith, to Miss Barnard.

At Croydon, Mr. H. Cutbush, to Miss Swain.

At Tottenham, George Farr, esq. to Miss Goodall.

At Kensington, W. à Becket, esq. to Mrs. Shaw.

Capt. James Johnstone, to Miss Harrison, of Wellclose-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. W. Dallas, esq. only son of Mr. Justice Dallas, to Mrs. Davidson.

W. V. Hellyer, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Boys.

At Godalming, Mr. Tickner, to Miss E. Boker.—Mr. Booker, to Miss R. Boker.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Sir Osborne Page Turner, bart. to Miss Bayfield.

At Mary-le-bone New Church, James Cowan, esq. to Miss Yaldwyn.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. R. Smith, esq. to Miss Maberly.

At Clapham, Capt. W. Wharton, to Miss Turner.

At Limsfield, Surrey, the Rev. Robert Tilton, to Miss Briscoe.

At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Henry Pierrepont, brother to Earl Manvers, to Lady Sophia Cecil, sister to the Marquis of Exeter.

The Hon. Col. Seymour, to Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley.

At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Plumbe, to Miss Payne.

At Cheam, Surrey, John Sabb, esq. to Miss Speck.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. Hogge, esq. to Miss Amslie.

Mr. E. Ramsden, to Miss Bryant, of Walworth.

At Camberwell, Mr. G. Walker, to Miss Ruston.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, T. B. Summerfield, esq. to Miss Terry.

James Hance, jun. of Brompton, to Mrs. Cabot, of Boston, Massachusetts.

At Florence, W. J. H. B. Folkes, esq. only son of Sir M. P. Folkes, bart. to Miss Brown.

At Kensington, Gerard de Visene, esq. to Miss Torriano.

At Morden, A. R. C. Dallas, esq. to Mrs. Edge.

At St. Pancras, E. B. de Vinches, esq. of Paris, to Miss Gualtier.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Granville Levison Proby, M.P. to Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Howard.

John George Crickitt, esq. to Miss Cooke, of Woodbridge-house.

At Camberwell, H. H. Monro, esq. to Mrs. C. M. Manson.

The Rev. Dr. Henderson, from St. Petersburgh, to Miss Kennion.

At Islington, John Blakeway, of Lavender Hill, to Miss Thomas.

At St. Michael's, Mr. G. Macirone, to Miss Perriman, of Cornhill.

Mr. Isaac Vale, of Sun-street, to Miss Vernon.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. H. Aveline, esq. to Mrs. Savage, of Stroud.

At the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, W. Jeffs, esq. to Miss Stokes.

At New Windsor, W. Corell, esq. to Miss Healy.

At Christchurch, Surrey, Mr. John Whitehead, to Miss Green.

At Kensington, Capt. W. Chatfield, to Miss Duncombe.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. A. Jackson, to Miss Kinnerly.

At St. George's Church, H. B. Seymour, esq. third son of the late Lord Hugh Seymour, to Miss E. M. Palk, daughter of the late Sir L. Palk, bart.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, Mr. W. Baker, to Miss Horwood.

DIED.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Thorpe*, wife of Dr. Robert Thorpe, late chief justice of Sierra Leone. She was an exemplary woman in every relation of life,—as affectionate wife, tender mother, and valuable friend.

In Berkeley-square, the *Rev. W. Corne.*

At Richmond, Surry, 66, *E. Cumming, esq.*—45, *Mrs. Paynter.*

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, the *Hon. Mrs. Walpole*, sister of the late Lord Huntingfield.

In South Audley-street, *J. Conyers, esq.*

At Battersea, 16, *Miss Kingsford.*

At Brompton, 19, *Miss Shotwater.*—80, *Mrs. Nichols.*

At Clapham Rise, 70, *S. Kemp, esq.*

In Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, 32, *Mrs. Robinson.*

In Cumberland-place, the *Hon. John Douglas*, grandfather to the Marquis of Abercorn.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, 71, *John Crawford, esq.*

Mr. Bullock, proprietor of the Mona Marble-works, in Oxford-street.

In the Minories, 96, *Mrs. Tobias.*

At Peckham-rye, 53, *John Wright, esq.*

At Vauxhall, *Mrs. Le Mercier.*

At Chertsey, *Mr. J. Elcock.*

At Newfoundland, *Vice-Admiral Francis Pickmore*, governor and commander-in-chief of that island.

At Walworth, *T. Fish, esq.*

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *A. M. Barlow, esq.*

In Crutched-friars, 60, *G. Eade, esq.*

At the Admiralty, 53, *Rear-Admiral Sir George Hope*, major-general of marines, and late one of the lords of the Admiralty.

In Surrey-square, *Richard Miles, esq.*

In Pall Mall, *Harriet Angelina*, daughter of Sir T. D. Acland.

At Guy's Hospital, 21, *Mr. G. Stareley*, of Bideford.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *S. R. Gaussen, esq.* of Brookman's Park.

At Isleworth, 55, *D. Birkett, esq.*

At Islington, 75, *H. Clarke, LL.D.* a farther account of whom will be given in our next.

At Walton-on-Thames, 60, *Mrs. Escott.*

Aged 76, *Lieut.-Gen. David Smith.*

At Windsor, 76, the *Rev. C. Morice, M.A.* for thirty-two years private chaplain to their Majesties and the Duke of York.

At Palmers-green, Middlesex, 67, *Mr. W. Wood.*

At Harrow, 37, *Wm. Hamilton, esq.*

At Brompton, 24, *F. Page Turner, esq.* youngest brother of Sir O. P. Turner, bart.

At Peckham, 71, *Mr. Jacob Hagen.*

At Hampton-court Green, 90, *Mrs. M. Anderson.*

In Southampton-row, *Mrs. R. Newberry.*

At the house of Mr. Lepard, Strand, *Miss Cowper.*

At Millfield, in Surrey, 79, *Lady Bayly*, relict of Sir Nicholas B. bart.

John Barker Church, esq. (See *Biographiana.*)

At Putney, 54, *J. P. Kensington, esq.*

In Surrey-place, Kent-road, 84, *John Madgshon, esq.*

The *Hon. Mrs. Grenfel*, lady of Pascoe Grenfel, esq. M.P. and sister of Viscount Doneraile.

In Curzon-street, May-fair, *T. D. Lamb, esq.*

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, 69, *James Keith, esq.*

In Lower Grosvenor-street, 80, *John Baker, esq.*

Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Robt. W. esq. of Woodhouse, Essex.

At Eden-farm, 60, *Elinor*, widow of the late Lord Auckland.

At Muswell-hill, *Mr. G. Price.*

At Camden Town, 41, *Capt. S. M. Sears.*

In Salisbury-street, *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Albert Gledstanes.*

At Hackney, 35, *Mr. J. S. Yarrow.*

In Trinity-square, *Miss Isabella Sinclair.*

In Oxford-street, *Mrs. Percival.*

At Knightsbridge, 20, *Miss Marsh.*

In Beaumont-street, *Mrs. Chapman.*

In Piccadilly, 82, *Mrs. Ordway.*

Aged 69, the *Rev. S. Savery*, chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital.

At Drayton Green, *Mr. S. Shore.*

Aged 46, *Sarah*, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jackson.

At Nagpore, 30, *George Sotheby, esq.* eminently distinguished for his abilities and knowledge of the oriental languages.

In Gloucester place, *J. M'Camon, esq.*

In St. James's Park, *Mrs. Bernard.*

At Upper Tooting, 75, *Jos. Broster, esq.*

At Stockwell, *Mrs. Folgam.*

In Suffolk-street, *G. Cruickshank, esq.*

In New Boswell-court, *Mrs. Owen.*

At Ham Common, *Hannah*, the eldest daughter of Sir John Sinclair, bart.

In Drury-lane, *Mrs. Newsom.*

At Brentwood, *Mr. S. Bailey.*

At Winkworth-place, City-road, 77, *Jas. Cooke, esq.*

In Nelson-square, *Mrs. Brookshooft.*

In Portman street, *Dr. Wm. Ord.*

In High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, *Mr. Edw. Porteous*, much respected.

In Wimpole street, 80, *Sir S. Cotterell.*

In Upper George-street, Seymour-place, 70, *E. J. Clopton, esq.*

Aged 80, *Miss Violant Cardozo*, sister to A. Cardozo, esq. of Gibraltar.

Of a rapid decline, aged 31, *Mr. David Lee Steel*, eldest son of the late David Steel, esq. barrister-at-law. This unfortunate gentleman was gifted with a surprising memory and capacity. Deeply imbued with the spirit of attic literature, and a critic in the learned languages, he was an elegant and profound scholar; but, an infant in the selfish commerce of the world, was usually duped by the designing and the base. Driven from home by a dispute concerning his patrimonial rights, he honourably made his talents the means of subsistence; but the legal vexations he encountered in maintaining those rights, and the injurious ardour of a secluded life of study, gradually obscured his mental perceptions, and produced the disorder which, defying all means of cure, soon terminated his guileless but melancholy existence. Of Mr. Steel's lighter compositions, many have appeared; but his unaffected modesty invariably withheld the name of their author. During the latter years of his life, his talents were employed in the classical office of Mr. Valpy.

In Cheapside, *Mr. W. Bennett.*

In Bishopsgate-street, 72, *Mrs. Wood.*

In Basing-lane, *Mr. John Bedder.*

At Everard's Place, *Mr. John Cox.*

At Lambeth, 18, *Miss Rowbotham.*

At Paddington, 78, *Mr. R. Gardner.*

At Walworth, 58, *Mr. Gavin Glennie.*

In Oxford-street, 68, *Mr. Robert Bradberry.*

In Villiers-street, in consequence of the fright occasioned by the fire in the Strand, *Mrs. Jackson.*

At Farnham, *Mr. W. Deadman.*

Dr. Pollock, R.N. in his Majesty's ship Dromedary, at Greenwich.

At

At Wonersh, in Surrey, the seat of Lord Grantley, *Gen. the Hon. Chapple Norton.* He was brother to Lord Grantley and the Hon. Baron Norton.

At Guildford, *T. Philpot, esq.*

At Camberwell, 28, *Mr. W. Goulty.*

At Penzance, 66, *Emily, Countess of Bellamont*, daughter of James, Duke of Leinster.

At the Hague, the *Hon. George Rynkart de Derde Ginkel*, brother of the Earl of Athlone.

Capt. Dobree, who lost his life on the 9th inst. in the humane attempt to rescue from destruction the crew of a wreck off the coast of Guernsey: he formerly commanded his Majesty's ship *Zenobia.* He also accompanied Bonaparte to the Island of St. Helena, was considered a zealous and excellent officer, and was universally esteemed.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. D. Breseton, to the rectory of St. Edmond the King, in Norwich.

Rev. Levett Thornton, to the livings of Colwick and West Bridgeford, near Nottingham.

Rev. G. Bonson, to the living of East Barkwith, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Fayser, M.A. to the prebend of Heredum Momey, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Talbot, M.A. to the rectory of Troston, Suffolk.

Rev. D. Hoste, to the rectory of Hopton, Suffolk.

Rev. H. H. Phillips, M.A. to the rectory of Folkton, near Scarborough.

Rev. F. Iremonger, to be one of the prebendaries of Winchester.

Rev. John Prescott, to the vicarage of North Somercote.

Rev. W. Wilkins, to the perpetual curacy of Sneister.

Rev. W. Bradley, B.A. to the vicarage of Triston, with Snape annexed, Suffolk.

Rev. C. Crook, M.A. rector of Bath, one of the chaplains to the Prince Regent.

Rev. W. Snowden, to the living of Horbury.

Rev. T. Rudge, B.D. chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart, to the rectory of Bennington.

Rev. G. W. Gean, to the vicarage of Tytherington, in the county of Gloucester.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently deceased, at Home and Abroad.

JOHN BARKER CHURCH, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was the grandson of the late Captain Barker, many years one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House. Mr. Church, being designed for trade, was, after he had finished his education, bred a wholesale grocer; and, soon after he was of age, was admitted as a partner into one of the first houses in that line, in London. This added to his expectations from Captain Barker, as he was his only male heir, made his prospects of fortune in life to be great; nor, in the end, was he disappointed, although not in the way looked for. At that time a club existed of young grocers and sugar-bakers, at a well-known coffee-house in Fleet-street, where they played very high. Here Mr. Church, who was a member, lost, one night, a very considerable sum, for which he incautiously gave a draft on the house. This imprudent act instantly struck him as fatal to his prospects in life, and he immediately disappeared. For some time it was unknown what was become of him: after a space of time had elapsed, a friend of the family saw him at a port in France; and, to compel him to return, a friendly commission of bankruptcy was taken out against him, but without effect. It appears he had resolved, rather than return to his native country, to embark for America, where he entered into the service of the United States, then struggling for her liberty with the force of Great Britain. Here he was very successful, and in 1780 was found by the French general, the Marquis de Chatrelling, married to a daughter of General Schuyler, whose name was well known during the American war. Mr. Church, on his arrival in America, had assumed the name of Carter. Being known to be (in the language of the Americans,) a good Whig, he was patronized by General Schuyler, and soon after married his daughter. On the arrival of the French troops, he got a principal share in the contract with Colonel Wandsworth, for supplying them with provisions, and in which he made a very considerable fortune.

On the conclusion of the war, he assumed his real name, and returned to Europe, having first remitted money sufficient to pay all he owed in England, with full interest. He was now restored to his friends and family, and, not long after, his grandfather died, leaving him a very large addition to his fortune. Mr. Church now stepped into public life, and, having purchased the property of the borough of Wendover, was, at the general election in 1779, elected one of the members of that borough. Being a Whig in principle, he acted speedily with that body, and was particularly anxious to acquire the good graces of the Prince of Wales. Whether Mr. Church found the circle to which he was now introduced too

 expensive

expensive for his fortune, or that he grew tired of that style of life, in a few years he sold Wendover, and again embarked for America; which, after a considerable time of residence, he again quitted, and ended his days in his native land.

GEORGE DEMPSTER, ESQ. OF DUNICHEN, FORSARSHIRE, NORTH BRITAIN.

"Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cœlo et definitus locus ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruantur."

The Scottish nation has lately evinced a love of liberty, worthy of a people, who, to morals of the strictest kind, superadd a taste for learning and science, unexampled, perhaps, in any other country in Europe. The union with England has, undoubtedly, improved, and that too in no common degree, the condition of the inhabitants: whence, perhaps, has sprung the recent spirit of independence. The slavish notions attached to clanship have been long dispelled; the servitude of the feudal system is held in just abhorrence; and the proud and ignorant *laird*, except among the *scallags*, of the western isles, can no longer play the petty tyrant with impunity.

Mr. George Dempster, the subject of the present memoir, was born exactly ten years before the battle of Culloden, and, consequently, at a period when a barbarous vassalage universally prevailed; and all who were not chiefs, appear to have been little better than mere retainers. Descended from forefathers, who had obtained no inconsiderable wealth by trade; while a young man, fortunately for him, he was educated at a grammar-school, with the children of the neighbouring peasants and shop-keepers. Being neither the son of a lord nor of a laird, he experienced no degree of deference or submission; and thus remained unspoiled by servile submission, and unseduced by flattery.

At a proper age he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's, whence he removed to that of Edinburgh; and, as the law was destined to be his future profession and occupation in life, he manfully applied himself to the study of it. In due time, he was admitted an advocate, and, after putting on his wig and gown, pleaded causes, in the usual manner, before the lords of session. But he soon resigned his forensic labours; for he was destined, at an early period of life, to act as a legislator, and he was ambitious to become a statesman! Accordingly, after distinguishing himself on a variety of occasions at the bar, in 1762, he was elected member of parliament for the boroughs of Dundee, Forfar, Perth, &c. He did not obtain this distinction, however, without a severe struggle, superadded to an expense, that even in England would appear enormous. It was, however, accompanied with this advantage, that it ensured his return to many succeeding parliaments, and precluded all opposition, whatsoever, during a period of nearly thirty years.

It has already been hinted that Mr. Dempster was not of "the privileged class;" and, as all of this description affected, or rather arrogated to themselves, the state and style of petty sovereigns, it might be said, in the language of the present day, that he was scarcely considered as one of the *legitimates*. It was, perhaps, this consideration that operated, and that, too, in no small degree, to render him both in principle and practice, in express contrast to nearly all the *nobility* and *gentry* among his countrymen of that day. He accordingly commenced his political career as a Whig and a patriot, and in both of these capacities supported such parliamentary measures as were calculated to render the empire in general, and his native country in particular, both more fair and more prosperous. In express conformity to these ideas, he sided, and spoke, and voted, with the Rockingham party, whose professed object was to support the principles and maxims of the revolution of 1688; in consequence of which, William III. was invited to ascend the throne of the three kingdoms; while the Stuart family were justly excluded, for ever, from the crown of these realms.

At the commencement of the American contest, he was actuated by similar notions; and he accordingly opposed that unjust, fatal, and unconstitutional war. He clearly perceived that its sole object was to subject our unrepresented colonies to the power and controul of the parliament of that day, which then began to be considered, by some daring spirits, as venal and corrupt.

On the termination of hostilities, inevitable ruin seemed to await the nation; for our trade was crippled, and our manufactures depressed, while an immense debt was engendered, which even at that remote period threatened the state with dismay and destruction. To counteract this, Mr. Dempster recommended a variety of measures, in a speech fraught with the sagest reflections; viz.—

1. To discontinue an improvident expenditure of the public money.

2. To encourage commerce and manufactures.

3. To reduce our naval, military, and civil establishments.

4. To foster and cultivate the British fisheries, as a certain source of wealth on one hand, and the best possible nursery for our seamen on the other.

5. To revise our revenue laws.

6. To meliorate the existing system of fiscal regulations.

7. To

7. To adopt a commercial code, less burdensome to our trade.

And 8. To appropriate the sum of one million of pounds sterling *per annum*, for the reduction of the national debt.

Many of these positions apply with equal, if not greater, force at the present moment, than at the time they were originally insisted on by this able, intelligent, and patriotic senator. In one essential point, he, indeed, succeeded: this was, the establishment of a fishery on the north-west coast of his native country, which, for a time, gave employment to many thousands, reared a bold and active race for our navy, and abundantly supplied both the home and the foreign markets.

On the discussion of Mr. Fox's famous East-India Bill, Mr. Dempster boldly insisted on the abolition of the East-India Company's charter; and, on that occasion, after lamenting the crimes committed in our Asiatic possessions, expressed a most fervent wish that every European might be driven out of India! On this occasion he united with the "English Whigs" against Mr. Pitt; but, as they had lost the confidence of the people by acting in express opposition to the principles of their predecessors, and fully proved, by their "coalition," that it was power, rather than a love of liberty, by which they were influenced, that youthful statesman was enabled to triumph over leaders, grown hoary in debate.

On the Regency Bill, the member for Dumfries took a very active part, and found no fewer than 178 members of the House of Commons to advocate his opinions, relative to the claims of the Prince of Wales.

On retiring from parliament, the subject of this memoir did not consign the latter part of his life to indolence and repose; on the contrary, having now more time than ever, he both countenanced and embarked in every rational scheme for benefiting his native country. In addition to his marked attention to the fisheries, he was anxious to introduce an improved state of agriculture, particularly in the Highlands. We also find him lamenting the degraded state of Scotland, in respect to its elective franchises, a subject which, at this present moment, occupies the attention of a large and enlightened portion of his countrymen.

In order to encourage manufactures, we find him, in conjunction with his brother,* purchasing an estate in the county of Caithness, for the express purpose of employing the people at home, and thus preventing emigration to America. The intervention of the late disastrous war proved ruinous to his project, and, at the same time, detracted considerably from his fortune; but, by means of a sage economy and prudent conduct, he recovered speedily from the shock.

Residing sometimes at St. Andrew's, and sometimes at Dunnichen-house, we find Mr. Dempster, in the winter, cultivating the society of men of letters, and, during the rest of the year, busily employed in draining mosses, discovering and employing marl, erecting villages, and rendering all around him both happier and better. Even at an advanced age, he seems to have been inspired with all the vigour, ardour, and activity, of youth; he appeared to live, indeed, not for himself alone, but for the express benefit of his fellow-creatures; from whom he was at length snatched away, early in the present year, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

The name of George Dempster will be long venerated by all good men, and it is to be hoped that his countrymen, to whose interests he was devoted, will erect a monument to his memory, worthy of his merits and their gratitude.

HUMPHRY REPTON, ESQ.

Perhaps it would be difficult to point out any country, where the progress in the different branches of the fine arts has been, at any period, equal to our own during the last fifty years. Amongst these, *Ornamental Gardening*, if at all heretofore a study, assuredly a stiff and graceless one, has risen from its cradle, been dandled by the Graces, and is now become one of the most tasteful elegancies of refinement; and is daily adding innumerable and various pleasures to the crude fashionings and bold outlines of nature. The gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, has contributed a large share of assistance towards the perfection of this delightful art, and the adorning of his native land.

HUMPHRY REPTON was born in the year 1752, in the county of Norfolk, on an estate of the late Mr. Windham, and bred to the humble business of a stocking-manufacturer. His sister and daughters kept for many years a hosiers' shop at Hare-street. Mr. Repton, had, however, the good fortune, in his outset in life, to attract the notice, and obtain the patronage, of Mr. Windham, whom he accompanied as his secretary when that gentleman was engaged in the public service in Ireland. On his return from that country, about thirty years ago, he adopted the profession of a *landscape gardener*, as he expresses in one of his publications, "under the first patronage in the country." At that time, the celebrated Brown had been dead some years. Mr. Repton hesitated not to declare himself his successor, and defended his principles against the attacks made on them by Mr. Price and

* Captain John Dempster, who formerly commanded an Indiaman.

and Mr. Knight. After some years of experience, however, as the writings of these gentlemen began to effect a change in the public taste, Mr. Repton, with great good sense and discrimination, gradually conformed to it, for the best of all possible reasons—because, as the principles upon which landscape gardening ought to be founded, became better known, it was perceived, that the object of the artist should be to follow, not to force, nature in the various forms under which she is presented to us. With these impressions, he published his "Observations on the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening and Architecture," in 1806; and has subsequently explained himself more fully in "Fragments of Landscape Gardening and Architecture, 4to." which appeared in 1817.

He was unquestionably an artist of elegant and good taste; but, perhaps, rather more calculated to follow than to lead, and more attached to the beautiful and the pretty than to the great and the sublime: he was evidently most at home in Gothic architecture, which, indeed, in temples of ample dimensions, excites that elevated feeling; but we cannot applaud the taste for the Gothic when displayed in smaller buildings, unless under peculiar circumstances: such, perhaps, as insulated cottages covered with thatch, and where no contrast with other buildings is presented to the view.

Mr. Repton has published a variety of different articles, and at very different periods of his life. We believe that the first time that he appeared as an author was as long ago as 1781, in "the Hundred of North Erpingham, in the History of Norfolk, with preface, &c. 8vo." "Variety, a Collection of Essays, 12mo." appeared in 1788. "The Bee, or a Critique on the Exhibition of Paintings at Somerset House, 8vo. 1788." "The Bee, a Critique on the Shakspeare Gallery, 8vo. 1789." "Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening, 4to. 1794." "A Letter to Uvedale Price, esq. on the same subject, 8vo. 1794." "Observations on Landscape Gardening, 4to. 1803." "Observations on the Changes on Landscape Gardening," as before mentioned. "Old Whims, being a republication of some papers in variety, with a Comedy, and other Poems added, in two vols. 1804." "On the Introduction of Indian Architecture and Gardening, vol. 1, 1808."—Several of these were embellished with plates from the pencil of the author, who also furnished, for twenty years, the vignettes to the Polite Repository. To these fruits of his taste and industry must be added, not less than three hundred manuscript collections on various subjects, accompanied by drawings, to explain the improvements suggested by him at different places, with numerous letters on the art of landscape gardening to different persons.

He was a frequent contributor, although anonymously, to the pages of this Magazine; and a zealous friend to the rights and liberties of mankind, which, in these times of subserviency, is, in our estimation of character, deserving of no trifling praise.

He died at his cottage near Romford, in Essex, where he had resided for the last thirty years, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

One of his sons is a solicitor, we believe at present residing at Aylsham in Norfolk; and another, who has devoted himself to the study of architecture, in the office of Mr. Nash, was lately united in marriage to the daughter of the present Lord Chancellor Eldon.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. M. A. TAYLOR, in presenting the Report of the Committee on the state of the northern circuit to the House of Commons a short time past, said, that individuals had remained in prison eight, ten, and even eleven months, before they were brought to trial, in the four counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; that the business of those counties was very great, and causes had stood two or three years for want of time to try them, so that remanets greatly increased. Out of eight special-jury causes, six remained untried; although witnesses were brought up, and all expenses incurred. The committee, after due consideration, recommend a division of the northern counties. Mr. Taylor intimated that it was his intention to leave the question for a few weeks to government; and, if they did nothing, he should then propose an address to the Prince Regent to remedy so great and growing an evil.—We sincerely hope that the honourable member's praise-worthy efforts will have the desired effect.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Dodds, to Miss Dobson. — Mr. Dormand, to Miss Hedley.—Mr. J. J. Harrison, to Miss Allen.—Mr. E. Marshall, to Miss Robinson.—At Durham, Mr. Bottomill, to Miss Angas.—Mr. W. M'Nall, to Miss Foster.—Mr. Thompson, to Miss Donkin.—Mr. G. Lewis, to Miss Robson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Fairley, to Miss Clark.—At Sunderland, Mr. Jones, to Miss Christell, both of Bishopwearmouth.

—At

—At Norton, R. M. Stapleton, esq. to Miss Bocket, of Southate Lodge, Berks.—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Womack, to Mrs. Singleton.—At Barnard Castle, Mr. Bell, to Miss Jane Bell.—At Hexham, Mr. Duckworth, to Miss Stephenson.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Thornton.—At Berwick, Mr. Renton, to Miss Jeffry.—At Gateshead, Mr. W. Fenwick, to Miss Wile.—At Pittington Hallgarth, Mr. Longridge, to Miss Brown.—At Witton-le-Wear, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Young.—At Tynemouth, Mr. Knoller, to Miss Hudson.—At Hartburn, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Davison.

Died.] At Newcastle, 99, Mrs. Patterson.—80, Mrs. Robinson.—27, Miss Horsley.—Miss Wilson.—45, Mrs. Thirkill.—75, Mr. Fairbarn.—80, Mrs. Gain.—44, Mrs. Fisher.—18, Mr. John Coates.—G. Currie, esq. comptroller of the Customs at this port.

At Framlington, 49, Mr. G. Orwim.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Ogden.—82, Mr. Haswell.

At Wallsend, Mr. Mathwin.—At Monkwearmouth, 60, Mrs. Bell.

At Bishop Auckland, 29, Mr. T. Welford.—29, Mr. G. Nicholson.—71, Mrs. Richardson.—Miss Allen.—58, Mr. Mundall.—24, Miss Walton.—Miss Faber.

At Norton, Miss Heavisides.—At Parkhouse, 18, Miss Mackall.—At Hexham, 66, Mr. John Burnop.—80, Mr. Crondace.—At Tweedmouth, 71, Mrs. Balleny.—18, Mrs. Tate.—At Swinburne Lodge, 55, Mr. John Hardman.—At Cleveland, Hen. Hale, esq. second son of the late General Hale.—At Hexhamshire, 75, Mrs. Purdah.—At Byker, 64, Mr. R. Forster.

At South Shields, 55, Mr. John Murday.—80, Mr. J. Stephenson. — 53, Mrs. Guest.

At North Shields, 58, Mrs. Robson.—85, Mrs. Wallace.—67, Mr. Watson —38, Mr. E. Bowmaker. — 39, Mr. James Robson.—78, Mrs. Middleton.—62, Mr. James Eels.—Mrs. Davidson.—Mr. Mathurin. — 24, Mrs. Stanton.—86, Mrs. Young.—Mr. R. Wilkinson, librarian to the Subscription Library in this town, deservedly lamented for his moral and mental qualifications.

At Darlington, Mrs. Robson.—66, Mr. N. Dobbins —82, Mr. John Jackson.—70, Mr. W. Walters, much respected.

At Berwick, 73, Mrs. Smart.—55, Mrs. Brown.—64, Mrs. Lee.—88, Mrs. Hodgson.—16, Miss Spence.—Mrs. Redpeth.—Mr. D. Turnbull. —75, Mrs. Nesbitt.—84, Mrs. Haswell.—53, Mr. W. Steel.

At Hagg, 87, Mrs. Addison.—At Lumley, [illegible], Mrs. Wight.

At Durham, 27, Mrs. Edbon.—93, Mrs. Eliz. Grieveson.—50, Mr. A. Wetherell.

At Hartlepool, 87, Mr. John Catcheside.—At Foxton, 66, Mr. M. Brown.—At Alnwick, Mrs. Adams.—Mr. Elder.—At East Layton, 88, Mr. W. Braidley.—At Gateshead, 36, Mrs. Robson.—42, Mrs. Leybourn.—Mr. Green.—At Warden, 59, Mr. P. Cutter. — At Whenby, Mr. P. Tomlinson.

At Sunderland, Miss Peacock.—70, Mr. John Bowmaker.—41, Mrs. Potts.—55, Mrs. Rochester.—Mr. M. Whitfield.—Mrs. Tuer.

At Ryhope-lane, Mr. W. Friend.—At Perrymain, 30, of the small-pox, Mr. W. Wheatley.—At Preston, 60, Mr. T. Burn.—At Aincroft, 90, Mrs. Robinson.—At Spittal, 78, Mr. R. Nesbitt.—84, Mr. H. Edmeston.—At Armley, 52, Captain Robt. Turner.—At Lucker, Mr. R. Jackson.—At Simonburn, 20, Miss Ruckbarrow.—At Winleton, 67, Mr. N. Hurst.—At Byers' Green, 72, Mrs. Roxbury.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Friday, the 8th instant, a violent thunder storm was experienced in various parts of these counties. At Blathwaite, in the neighbourhood of Wigtown, Mr. Thomas Smith was instantaneously deprived of life by the electric matter: three other persons near him were struck down, but not seriously injured: a chimney-piece was split asunder, and other damage done to the building. At Hardriding, the fluid descended a chimney, when a young woman, sitting by the fire, was struck senseless, and still remains in a dangerous state: a dog was killed, and the house was much damaged. The same storm extended to Dumfrieshire, in Scotland, and did a variety of damage there; but no lives were lost.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Law. — Mr. M'Clurkin, to Miss Gibbons.—Mr. Henderson, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. King, to Miss Walker.—Mr. Donald, to Miss Hewit.—Mr. Fulton, to Miss Noble. — Fletcher Wells, esq. of Woodend, to Miss Hawdon.—At Hutton, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Topping.—At Wigton, Mr. John Murray, to Miss Armstrong.

Died.] At Carlisle, 44, Mr. R. Lowes.—Miss Carrick.—44, Mr. T. Thompson.—51, Mr. Bell.—89, Mrs. Harrison.—68, Ann Smith.—67, James Foot.—74, Jane Watson.—34, Miss J. J. Mannerly.—75, Mrs. Richardson.—80, Mary Topping.—Mrs. Hewetson.—73, Mrs. Jane Liddle.

At Kendal, James Williamson, esq.

At Orton, Mr. James Armstrong.—At Castlewestby, 92, Mr. Joseph Richardson.

At Calthwaite, 91, Mr. T. Dixon: upwards of forty years of his long and useful life, he was employed as a commercial traveller, and almost annually made the tour of the island. By his industry and integrity he acquired an ample competence, and, for the last twenty-five years, has lived in retirement, in the peaceful enjoyment of his well-earned fortune, amidst his family and friends.

At

At Newtown, 68, Mr. John M'Kenzie.—At Thrustonfield, 66, Mrs. Harrison.—At Maryport, 33, Miss Thornburn.—At Rockliff, 90, Mrs. Graham.—50, Mr. W. Brown.—At Cumrew, 98, Mr. John Armstrong.—At Bridge-mill, Mrs. Barnes.—At Tiffinthwaite, 35, Mr. W. Robson.

At Wigton, 26, Mrs. E. Trimble.—27, Mrs. E. Corry.—23, Mr. Jos. Pattinson.—Mr. John Peat.—Mr. John Ismay.—Mrs. Furness.

At Bowness, 92, Mr. Jonah Ashburn.—At Stockton, Miss Smith.—At Manor Chase, 75, Mrs. Lupton.—At Cragg-end, Mrs. Allason.—At Little Clifton, 60, Mrs. J. Charles.

YORKSHIRE.

Six Indians, and their chief, from the settlement of Buffalo Creek, about twenty-five miles from the Falls of Niagara, North America, have been amusing the town of Leeds during the past month. They are of the Seneka nation, so called by the whites, but in their own language Te-wa-gahs. Since their arrival, they have been supplied with books, to enable them to learn to read. Mr. Fox, the interpreter, very kindly gives all the attention in his power to promote this desirable object. The Indians, who are particularly grateful, are much pleased with the attention shewn to them: they are very quick of apprehension, and have, for the time, made good progress in learning to read.

At Owlerton, Mr. Turner, a schoolmaster, was killed by lightning on the 14th instant. His clothes were stripped from his body by the electric matter, and reduced to tinder.

Married.] At York, Major Crowder, to Miss E. P. Mosley.—Mr. Wilkinson, to Miss Harrison.—At Bristall, Mr. Hill, to Miss Firth.—At Penistone, G. Alder, esq. to Miss Hardy.—At Hull, Mr. M'Iver, to Miss Parkin.—Mr. Long, to Miss Watson.—Mr. Womack, to Miss Simpson.—Mr. Ireland, to Miss Thornton.—At Howden, Mr. Newton, to Miss Dunn.—At Dewsbury, Mr. Hemingway, to Miss Parr.—Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Halliday.—At Christ's Church, Liversedge, Mr. Ibbotson, to Miss Brooke.—At Leeds, Mr. John Bradbury, to Miss Hardwick.—Mr. Helsby, to Miss Stephens.—Mr. Rawling, to Miss Wrigglesworth.—Mr. Cass, to Miss Holroyd.—At Jeningham, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Kelsey.—At Sheffield, Baron Ernest Frederick Howard, to Miss Stringer.—Lord Massey, esq. of Burnley, to Miss Stocks, of Catharine House.—At Pontefract, Mr. Pearson, to Miss Milton.—At Huddersfield, George Haigh, esq. to Miss Haigh.—At Wakefield, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Crossley.—Mr. Flashburn, to Miss Ainsley.

Died.] At Pontefract, 63, Mr. W. Dawson.—At Colne, 39, the Rev. T. Vasey, much respected.

At Hull, 40, Mrs. Howard.—67, Mr. John Stickney, highly esteemed.—88, Mr. L. Cotterill.—21, Mr. Joseph Tenis.—53, Mr. Robert Henry.—17, Mr. C. J. James.—82, Mr. Arthur Mitchell.—40, Miss Carr.—41, Mrs. Hunt.—Miss Wood.—29, Mrs. Fairburne.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Rennison.—At Gildersome, 32, Mr. Samuel Gilpin.—At Seeton, 22, Mr. Davy.—At Cherwell, Mrs. Shirtliff.—At Longly, Mrs. Haigh.—At New Malton Mills, Mr. J. Burrows.—At Thirsk, 33, Mrs. Green.—At Skipton, Mr. Barker.—At Northallerton, 30, Mrs. Clarke.—At Selby, 49, George Berridge, the wandering journeyman printer. He was an eccentric character, and well known by almost every person in the business throughout England.—23, T. W. Thompson, esq.—At Haddlesy, 74, John Davison, esq.—At Buxton, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Fullerton.—At Pontefract, 63, Mr. W. Dawson.—At Beverley, 40, Mr. John Ellis.—At Pudsey, 46, Mr. Pearson.—At Hickmondwicke, 21, Mr. James Rayner.—At Sulton, 20, Mrs. Kirk.—At Todmorden, Mrs. Barker.—79, Mr. Suthers.—At Nafferton, Mrs. Parkin.—At Birstall, Mrs. Honpman.—At Bubwith, 27, Mr. James Reeves.—At Armley, 52, Mr. Whitaker.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Wheelwright, greatly respected.—Mr. W. Allison.—48, greatly respected, Mrs. Senior.—George Webster.—73, Mrs. Punt.—72, deservedly lamented, Mr. James Webster.—73, Mrs. Grace.—18, Miss Speight.—43, Miss Lievesly.—62, Mr. W. Scott.

Near Sheffield, Mr. W. Needham.—At Bradford, 29, Mr. L. Taylor.—At Halifax, W. Norris, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Knaresborough, 76, Mrs. Slingsby, aunt to Sir T. Slingsby, bart.—At Raistrick, 75, Mrs. Denham.—At Willowfield, 40, John Dyson, esq.—At Cottingham, Mr. R. Wilson.—At Doncaster, Mr. Farrington.—At Bridlington Quay, 60, Mr. John Molden.—At Knowstrop, Mrs. Maude.—Mrs. Greenwood.—At Woodhouse Carr, Mrs. Lucas.—At Nether Poppleton, 50, the Rev. W. Faber, B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.—At Almondbury, 70, Mr. Mark Haigh.—At Mirfield, Mrs. Wilson.—At Apperlybridge, deeply regretted, Mr. Lewen.—At Buxton Pidsea, 65, David Main, esq.—At Darley Hall, 65, C. Bowns, esq. for many years agent to Earl Fitzwilliam.—At Rothwell, Miss Hardaker.—At Muston, 78, Mrs. Welburn.—At Peckthorpe, 79, the Rev. John Watts.

LANCASHIRE.

Five persons, convicted at the assizes for this county, were lately executed at Lancaster; amongst whom was a woman 73 years of age. Four of these persons suffered for uttering forged Bank-notes.

The

The grand jury of the West Derby Sessions have found a true bill against Nadin (the well-known police-officer at Manchester), Prinnot, and Hindley, for a conspiracy.

A public meeting was lately held at Liverpool, at which Thomas Leyland, esq. was proposed as a fit representative for that borough. The motion was seconded by Mr. Egerton Smith, and carried with great applause. Resolutions embodying the opinions of the meeting, were immediately signed by upwards of one thousand persons. This nomination of Mr. Leyland, with every prospect of success, has excited a great sensation in that populous town.

The first stone of a new church, to accommodate the increased population of the parish of Radcliffe, in this county, has been lately laid: it will be erected at the *sole expense* of the Countess Grosvenor.

A sheriff's officer, belonging to Liverpool, has been committed to Lancaster gaol on a charge of forgery.

A farmer at Ringway, in this county, has recently completed a running plough, on which is a pair of rollers. At one operation it ploughs two furrows, laying one to the right and the left, and rolls two half butts, leaving the surface smooth even for the scythe.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Chambers, to Miss Jump.—Mr. J. Foster, to Miss Garrett.—Joseph Curwen, esq. to Miss Gedsden.—Mr. W. Tomlinson, to Miss Monathan.—Mr. W. F. Quine, to Miss Hollings.—Mr. Shaw, to Miss Partington.—Mr. Edwards, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Allcock, to Miss Porter.—Mr. Chapman, to Miss Yates.—Mr. Guy, to Miss Williams.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Newsham.—Capt. Kirkpatrick, to Miss Sellers.—At Burnley, Mr. R. Holgate, to Miss Halstead.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Lawton, to Miss Davies.—At Manchester, Mr. Chantler, to Miss Baines.—Mr. Bowler, to Miss Bibby.—Mr. Lawton, to Miss Davis.—Mr. R. Johnson, to Miss Boam.—Mr. Oughton, to Miss Thompson.—Mr. Holland, to Miss Holroyd.—Mr. T. Barrow, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Currie.—At Cheadle, T. Glover, esq. to Miss Salisbury.—Mr. James Robinson, of Wyandale, to Miss Chapman.—At Caton, Henry Hambleton, esq. to Miss Matthews.—At Preston, Mr. C. B. Walker, to Miss Grimshaw.—At Everton, J. C. Johnson, esq. to Miss Robison.—James Bury, esq. to Miss Lowndes.—At Salford, Mr. Valentine, to Miss Thompson.—At Bolton, Mr. Shuttleworth, to Mrs. Swinton.

Died.] At Liverpool, 28, Miss Leather.—Mrs. Hayes.—Miss Capon.—35, Mr. James Hartley.—Mrs. Rhymer.—Mrs. Marr.—26, Mrs. Robinson.—Captain T. Lightfoot.—Miss Rigby.—Mr. T. P. Smith.—Mr. T. R. West.—39, Mr. James O'Neil, merchant.—56, Mr. Rt. Bennet.—Mr. John Gore.—71, Mrs. M'Gowan.—Miss Hoar.—48, Mr. W. Cowell.—92, Mrs. Gardner.—82, Mr. John Milburn.—41, Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. Moore.—57, Mrs. Bent.—Mrs. Duncan.—Miss Willcox.—78, Mrs. M'Guffey.—63, Mrs. Hope.—Miss Falkner.—29, Mr. R. Clowes, jun.—42, Mr. Fellowes.—Miss Sutton.—63, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. Beever.

At Horwich Vale, 31, Mrs. Peet.—At Broughton, 52, Mr. John Borrowdale.—At Lowton, Miss Pennington.—At Prescot, Mr. T. Akers; and, a few days afterwards, 77, Mrs. Akers, his wife.—At Walton, 70, Mrs. Fog.

At Manchester, 32, Mr. John Bradburn.—69, Mr. John Dalton, surgeon.—43, Mr. John Hanson, clerk of St. John's.—Miss Brierley.—72, Mr. Whiteley.—92, Mrs. Lea.—66, James Bibby, esq. sincerely lamented.—18, Miss Burns.—Mrs. Rathbone, deservedly lamented.

At Salford, 35, Mrs. Goodby.—50, Mrs. M'Nash.—40, Miss M'Clure, deeply regretted.

At Withington, John Parker, esq.

At Altringham, Mrs. Hope.—At Wigan, 56, Mrs. Lea.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Jos. Turner.—At Runcorn, 53, Mr. James Grindrod.—Mr. John Allen.—At Kirkdale, Mrs. Mercer.—At Gaskhouse, Miss Tarleton, daughter of Sir Banastre Tarleton, bart.—At Cark, Mr. C. Stockdale.

At Lancaster, 48, Mr. John Lowthian.

At Pendleton, Mr. Samuel Birch, jun. a promising young man.

At Skerton, 78, Capt. Jas. Pendleton.

At Flosh, Mrs. Birley.—At Ribbleton Lodge, Miss Sharples.—At Wavertree, Miss Poole.—At Lowton, Miss Pennington.—At Betchton, Mr. John Hawthorn.

At Bury, the Rev. Sir W. H. Clerk, bart.

At Radcliffe, 72, deservedly respected, Mr. Norris.—At Longsight, 96, Mr. P. Rothwell.—At Chowbent, 71, much esteemed, the Rev. Thomas Lowe.—At Darcy Lever, Miss Rasbotham.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, And. Maddocks, esq. to Miss Ashcroft.—Mr. R. Dutton, to Mrs. Turner.—Mr. T. Tilston, to Miss Oakley.—Mr. Middleton, to Miss Whittingham.—Mr. James, to Miss Williams.—At Acton, Mr. Berrington, to Miss Hasall.—At Wilton, Mr. W. Golding, to Miss Lea.—At Whitford, Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Clingan.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Reece.—21, Miss M. E. Jones.—24, Mrs. Roberts.——— Wynne, esq. of Ruyton.—58, C. Hamilton, esq.—Mrs. Sammons.

At Wilmslow, Miss Bowen.

At Boughton, Mrs. Alcock.

At Sandbach, 63, Mr. T. Bostock.

At Macclesfield, Mr. James Frost.

DERBYSHIRE.

A Methodist Missionary Society has been lately established at Derby. Amongst the speakers on the occasion, was Mr. Montgomery, of Sheffield, who, by his admirable and powerful eloquence, is said to have contributed much to the interest of the meeting.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Mason, to Mrs. Coxon.—At Sawley, Mr. T. Abbott, to Miss Weston.—At Ashborne, D. Smith, jun. esq. to Miss Rawson.

Died.] At New Mills, Mrs. Bower.

At Spondon, the Rev. Francis Wilmot. —83, Mrs. Lomas.

At Monk Fryston, 103, *Mr. James Benchill.*

At Blore, Mrs. Sulton.—55, Mr. John Sulton, her son, sincerely lamented.

At Hartshorn, Mr. W. H. Raven.—At Wirksworth, 62, Mr. F. Walker.—At Lightwood, 85, Mr. A. Cooper.—At Ockbrook, Mr. Samuel Hunt.—At Calcutta, 22, Mr. E. Ba[illegible]elle, of Quorndon, deservedly regretted and esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

From the culpable negligence or poverty of parents, the blessings of vaccination have been most shamefully neglected: the small-pox is now more prevalent in Nottingham and its neighbourhood than it has been for many years. Four persons in one family have fallen victims to it at Lenton; many fatal cases have also occurred in the town of Nottingham. Surely this disease requires the intervention of some law to prevent its destructive ravages.

The linen manufactory of Messrs. Scales and Bamforth, at Newark, has been consumed by fire, and nothing left standing but the walls. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. R. Allen, to Miss Brown.—Mr. T. Wright, to Miss S. Dodd.—Mr. G. Dodds, to Miss Bennett.—Mr. Cappock, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Hind, to Miss Youle.—At Radford, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Barnsdall. —At Arnold, Mr. R. Tenswell, to Miss Taylor.—At Sutton Bonnington, Mr. Morris, to Miss Smith.—At Leak Parva, Mr. Flamson, to Mrs. Chamberlain.—At Fvington, Mr. Worth, to Miss Harris.—At Newark, Mr. Ward, to Miss Haywood. —Mr. Clay, to Miss Newzam.

Died.] At Nottingham, 27, Mrs. Bailey. —23, Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Mellor.—50, Mrs. Osborn; and, a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. S. Osborn.—79, Mr. T. Gelsthorp.—60, Mr. P. Baker.—Mr. Joseph Jerram.—80, Mr. Methringham.—24, Miss Bonington.—48, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. Townsend.—Mr. John Stone.

At Eastwood, 94, Mr. Robt. Handford. —At Grove, the Rev. John Hardolphe Eyre.—At Newark, Mrs. Ridge.—At Flintham, 75, Mr. R. Flintham.—At Worksop, Mrs. Welby.—At Adbolton, Mrs. Spencer, greatly lamented.—At Cropwell Bishop, 86, Mr. Hemsley.

At Newark, 81, Mrs. Roberts.

At Sapcroft, 78, Mrs. King.—The Rev. Thomas Bland, curate of Bolsterstone and Middop.—At Standard Hill, 31, Mrs. Goodacre.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Upwards of forty sheep, belonging to different farmers, have been drowned by the floods in the neighbourhood of Spilsby. The thunder and lightning were very awful; the rain tremendous; and some of the roads were for a time rendered impassable. In the neighbourhood of Boston, many sheep, supposed to have been frightened by the lightning, were found drowned in ditches the following morning.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Haynes.—Lieut. E. Stephenson, to Miss Spolding.

Died.] At Canwick, 71, the Rev. John Sharrer, vicar of that parish.

At Roxby, 79, Mrs. Hornsby.—At Brigg, Mr. C. Gregory, a tradesman of unsullied integrity.

The Rev. W. Cookson, in his 83d year, vicar of Whitton and Aldborough.

At Market Raisin, Mrs. Leppington.

The Rev. Mr. Mounsey, rector of Sproxton and Saltby, near Belvoir Castle.

In his 69th year, the Rev. Serrington Savery, rector of South Hykeham.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The lace-trade at Loughborough now employs upwards of one thousand hands, being about a sixth part of the population.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Dalton, to Miss Payne.—At Great Wigston, Mr. Gillam, to Miss Jones.—At Blaby, Mr. Eyres, to Miss Brewin.—At Kilby, Mr. Lee, to Miss Taylor.—At Nuneaton, Mr. John Warner, to Miss Kinder.

Died.] At Leicester, 43, Lieut. Francis Hodson.—Mrs. Measures.—79, Mrs. Shipley.—20, Mr. W. Loseby.—Miss Baxter.

At Loughborough, 71, Mr. J. Walker. —50, Mr. W. Hack.—Miss Douglass.—35, Miss Gascoyne.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Cripwell.—43, Mrs. Felkin, an estimable woman.

At Walcot, 74, Mr. G. Cooper, much respected.—At Stretton Parva, 68, Mrs. Hudson.—At Little Dalby, Mrs. Hartopp.

At Market Harborough, 20, Mr. John Driver.

At Scraptoft, 78, Mrs. King.—At Belton, Mrs. Goodliffe.—At Coltersworth, Mrs. Abbott.—At Allexton, Geo. Crump, esq.—At Market Bosworth, 18, Mr. H. Moxon.—At Whetstone Lodge, 29, Mrs. Hind.—At Belgrave, Mrs. Marston.—At Corsington, Mrs. Hulse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Beebee, to Mrs. Beards.—Mr. Walker, to Miss

Miss Ratcliff.—At Pattingham, Mr. Clearson, to Miss Offley.—At Brewood, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss Bill.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Tunnicliffe, to Miss Vickers.—At Swinnerton, Mr. Dimmock, to Miss Spearman.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Leyland.

At Walton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Garter, deeply lamented.

At Wednesbury, 74, Mrs. Crowther.

At Walsall, 63, Mr. Joseph Green.—80, Mrs. Pagett.—Mrs. Plant.—Mr. Creswell.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 85, Mr. Clarke.

At Tamworth, 35, Mrs. Lander.—63, Mr. Fitter.

At Wendsfield, Mrs. Leyland.—At New Mill, 17, Mr. R. Jones.—At Egbaston, Mr. T. Lee.—At West Bromwich, 48, Mr. E. Lycett.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 22d of April, a numerous and respectable meeting was held at Birmingham, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the forgery of the Bank of England notes. Resolutions were moved, and petitions to both houses of Parliament, founded thereon, were carried; which have since been presented to the respective houses. We are glad to see so laudable a spirit manifested by this populous town; and hope, that the benevolent spirit of these petitions will diffuse itself throughout the land.

Ann Bamford and William Gray have suffered at Warwick for the crime of passing forged notes. The case of Gray has excited a considerable sensation. He was only twenty-two years of age, and had, it is said, been entrapped into the commission of the crime: but the most interesting part of his case is, that his wife, an intelligent young woman, in the last stage of pregnancy, and to whom he had been married about fourteen months, was a daughter of the late Colonel Ram, and had, therefore, awakened much interest to save her unfortunate husband; but the most pathetic petition which we ever remember could be of no avail.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Tibbitts, to Miss Jerome.—Mr. Stacey, to Miss Lloyd.—The Rev. James Williams, to Miss Covey.—Mr. Heath, to Miss Thomas.—Mr. Brunner, to Miss Fraser.—Mr. Spires, to Miss Corn.—Mr. Swan, to Miss Morris.—Mr. Walton, to Miss Turley.—Mr. Mellor, to Mrs. Glase.—Mr. Marston, to Miss Parker.—Lieut. J. B. Baxter, to Miss Dutton.—Mr. Wilcocks, to Miss Peters.—Mr. E. Howell, to Miss Slater.—

Died.] At Warwick, 30, Mr. W. Sturge.

At Birmingham, 45, Mrs. Heath.—Miss Bedson.—Mr. W. Pike.—74, Mr. W. Wakefield.—30, Mr. Walker.—32, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Capenhurst.

At Coventry, Mrs. Douglas.

At Sutton, 69, Mr. James Hickin.—At Hockley, 58, Mrs. Phillips.—At Ashted, 68, Mrs. Jefcoate.

SHROPSHIRE.

A woman, named Mary Williamson, was, in August last, sentenced, at Caernarvon, for transportation: she was removed from thence some time since, when her child, aged three years, was left in the gaol. By the benevolent intervention of the Hon. Mr. Bennett, the child has been sent on board the convict-vessel to its mother. The following note from this gentleman to his friend will speak volumes:—

"I have obtained permission to get the child on board to join its mother; and, as the ship sails almost immediately, not an hour is to be lost. Pay all expenses—I will repay you."

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Puleston, to Miss S. M. Clive.—At Little Wenlock, Mr. Milner, to Miss Shukes.—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. B. Beddoes, to Miss E. Davies.—At Child's Ercall, Mr. Brown, to Miss Parson.—At Church Aston, Mr. Chapman, to Mrs. Hawkins.—At Bradley, Mr. Ward, to Miss Richards.—At Barrow, Mr. Hughes, to Miss France.—At Oswestry, Mr. Davies, to Miss Cooke.—At Loppington, Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 65, R. C. Hart, esq. for several years a magistrate for this county, greatly respected.—Mr. Jacks.

At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. John Evans.—Mr. Seager.

At Oswestry, 20, Miss Yates.—Mrs. Oliver.

At Bridgnorth, 27, Mrs. Coley, deeply lamented.

At Ellesmere, John Evans, esq.—At St. Austin's Priory, 56, Mr. W. Teece.—At Eyton, Mr. Robert Eyton.—At Astley Abbotts, Mr. Phillips.—At Pulley, 35, Miss Davies.—At Tilley, 72, Mr. Slack.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] C. F. Handeburgh, M.D. to Miss Corbet, of Cropthorne.—At Evesham, Mr. Man, to Miss Cheek.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Slaney, sister to Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.—Mr. Owen.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Richards.

At Dudley, 31, Mrs. Ram.—89, Mrs. Guest.

At Hagley, 63, Mr. P. Matthews.—At Pershore, 24, Miss Woodward.—At Evesham, Mr. C. Yardington, universally respected.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Cooke, to Miss Churchill.—John Phillips, esq. to Miss Harriet Phillips, of Bryngwyn.—At Upper Sapey, Mr. Eaton, to Miss Carter.—At Kington, the Rev. George Brown, to Miss Watkins.—At Kentchurch, Mr. Adams, to Mrs. Trumper.—At Leominster, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Coates.—At Worsley, Mr. Nott, to Miss Weaver.

Died.] At Hereford, 41, Mrs. Careless.—Mrs. Cam.—Mrs. Kittle.

At Leominster, 88, Mrs. West.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new school has been opened at Kingstanley, in this county, which has been built by the voluntary subscriptions of the parish. It is sufficiently large to educate 300 children.

A floating chapel, denominated the Ark, for merchant seamen, has been opened for divine service in Bristol harbour.

An overseer of the parish of Twigworth, named Pickering, was indicted at the last Gloucester assizes, and found guilty, for refusing relief to a pauper, and removing him in a state of illness occasioned by the small-pox.

Bristol is about to be paved with stone of the utmost durability, and of which it possesses an abundance sufficient to supply the whole of England. This stone is a quartous sand-stone, with a ferruginous cement, lying in lamina, easily raised, and will never want the aid of gunpowder to divide it; squares easily with the hammer; and, if once well laid, ages will not mark its decay. It is commonly called Brandon-hill stone.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Barrett, to Miss Barrett.—The Rev. C. Pitt, to Mrs. Robbins.—At Bristol, Mr. F. Bowden, to Miss Hagley.—Mr. Edgar, to Miss Way.—Mr. W. K. Lloyd, to Miss Robertson.—Mr. John Harding, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. R. Wilmot, to Miss Haynes.—Major-Gen. Sir M. Power, to Miss Evans, of Lydeat House, Monmouth.—At Clifton, W. Shedden, esq. to Miss Dickson.—Tho. Jones, esq. to Miss Crossman, of Henbury.—W. Thurston, esq. of Bishton Tidenham, to Miss Williams.—At Upper Sewell, Mr. Harris, to Miss Clifford.—At Nupstowne, Mr. James Cox, to Miss Cox.—At Almondsbury, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Stone.—At Chepstow, Mr. Rowe, to Miss Elfe.—

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Lewis.—70, Mrs. Perry.—Mrs. Saunders, sincerely regretted.

At Bristol, Mrs. Stratton, highly esteemed.—90, Arthur Palmer, esq.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Howe.—21, Mr. R. Curtis.—Mr. Hancock.—48, Mr. W. Leward.—Mr. John Winter, sen.—Capt. John Hunt.

At Stanton Prior, T. Coates, esq.—At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hall.—At Painswick, 88, Mrs. Tyler.—62, Mr. James Gibson.—At Newent, 22, Miss White.

At Clifton, the Rev. W. Deane, of Great Torrington.

At Bushley, Mrs. Roberts.

At Cheltenham, 51, H. I. Underwood, esq.—Mr. J. K. Griffith, proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle.*

At Frenchay, 22, Mr. R. Carter.—At Bourton on the Water, 74, Mrs. Hall.

At Cirencester, Miss Pye.—53, Miss Wood.

At Newnham, 74, Mrs. Elliott, deservedly respected.—Miss Maxwell.—At Mathern, 85, Samuel Roper, esq.—At Boddington, 90, Wm. Pake.—At Southwick, John Dipper, esq.—At Southdrop, Mrs. D'Oyley.—At Dursley, Mr. T. Clark.—At Titherington, Mr. T. Attewell.—At Downend, 28, Mr. S. Davis.—At Iron Acton, Miss King.—At Woodmancote, 53, Mr. E Millard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Venetian manuscripts, lately arrived at Oxford from the continent, have been unpacked, and partly arranged. Many of them are most beautifully illuminated, and, by reason of age, highly interesting to the antiquary.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Pain, to Miss Knowles.—At Great Milton, Mr. Adkins, to Miss Smart.—R. Barnes, esq. to Miss Freeman, of Lincham.

Died.] At Oxford, 33, Mr. T. Hosier, attorney, highly esteemed.—39, Mrs. Alder.—54, Mr. H. Hunt.—72, Mr. T. Hodges.—65, Mrs. Gauntlett, wife of Dr. Gauntlett, warden of New College.—Mrs. Ward.—36, Mrs. Couldrey.—Mrs. E. Merrick, greatly esteemed.—The Rev. W. Carne, senior censor of Christ Church College.

At Thame, 88, Mr. John Little.—93, Mr. John Howes.

At Ambrasden, Miss Hughes.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. R. M. Stapylton, to Miss Bockett.—W. Smith, esq. to Miss Bradney.—At Winkfield, the Rev. W. Canning, to Miss Birch.—At New Windsor, W. Curll, esq. to Miss Healy.—At Olney, Mr. Davison, to Miss Sturgess.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Treacher.—At Wantage, Mrs. Thomas.—At Winslow, 24, Mr. Geo. Hawley.—At Caverham, Mrs. Taylor.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Apthill, Mr. Ashby, to Miss Morris.—At Harpenden, the Rev. Jos. Danton, to Miss Wade.—At Luton, Mr. Ralph, to Miss Long.—At Renhold, Mr. Newman, to Miss Street.—At Potton, Mr. Dear, to Miss Gilbert.

Died.] At Bedford, 66, Mrs. Eastaff.—Mrs. Huelat.—Mr. W. Richardson.

At Hitchin, 73, John Baron, esq.—At Harrold, Mr. Clark.—At Aldenham, John Mackintosh, esq.

At Sidmenton House, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Robert Kingsmill.

At Broadwater, Captain Wm. Ince.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Davison, to Miss Sturgess.—At Wellingborough, Mr. Cook, to Mrs. Warner.—At Paston, the Rev. John Babington, to Miss Pratt.—At Herthlenborough, Mr. Farr, to Miss Allen.—At Towcester, Mr. T. Watkins, to Miss Webb.—At Hardington, Mr. T. Potterton, to Miss Ekins.—Mr. F. Brown, to Miss Mary Ekins.

Died.] At Litchborough, 46, Mrs. Wise.—At Boddington, 79, Mr. W. Weston.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, T. Bell, esq. to Miss Hopkins.—Mr. W. Newman, jun. to Miss Harwood.—Mr. Harmer, to Miss Stephenson.—The Rev. R. Tritton, to Miss Briscoe.—At Ramsay, Mr. Shelton, to Mrs. Richardson.—The Rev. John Kitson, to Miss Bass.—At Gedney, Mrs. Eason, to Miss Goodman.—At Hammerton, Mr. Peake, 72, to Miss Everard, 21.—At Thorney, Mr. Bush, to Miss Hemment.—Lieut. G. Drury, to Miss Hedding, of St. Neots.—At Great Abingdon, Mr. W. Ind, to Miss Harris.—Mr. T. Bell, of Market Deeping, to Miss Hopkins, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 73, Mrs. Bernes.—34, the Rev. C. E. Finch.—67, Mr. John Wentworth, universally esteemed.—43, Mrs. J. Rushbrook.—Mr. John Few.—66, Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Driver.—Mr. T. Smith.

At Alconbury, 55, Mrs. Saunders.—At Spaldwicke, Mrs. Goodes.—At Wimpole, 66, the Rev. T. Sheepshanks.—At Chesterton, Miss Farish.

At Elton, 28, Miss Pepper.—At Sawtry, 18, Miss Hart.—At Thorney, 21, Mrs. Pate.—At Leighton, Mrs. G. Spencer, greatly respected.—At Hamerton, 77, Mr. W. Beeby.—At Fordham, Mrs. Fyson.—At Whittesing, 50, W. Baker.—At Newmarket, Mr. Timms.—Mr. C. Goodisson.—At Gazely, 77, W. Farthing.—At Parson Drove, Mr. Ulyatt.—At Levering, Mrs. Cuby.—At Wisbeach, 25, Miss Susan Johnson.—28, Miss Holmes.—At Huntingdon, 63, Mr. John Adaman.—At Ramsey, 22, Mrs. F. S. Cooper.—At Ramsey Hollow, Mrs. Bletsoe.—At Quy, 70, Mr. G. Dobson.—At Ely, 60, Mr. R. Chevel, post-master, universally respected.

NORFOLK.

The committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Society for the education of the poor, in the principles of the established church, have just made their sixth report; from which, it appears, that there are now, in connection with the society, ninety-four schools, in which upwards of 4,600 children receive instruction.

The anniversary of the birth-day of that distinguished patriot and agriculturist Mr. Coke, has this year been celebrated with great *eclat* in many towns of this county. At Harleston, a very numerous and respectable company availed themselves of the opportunity of evincing their attachment to this gentleman, and to the principles of which he is a zealous advocate. Richard Gurney, esq. was in the chair; supported by Lord Viscount Bury and Edward Hussey esq. The toasts which were drunk, and the observations which were made at this meeting, remind us strongly of the times when Mr. Fox, in the zenith of his glory, led our whig patricians to intellectual warfare.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Gowing, to Miss Watson.—Mr. L. de Caux, to Miss Stannard.—At Bunwell, Mr. Youell, to Mrs. Mann.—Mr. Brereton, of Brinton, to Miss Barwick.—At Cromer, Mr. Tyrell, to Miss Rust.—Onley Harvey, esq. to Miss Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Harcourt, to Miss Ayres.—At Banham, Mr. Gaymer, to Miss Gosells.—At Frettenham, Mr. Dring, to Mrs. Waite. At Lynn, Mr. Green, to Miss Watts.—At Aylsham, Mr. Cook, to Miss Woods.—Mr. Barney, to Miss Mann.

Died.] At Norwich, 83, Mr. R. Rope.—73, Mrs. Gray.—33, Mrs. Skelton.—64, Mrs. Stringer.—Mr. T. Ellis.—49, Mr. W. Pike.—41, Mr. Springall.—Mr. Pilchers.—33, Mr. James Horne.—Mr. S. Cooper.—Mrs. Youngman.

At Lynn, Mr. Holditch.—103, *Mrs. Gawforth.*—41, Mr. W. Smith.—52, the Rev. Martin Coulcher, rector of Gayton Thorp.—48, Mrs. Brett.—72, Mrs. Alvis.

At Yarmouth, Mr. G. Sloman.—Mrs. Wright.—69, Mr. Skinner.—38, Mrs. Oliver.—36, Capt. Harris.—39, Mrs. Moore.—49, Jeremiah Walker.—64, Mr. Ebbage.—38, Mrs. Moore.—50, Mrs. Nicholson.

At Wells, Mr. Davy.—86, Mr. Nightingale.—At Swaffham, 54, Mr. R. Clark.—At Snettisham, 77, Mrs. Slegg.—At Heigham, 42, Mr. Chettleburgh.—At Gayton, 22, Mrs. B. L. Curtis.—At Gillingham, Mr. R. Shaw.—At Holt, Mrs. Scott.—At Martham, 81, Mrs. Bream.—Mrs. Boult.—At Weston, 44, Mrs. Andrews.—At West Dereham, Mrs. Roper.—At East Dereham, 66, Mrs. Knapp.—At Docking, 43, Mrs. Hull.—At Wood Bastwick, 61, Mr. D. High.—At Caister, 70, Mrs. Pitchers.—At West Walton, 38, Mr. T. Mason.—At Wortwell, Mr. Joseph Say.—

SUFFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Eye for the purpose of establishing a saving bank for the hundred of Hartismere. Similar institutions have been also established at Mildenhall and at Coddenham.

The brig Unity, of Ipswich, coal laden, encountered a heavy gale of wind on Friday morning the 24th ult. and was driven on shore near the Humber, and instantly went to pieces.—All the crew unfortunately perished; but the stores were landed, and great part of the wreck saved.

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the 29th of April, an alarming fire broke out in the stables of the Bear and Crown Inn, Ipswich, when in a short time a range of eighteen stalls, with an open stable, wash-house, and a room over the kitchen, fell a prey to the devouring element, and five horses unfortunately perished. The buildings were insured; but the horses, (valued at 200l.) were uninsured.

Married.] At Rickinghalt, Charles Harrison,

rison, esq. to Miss Amys.—At Stowmarket, Mr. Ruffell, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. A. Alderton, of Holbrook, to Miss Taylor.—At Woodbridge, Mr. Bonner, to Miss London.—At Ipswich, Mr. Braggs, to Miss Burrows.—At Horsingheath, Barry Guling, esq. to Miss Bidwell.—At Baytham, Mr. Haward, to Miss Morgan.

Died.] At Bury, 91, Sarah Betts.—At Stradbrook, 59, Mr. Lewis Potter.—The Rev. Thomas Crick, rector of Little Thurlow.—At Harwich, Mrs. Deane.—66, J. Bailey, esq.

At Rickinghalt, 74, Mrs. Taylor.—At Barrow, 43, Mrs. Harrold.—At Stradbrook, 22, Mr. T. Cracknell.—At Coombs, Mrs. Durrent.—At Stokely Nayland, 72, Mrs. Rudland.—At Chillesford, 18, Mr. G. Hunt.—At Haughley, Mrs. Bloom.—

At Woodbridge, Mr. Wade, deservedly respected. — At Witnesham, 37, Mrs. Flory.—At Brockford, 29, Mrs. Leaman.—At Copdock, 68, Mrs. Martin.—At Bungay, 77, Mr. James Martin.—At Beccles, Mrs. Keddington.—At Gazely, 77, W. Farthing.

ESSEX.

The anniversary of the National Schools of the Deanry of Tendring, at Mistley, was numerously attended; and the report of the numbers (upwards of 2000) who are receiving education most gratifying.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Bryant, to Miss Merchant.—Mr. Hunniball, to Mrs. Flatt.—Mr. Folkard, to Miss Tillett.—At Walthamstow, Mr. L. J. de la Chaumette, to Miss Wilkinson.—At Braintree, Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Joscelyne.—At Frating, J. G. Archer, esq. to Miss Waynman.—At Manningtree, Mr. Tice, to Miss Shead.—At Harlow, Mr. T. Binckes, to Miss Clarance.—At St. Osyth, Smith Barker, esq. to Mrs. Williamson.—At Messing, Mr. Franks, to Miss Moore.—At Prittlewell, Mr. Poynter, to Miss James.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Cock.—23, Mr. W. Chambers.—Mr. Arnsby.—Mrs. Baines.—Mr. Rickwood.—Mr. Sames.

At Chelmsford, Mr. H. F. Thornton, who for upwards of thirty seasons conducted with great credit the amusements of the drama of that town.—25, Mr. W. Woodcock.

At Danbury, Mrs. Gibbs.—At Writtle, Mr. C. Tyrrell.—At Halsted, 15, Miss Bass.—Mr. W. Martin.—At Rayleigh, Mrs. Syer.—At Stock-house, 67, P. Berrington, esq.—At East Hanningfield, Mrs. Lord.—At Dunmore, Mr. J. Malster.—At Wivenhoe, 74, Mrs. Sanford.—At Feering, 71, Mr. Watts.—At Debden, Mr. Edward Leverett.—At Stanway, Mr. Eagle.—At Steeple Grange, 17, Miss Smith.—At Stoke-by-Nayland, 72, Mrs. Rudkin.

KENT.

The spirited and independent freemen of Canterbury have warmly adopted the determination of returning Lord Clifton at the next general election for that city; and, from present appearances, there seems little doubt but they will succeed, to the discomfiture of the ministerial candidate,—the time-serving Mr. Lushington.

The borings across the Medway have afforded a successful result: it is ascertained that a stratum of gravel lies at a small distance below the mud and shingle which forms the surface of the bed of the river, of sufficient firmness to afford a substantial foundation for any kind of bridge which may be fixed on as proper to be thrown across the river at Rochester.

A head of broccoli, which weighed the extraordinary weight of eleven pounds and three-quarters, and measured three feet one inch round, was cut last week in the garden of Mr. Mark, at Gillingham. It was firm and compact, and of a very fine quality.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Lucas, to Miss Hawkins. — Mr. Plank, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Knocker, to Miss Hollyer.—Mr. Moore, to Miss Oldroyd.—Mr. W. Newport, to Miss Bowks.—Mr. Pine, to Miss Brown.—At Folkestone, Mr. Wraith, to Miss Goodburn.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Butcher.—At Gravesend, Mr. Saddington, to Miss Payne.—At Stone, C. Hussey, esq. to Miss Berkeley.—At St. Lawrence, Mr. Clavis, to Miss Burton.—At Dover, Mr. Crozier, to Miss Reynolds. — At Chatham, J. Stokes, esq. to Miss Picton.—Mr. Akehurst, to Miss Castle.—At Faversham, Mr. Perkins, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Marsh, to Miss Seath.—At Sandwich, Mr. Waller, to Miss Simmons.—At Deal, the Rev. J. Bunce, to Miss Pratt.—At Rochester, Mr. Hicks, to Miss Nash.—Mr. Seddon, to Miss Lee.—At St. Peter's Thanet, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Minott.—At Margate, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Hughes.—Mr. Birch, to Miss Hoghen.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Carpenter.—Mr. Clarke.—Lieut. Baker.

At Folkestone, Mr. Dixon.—Mrs. Lee.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Steevens.

At Dover, Mrs. Tilley.—Mr. Mackett.

At Hythe, 53, Mr. Quested.

At Harbledown, Mr. Seymour.—At Lydd, Mrs. Lee.—48, Mr. Mittel.—At Sittingbourne, 71, Mr. Mepham.

At Chatham, Mr. Carter.—85, Mrs Wise.—73, Mr. Levy.—Mrs. Hill.—33, Mrs. S. Cundill, wife of the Rev. J. Cundill, general Baptist minister in that town. The character of this excellent woman cannot be better delineated than in the language of Samuel, Prov. c. xxxi. v. 10, 11, and 12. As a friend, she was sympathetic and sincere: by her decease a chasm has been made in the social circle which will not be early, nor easily, filled up.

At Haisleden, 47, Mr. Laudsell.—At Cranbrook, 20, Miss Drowsley.—95, Mrs. Austin.—At Headcorn, 85, Mr. J. Baily.

SUSSEX.

The improvements at the north part of the town of Brighton are proceeding rapidly: when completed they will form a striking embellishment.

The improvements in Shoreham harbour are proceeding with rapidity. The inner part of the piers are completed to the length of 336 feet: the west pier-head is also completed inwards. On the north side of the entrance the whole is complete.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. Sharp, to Miss Thompson, of Wandsworth.—At Lewes, Mr. Lowe, to Miss Davey.—At Wheathamstead, the Rev. J. Danton, to Miss Wade.

Died.] At Brighton, 39, Mr. G. Hanks.—Mr. T. Knapp.—Mr. G. Hemsley.

HAMPSHIRE.

The public-spirited inhabitants of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight,—the attractions of which have of late years obtained for it so much celebrity,—have proceeded, with equal diligence and liberality, to repair the damages received by their pier in the late storm; and that once-beautiful structure promises speedily to resume its wonted claims on the admiration of its visitors. The necessary sums have been subscribed, and some great improvements will be found to have been admitted into the plan for its restoration, the labours of which have already considerably advanced.

The library at Ryde has lately been taken by Mr. Browne, who means to add largely to its stock of entertainment, both literary and musical, for the ensuing season.

The students in Winchester-school have lately been guilty of so much insubordination, that some of them have been expelled from that establishment.

Married.] At Portsmouth, W. Thompson, esq. to Miss Wilson.—At Winchester, Mr. Oram, to Mrs. Jones.—Mr. John Lettis, to Miss Cole.—Mr. Baxey, to Miss L. Collington.

At Portsea, Mr. Clarke, to Miss Rice.—At Andover, Lieut. Riding, to Miss Door.—At Milford, Mr. W. Biel, jun. to Miss Wyatt.—At Fareham, C. W. Nepean, esq. to Miss Becher.—At Hechfield, Capt. C. Clyde, to Miss Milton.—At Sawbridge, Mr. Crasweller, to Miss Harris.

Died.] At Littleton, Mr. Baypole.—At Halfway-house, 62, Mr. R. White.—At Aldworth, John Cambell, esq.—At Petersfield, Mr. Mendy.—At Portsea, 59, John Thomas, esq. barrack-master at Portsmouth.—At Kingsland, Mrs. Cue.—At Broughton, Mrs. Saunders.—At Wallington, Miss Brett.—At Sidmonton, Anna Maria, daughter of Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.—At Petersfield, Mr. Willmer.—At Wield, Mrs. Pern.—At Romsey, 79, Mrs. Leech.—Mrs. Grist.—At Haslar, Mr. Black.—At Hinton Lodge, 33, J. J. A. M'Arthur, esq. barrister-at-law.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. W. Easton and others, who were convicted at the last Salisbury assizes of a riot, with intent to disturb a dissenting congregation assembled for the purpose of religious worship in a house duly licensed at Anstey, in this county, have been sentenced; Easton to pay a fine of 5l.; Gerrard a fine of 10l; and each to enter into recognizance in 100l. to keep the peace for three years. The other defendents were fined 1l. each, and entered also into recognizances to keep the peace: which, having done, they were all discharged.

Married.] Mr. James Turner, of Tisbury, to Miss Cheyney.—Mr. James Watts, to Miss Watts, of Keevil.—At Malmsbury, Mr. W. Leech, to Miss Beard.—At Westbury, Rev. Mr. Winter, to Miss Tucker.—At Nettleton, Mr. R. Baker, to Miss Booy.

Died.] At Devizes, 28, Mrs. Polton.

At Westbury, 22, Mrs. Gilpin, deeply lamented.—At Everly House, 78, F. D. Anstey, esq.—At Downton, 25, Miss Radcliffe.—At Trowbridge, Mr. P. Watton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Maria Poole, of Taunton, has been committed to Ilchester gaol for the wilful murder of her sister's child, an infant seven months old, by giving it a large quantity of oil of vitriol, which caused its death in a few hours.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Coulsting, to Miss Hobbs.—Mr. Charlton, to Miss Jellico.—C. Cave, esq. to Miss Cumberbatch.—Sir Manley Power, to Miss Kingsmill.—Mr. Morrish, to Miss Brackenrigg.—Mr. M. L. Gay, to Miss Orchard.—At Backwell, Mr. Collins, to Miss Keedwell.—Mr. Vowler, to Mrs. Winscombe.—Mr. Hollyman, of Highdale Farm, to Miss Griffin.—At Frome, Mr. T. F. Bowden, to Miss Hagley.—At Bedminster, Mr. T. Jacques, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Bath, 21, Mr. R. Orchard.—Mrs. Dorothy Dorrell.—Richard Fennel, esq. sincerely lamented.—57, Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. of Brownover-house, Warwickshire.—60, Mr. T. Harris.—Mrs. Kearney.

At Cometrowe-house, 76, Lieut. Gen. D. Smith.—At Hallatrow, Mr. J. Crang. At Welshmill-house, Mrs. Clement.—At Farrington Gurney, G. Mogg, esq.—At Stanton Prior, T. Coates, esq.—At Wells, 62, Edward Goldesborough, esq. deeply regretted.—At Stony Littleton, Mrs. Ponting.—At Lillesdown Court-farm, Mrs. Trent.—At Hollam, Miss Beague.—At Minehead, P. Ball, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Capt. S. Decker, to Miss Davies.—At Charmouth, Mr. Norris, to Miss Edmonds.

Died.]

Died.] At Stower Provost, 82, the Rev. E. Oliver, D.D. rector of Swanscomb, Kent.

At Weymouth, Mr. Larkworthy.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Bideford to Torrington, and Okehampton, by the banks of the Torridge, —which will be a great public benefit.

Married.] At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Turner, to Miss Langdon.—At Plymouth, W. Hawker, esq. to Miss Manley.—Major Bunce, to Miss Seammell.—At Crediton, Lieut. Hugo, to Miss Ward.—At Collumpton, Jas. Howse, esq. to Miss Martin. —At Exeter, Jos Sparkes, esq. to Miss Weston.—Mr. W. Hake, to Miss Truman. —John Mackenzie, esq. to Miss Eaton.— Jos. Crabb, esq. to Miss Jones.—At Stone House, Lieut. Farrent, to Miss Bignold.

Died.] At Exeter, 50, Mrs. Hart.—91, Mrs. Holwell.—71, Mr. John Skinner.

At Kingsbridge, Wm. Bennett, esq.— At Stonehouse, 21, Mrs. Hire.—At Plympton, the lady of Admiral Boger.—At Salmon Pool, 39, Mr. T. Templer.—At Lympstone, 72, Mrs. Lee.—At Egg Buckland, 63, the Rev. H. Julian.—At Topsham, 77, Capt. Robert Carter.—At Chudleigh, W. Stidston, esq.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Butland.—At Stoke, W. Jole, esq.— At Dulverton, 65, Robert Dicoms, esq.— At Chumleigh, Mr. H. Howell.—At Exminster, 71, Mr. Laskey.

At Plymouth, Arthur Ball, esq.—81, Mr. John Rowe.—Mr. S. Dadd.—33, Mr. F. Harris.—Mrs. Tremearn.

CORNWALL.

Two thousand four hundred blocks of tin were coined at Penzance during the last quarter.

Married.] Mr. S. Downing, to Miss Gemn.—At Kenwyn, Wm. Drewe, to Mary Cundy, (both deaf and dumb.)—At Helston, Mr. E. Cudlin, to Miss Hodge.

Died.] At Penzance, T. Pascoe, esq.— At Vervan, Miss Trist.—At Truro, 85, Mrs. Carlyon.—At Fowey, the Rev. Jas. Bennett.

WALES.

The circulating Welsh charity-schools, established about eighty years ago by the late Rev. Griffiths Jones and Mr. Bevan, having been of incalculable benefit to the poor children of the principality, several of the respectable inhabitants of Cardiganshire have resolved to enter into a subscription to further the views of the trustees.

A Saving-bank is to be established at Pembroke.

Married.] At Llysfaen, Mr. Williams, to Miss Griffith.—Mr. Robert Edwards, of Tygwyn, to Miss Owens.—At Llanfair, Denbighshire, the Rev. R. Phillips, to Miss Edwards. — At Ruthin, Captain Nicholls, to Miss Jones.—At Llangadfan, Mr. C. Matthews, to Miss Jones.—At Prees, Mr. Price, to Miss Dicken.—At Kyffin, J. W. Lonthall, esq. to Miss Ashton.—At Llanerfyl, Hugh Jones, esq. to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Plas Madoc, the Rev. J. L. Jones.—At Wrexham, 81, Mrs. Williamson.—Mr. Jones, post-master.—At Denbigh, 29, the Rev. Robert Griffith, much regretted.—At Rhagatt, Merioneth. Chas. Wynn Lloyd, esq.—At Aberystwith, 53, Mrs. Tunstall.—On his way from Festiniog, through the severity of the weather, 71, the Rev. W. Williams, of Penmaen, Carnarvonshire.—At Pantyrion, Mr. R. Jones.—At Haverfordwest, John Mathias, esq.—At Brecon, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Hughes.—At Talgarth, the Rev. W. Davies.—At Langoed Castle, John Macnamara, esq.—At Llandilo, John Price, esq.—At Ynitsawe, near Swansea, Edward Martin, esq. a gentleman of sterling integrity.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation stone of a new observatory was lately laid at Edinburgh, on Calton-hill, a situation peculiarly favourable for astronomical observations.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 105, *Mrs. Isabel Taylor.*—78, Mr. Andrew Bell.—Miss Hay.—At Seaforth-house, near Arbroath, 76, James Arnott, esq.

IRELAND.

Died.] In the Phœnix Park, Dublin, the Hon. C. W. Talbot, son of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Mr. Patrick Fynch, well known for his publications in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.—At Louchgilley Dungannan, 110, *John Contray.*

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Several references to nostrums, for the Cure of Glandular Swellings, are inadmissible.

The critical article signed SHEVA *will be admitted, if the writer will allow us to affix his name.*

L'Ape Italiana, the German Student, and the View of the last Century, will be resumed in our next.

Variable health must plead the excuse of the Editor for not replying to several Letters lately addressed to him personally.

Anecdotes, Letters, &c. of Newton, will be acceptable to the writer of the first article in this Number.

ERRATUM.—Pilgrimage to Woolstrope, col. 2, for *abound,* read *abounds.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 313.] JULY 1, 1818. [6 of Vol. 45.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE renewal of the Bank Restriction Law, and the facts which were elicited on the state of the Bank during the spirited debates in Parliament, render it of the deepest consequence that the public should be duly apprised of the present state of the currency and finances of these realms.

It appears that bank-notes have been increased TWO MILLIONS at a time, when the low state of trade required a diminished circulation; and that more gold has been coined within the two last years, than in any two years of the present reign; yet no gold is in circulation, and, perhaps, half the population have not even seen the new currency.

With a revenue many millions below the demands of the public Creditors for interest, and of the state for Expenses, and with a necessity for Loans in time of peace,—it is difficult to conceive how the debt due to the Bank can ever be paid; how the revenue can, by any system of fiscal exactions, be brought to a par with the outgoings; and, consequently, how the Bank issues can be redeemed, and the credit of the state be maintained!

Let the facts speak, however, for themselves, as they have been laid by the Boards of Government before Parliament.

Average Amount of Bank Notes.

1815 . .	£26,887,010
1816 . .	26,574,840
1817 . .	28,274,880

Highest Amounts in 1815, 16, *and* 17.

August 29, 1815 .	£29,577,330
July 16, 1816 .	29,036,920
July 15, 1817 .	31,439,130

Gold Coin issued in 1817-18.

Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.
£5,406,517	£3,103,474

Silver Coin issued in 1817-18.

Half-Crowns.	Shillings.	Sixpences.
£9,000,000	£50,490,000	£30,436,560

Sum due from the Government to the Bank, May 6, 1818	£12,831,628
Net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, 1817, including annual duties and war taxes	£47,277,479
Ditto of Ireland	4,352,130
Total of G. B. and I.	51,629,610
Total net *permanent* revenue, of G. B. 1817	41,449,891
Total expenditure in 1817, including interest of funded debt, unfunded do. civil list, army, navy, &c. about .	70,000,000

N.B. The expenditure of 1816 was upwards of 79 millions; that of 1817 has never been stated to Parliament, except in the mass of the Finance Report, not yet published: the supplies were, however, taken on at least 70,000,000*l.*

Interest of funded debt of Great Britain, including the part of Irish debt funded therein	41,713,576
Unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1818	748,201,991
Stock redeemed within 1817	18,512,222
Amount of sinking fund, Jan. 1818	13,847,137
Unfunded debt, Jan. 1818 .	58,513,397
Increase of do. within 1817	11,735,727
Raised for the poor in 1815 .	7,457,675
Excess of expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland, above total revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1817	18,400,000

Which Excess exceeds the Sinking Fund by nearly 5,000,000*l.*; and would add annually above 24,000,000*l.* of stock to the public debt; or at least 6,000,000*l.* per annum more than is redeemed by the Sinking Fund.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with interest several notices of a New Translation of the Bible, solely from the original Hebrew, by Mr. Bellamy.—That the present authorised versions are very erroneous, has been acknowledged by the most eminent scholars in Europe; and Mr. Bellamy has given references to some of the most learned of this nation,—such as Lowth, Newcombe, Blaney, Kennicott, Blackwall, Waterland, Symonds, Romaine, &c. who have left their testimony of the necessity of an entire revision of the Bible.

Mr. Bellamy shews, that all the authorised versions are translations from the Greek Bible, called the SEPTUAGINT, or from the Latin Vulgate; that the Hebrew was understood by the Jews only, after the dispersion; and that the Christians were obliged to get the best translation they could in the Greek and

Latin languages: and, therefore, whatever errors were made by the first translators have been retained in the Greek and in the Latin Vulgate; and thus all the errors made in the first Christian ages have been handed down to the present time.

I might fill many of your pages with proofs of Mr. Bellamy's powers of correction; but, for the present, I will confine myself to a few which have struck me with great force.

The 20th and 21st verses, of chap. xxviii. of Genesis, in the authorized version, stand thus:—*And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on; so that I come again to my father's house in peace: then shall the Lord be my God.*—This has, with great propriety, been called "Jacob's selfish bargain." But Mr. Bellamy informs us, that the following is the literal translation from the pure Hebrew:—*Then Jacob vowed a vow, saying, Surely God will be with me, and keep me in this way that I go; yea, he will give to me bread to eat, and raiment to wear; and I shall return in peace to the house of my father: therefore Jehovah shall be my God.*

The 22d verse of chap. iii. as it now (says Mr. Bellamy) unfortunately stands in the authorised versions, has induced some modern philosophers to conclude that death is an "eternal sleep." For, it is said, that, when man had transgressed, he was turned out of Eden, *lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat and live for ever.*

	New Translation.
And now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life; and eat, and live for ever.	Therefore, now surely he shall put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life: yea, he shall eat, and live for ever.

On Gen. vi. 14, Mr. Bellamy observes,—"This passage has often arrested the attention of readers in general. When we consider the vast population of the world at this period,—no doubt far greater than it has ever been since; among whom, it is probable that the arts and sciences were at least in as great perfection as they are in the present day, (if we judge from facts,—as they were enabled to construct a ship of such an astonishing magnitude,) I say, it has often surprised the biblical reader, and it has been a subject of great triumph for the objectors to divine revelation,—that, in an age when such a stupendous work could be done, it should have been necessary for Noah to have been told, by divine communication, to do one of the most trifling things in this great work, viz. to *pitch it within and without with pitch.*" He continues, "There is also an obvious impropriety in language to say, *pitch it with pitch.* We shall find that this clause introduces subjects which have been passed over by all translators; subjects that carry great holiness and dignity with them; inseparable from that order which God had established, embracing his incomprehensibly great mercy to man, when he condescended to commune with him from the mercy-seat between the Cherubim, pointing out the way to the tree of life, by sacrifice and atonement. We shall find that, in this clause, instead of Noah's being informed that he was to *pitch the ark within and without with pitch,* God commands him to build apartments in the ark for *sacrifice and atonement.*"

Mr. B. adduces very powerful proofs in support of his new translation, he says, "The word כפר, *kopher,* which the translators have rendered *pitch,* has no such meaning; and, excepting this solitary verse, it is not translated by pitch in any part of the Bible. The word which is always used, and which is the proper word for *pitch,* is זפת, *zepheth.* See Isaiah xxxiv. 9, *And the streams thereof shall be turned into* (זפת, *zepheth,*) *pitch.*—Exodus ii. 3. *And daubed it with slime and with* (זפת, *zepheth,*) *pitch.*—The word כפר, *kopher,* throughout the Scriptures, is used to mean *expiation, atonement, reconciliation, ransom.* Numbers viii. 19.—See where the same word, both consonants and vowels, is so translated even in the common version:—Exodus xxx. 12, Job xxxiii. 24, Proverbs vi. 30, Isaiah xliii. 3, Numbers xxxv. 31, 32. This being the radical meaning of the word, so used, and constantly applied by the sacred writers, I have accordingly translated it as it is understood and applied in other parts of Scripture.

"This not only relieves us from the incongruous expression, *pitch it with pitch,* but we are informed that the dispensation given to Adam after the fall, and continued in all the churches to the time of Noah, was preserved by him in the ark, where sacrifices were offered during the time that the deluge was on the earth; and the divine communication was given, as in the churches before the flood, from the mercy-seat between the Cherubim; which communication was never given, *but when the*

sacrifice

sacrifice for atonement was upon the altar, as representative of the Messiah. And, therefore, the word כפר, *kopher*, can have no other meaning in this verse than it has in every other part of Scripture, viz. *expiation, by atonement, ransom, satisfaction, redemption.*"

	New Translation.
Make thee an ark of Gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark; and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch.	Make for thee an ark of the wood of Gopher: rooms thou shalt make in the ark; for thou shalt expiate in it,—even a house: also with an outer room for atonement.

In chap. xxii. v. 2, it is said, *God did tempt Abraham; and he said, Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah, and offer him there for a burnt offering.* Mr. Bellamy says, "This is one of the most unaccountable things in the sacred history, as it stands in the vulgar versions." Ancient and modern objectors have said, "Is it possible that the Supreme Being, who knows what is in man, would require him to give a proof of his faith and obedience by murdering his only son, and this in *direct opposition* to his commands under that dispensation? It is not possible to suppose any thing of the kind, if we recollect, that God is perfection itself; that he does not act in opposition to his own commands: for he who had prohibited the shedding of human blood, on pain of death, would not command such sacrifices to be made."

I shall not follow this translator through all his train of reasoning and proof, but content myself with quoting the paragraph where he gives the true translation of the word on which the true meaning and application turns; and which he shews is then in perfect conformity with other parts of Scripture, where it is said, (Jam. i. 13,) *Neither tempteth he any man.*

Page 93, he says, "Our first enquiry will necessarily be concerning the true translation and application of the word, *vehagnaleehou*, which in the common version is rendered—*and offer him.* This verb is in the Hephal conjugation, and is used in the following sense, viz. *To cause another to ascend.* Exod. viii. 5.—*And cause to come up.* Numb. xx. 5.—*Have ye made us to ascend.* xxi. 5.—*Have ye brought us up.* Ezek. xxiv. 8—Amos iv. 10.—This is the true meaning of the word, and, with the masculine pronoun singular *him,* it literally reads—*and cause him to ascend.*

The following word, *Gnalah*, is rendered properly by *burnt-offering*: but the ל, *lamed*, prefixed, requires the same rendering as in Gen. iii. 21, *to*: this word will read as in other parts of Scripture. The whole clause will then literally read agreeably to the original, and in perfect conformity with the divine denunciations concerning human sacrifices; thus—*And cause him to ascend there concerning the burnt-offering!* Thus Mr. Bellamy states it to be the true meaning of the original, that God did not command the Patriarch to *offer Isaac for a burnt-offering*; but, *to take him up to the burnt-offering;* and which, he says, was at the time of the ordination of Isaac to the priesthood, as the representative head of the church, at that period very numerous.

The translation of this important passage, which has for so many ages represented God as acting in opposition to his commands, appears to be perfectly consistent with the original Hebrew. For the conclusion of this visit of the Patriarch to offer the burnt-offering, we refer the reader to the work itself, where the reasons are given why Abraham bound Isaac and laid him on the altar.

On ch. vi. 4.—*There were giants on the earth in those days.* Mr. B. says, the word הנפילים, *hanphilim*, which is translated *giants*, in the common version, has been understood to mean magnitude of stature; the word means, to fall—to apostatize. Mich. vii. 8, *I fell.*—Jud. xv. 18, *and I shall fall*—and so throughout the Scripture. It is applied to those who apostatized from the worship of God. In every page of Scripture where it occurs, amounting to some hundreds, it means a *haughty, lofty, proud, presumptuous,* state of mind. Had the translators even preserved the meaning of the Greek word, γιγαντες, *gigantes*, that is, *earth-born*, from whence comes the word *giant;* such an opinion, concerning *giants*, would have had no existence. Hence have arisen the fabulous tales concerning *giants;* and it is astonishing that men are found, in this enlightened age, who can soberly suppose, because this word is retained in the common version, that a nation of men lived in the land of Canaan, who, among the other inhabitants, were men of an enormous stature. Such writers are not calculated to recommend the Bible to the notice of the intelligent. The notion of *witches, necromancers, conjurors, familiar spirits,* and *giants,* is giving way to rational truth. I leave such writers in the enjoyment of the Rabbinical tradition, that, when the

flood

flood was upon the earth, and fifteen cubits above the highest mountains, the body of Og, the king of Bashan, reached above the ark, and was thus preserved. See his Introduction; page xxviii.

Mr. B. declares, that the Hebrew assigns to woman the same dignified state, in the order of their creation, as is assigned to the man; and that woman was not created from the rib of the man. On this subject he says—"Objectors to this statement (in the common version,) say—Admitting it were possible that God had taken out the rib without any pain to Adam, what do we gain by this, or what virtue could have been given to the simple bone by being first made a part in the body of man? or was man made with an extra rib? Did not God know, that, in such case, he should have a part of his work to unmake?"

This translator says, that "in this place only, in all the Scripture, is the word צלע, *tseelang*, rendered to mean a *rib*." P. 11. This, with the liberal, learned, and intelligent, thinking man, will be a sufficient proof that the translators have here made an error, by rendering this word, in this verse only, by *rib*. The judicious method adopted by Mr. Bellamy is, to allow the Scripture to be its own interpreter; to use his own words,—"by referring to other parts of Scripture, where the same word can possibly have no other meaning, no other application; and where it has the sense in the passages referred to, even in the common version, which is obviously required in the passage under consideration.

It has been the wish of many excellent men, that the circumstance of Lot and his two daughters had never been recorded. Mr. Bellamy comes fairly and boldly before the public, and, without any thing conjectural or doubtful, says, "that no such statement can possibly be understood by the Hebrew."

"The whole meaning and application of this verse (says Mr. B.) entirely depend on the translation of the מ, *mem*, prefixed to *abihem*, that is, *their father*, —which reads, *by their father*, as it stands in the common version. Of all the particles to which the מ, *mem*, corresponds, there is not one so improper here as the word *by*. The true and primary meaning of this preposition is, *without*, Job xi. 15,—ch. xxi. 19; *without*,—Mich. iii. 6; *without—unknown—out of*, Gen. xv. 4. It also means, *from*, Gen. ii. 2—Ezek. vii. 26—Prov. xx. 3—Isa. lvi. 2.—I therefore render the *mem*, as it is in the above passages; for the words *from* and *without* have an agreement: whatever is taken *from*, leaves that subject of course *without* it." Using his own words, *the verse then reads worthy of a place in the divine record*, viz. *Thus both the daughters of Lot conceived unknown to their father*. The whole article shews, that the daughters of Lot were secretly married to the idolators of Zoar, *unknown to their father*, as his other daughters had married the idolators of Sodom. And this accounts for their two children, Moab and Ammon, being brought up in idolatry, who were the fathers of the two idolatrous nations, the Moabites and the Ammonites. Ch. xix, 37, 38.

On the words—*and lay with her father*, Mr. Bellamy shews that the word ותשכב, *va thishkab*, rendered—*and lay*, has various modes of expression, (to use his own words,) as words have in all languages, which, nevertheless, partake of the nature of the parent root, viz. to *remain, abide, rest, a state in life*. He continues, *komah*, which, with its prefixes, is rendered—*nor when she arose*, is a word of very extensive application, capable of various modes of expression, as is the case with words in all languages: it should be translated, not only as it is in other parts of Scripture, but also consistently with the obvious sense of the narrative; which is, that the daughters of Lot had now determined to form a connexion, and to settle themselves, among the idolators, as their sisters had already done.

The same reasoning is called forth to prove, and satisfactorily proves, (because this translator suffers the Scripture to be its own interpreter,) that the circumstance of Reuben lying with Bilhah—the crime of Onan—and expressions which delicacy forbids us to mention, are not to be found in the Hebrew Scriptures; consequently, they have no place in the new translation.

I shall conclude these remarks with the last paragraph in Mr. Bellamy's introduction, and I earnestly recommend what he has there recommended, to every reader. He says,—"Many things in the following pages will appear new, yet they will be found perfectly consistent with the meaning of the sacred writer. *I again remind the reader to remember, that the present authorized version, and all the national versions of Europe, were translated from the Latin Vulgate; and thus all the errors made in the early ages of the Christian church*

church have been perpetuated. Infallibility cannot be the exclusive privilege of the fourth century; therefore it will appear to the intelligent reader, as it has to those eminent men I have referred to, that, in those days when the Hebrew language was so imperfectly known to Christians, errors must have been made."

I should be glad to see these opinions controverted, if any of your readers differ from me. The Truth is too important on these subjects to be compromised, out of respect to any man, or any set of men. To me it appears, that Mr. Bellamy has deserved well of the learned and religious world; and that all men, who consider the Scriptures as the revealed will of God, ought not to omit to consult this new version.

Portsmouth; J. T. SMITH.
May 20, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A pamphlet has been published, entitled, *Considerations respecting Cambridge*; which narrates the extraordinary interposition of certain tutors of colleges to prevent their pupils from attending the public botanical lectures announced by Sir J. E. Smith at Cambridge, on the ground of his being "neither a member of that university, nor a member of the church of England." I will quote, principally from the fourth chapter, the leading circumstances of a case, which cannot fail to attract the criticism, and, I trust, the abhorrence, of every learned body in Europe.

When I paid a visit to Professor Martyn two summers ago, (says Sir J. E. Smith,) he expressed much concern at the difficulties that had so often been thrown in the way of his duty, of providing botanical instruction for the university. He could not but perceive, that the interests of science, and the claims of the public, were not held in due estimation; and he earnestly exhorted me to co-operate with him in rendering his appointment effectual while he lived. I assured him of my ready concurrence in so desirable an intention; and promised to miss no opportunity of accomplishing it. My friend, the Rev. Dr. Webb, master of Clare-hall, being the vice-chancellor for the present year 1818, I conferred with him on the subject, and he was pleased to acquiesce in the views of the worthy professor.

The temporary resignation of Dr. Walker's readership in my favour, or his annual appointment of me as his deputy in that office, was the compensation suggested; as thus the university would have its botanical foundation and its garden turned to some account; and the wishes of numerous resident members, as well as students, would be gratified. After some consideration and enquiry, it appeared best, that the professor should nominate me as his deputy, under the authority of the vice-chancellor, according to former precedent in his own time, as well as in that of Professor Bradley. He accordingly wrote me the following letter.

Pertenhall; *March* 14, 1818.

My dear Sir,

The season approaches when I feel an annual regret that, in consequence of my age and infirmities, I am unable to fulfil my duty, as Dr. Walker's reader, in giving a course of botanical lectures. If you could, consistently with your other engagements, undertake to read a course next term, I should esteem it a great favour done to me personally; and I have no doubt of its being well received by the university. You are aware that you must have the sanction of the vice-chancellor, who, I am persuaded, will be ready to give the university an opportunity of profiting by your instructions: as he doubtless knows that you take the lead in the science of botany in this country; and that your reputation is too well established to need any recommendation from me.

As far as my power extends, I am happy in giving you full authority to take such specimens of plants and flowers as you think requisite for your lectures; together with the use of the lecture-room, at any time or times that may be convenient: always under the controul of the vice-chancellor, and with a complete reliance on your discretion in the use of the garden.

Sincerely wishing it may suit your convenience to comply with this my request, I remain, dear sir, your friend and servant,

THOMAS MARTYN.

The above letter found me in London, but I returned without delay to Cambridge. By the assistance and authority of the vice-chancellor, a vacant lecture-room was allotted to me in the schools; that I might not disturb the professors of chemistry and mineralogy, who were engaged in their several courses at the botanical professor's rooms in the garden. My lectures were advertized to begin on Monday, April the sixth. Meanwhile I returned homeward for a fortnight, thinking of no opposition, nor that any individual was interested, much less authorized, to excite it.

Sunday, the fifth of April, the day immediately preceding my intended lectures, the following notice was delivered to the vice-chancellor.

"We, the undersigned tutors of colleges, beg leave respectfully to express to the vice-chancellor, that we decidedly disapprove of our pupils attending the public lectures of any person who is neither a member

member of the university, nor a member of the Church of England."

Eighteen names are subscribed in due order. My intention of lecturing could not now be persisted in: I was happy my friends did not require it. Had their opinion been different, I should have assented. My personal feelings were out of the question; and I was then in the hands of the public.

Thus far I extract the narrative of Sir James Smith, omitting all illustrative matter. The entire relation fills sixty pages, and notices the important fact, that the Walker's readership was, in the first instance, conferred on Mr. Bradley, a stranger to the university; and that it is an open appointment limited by no restrictions whatever. It remains to be seen what steps the university will take, as a body, to wipe off the reproach of collectively holding and harbouring such intolerant sentiments as these eighteen tutors express and avow. What! are young men to be prohibited from taking lessons in any department of science whatsoever from persons who are not members of the Anglican church? Is learning not to be permitted to pursue glory, or to attain preferment, unless it professes to assent to the intercontradictory thirty-nine articles. Is the suspicion of entertaining an Unitarian creed to operate as a disqualification for professions and professorships not at all connected with the ecclesiastical? And are men, whose official duty it is to promote the cause of science, to be suffered, under the pretext of an internal test-act, to put down instruction, and to convert endowments, bequeathed for useful purposes, into sinecures; in order that they may be held by non-residents, and assist to pamper the lazy inutility of some country parson? When our very borough corporations are shaking off the trammels of a test-act, is Cambridge to become the herald of a reviving bigotry?—Sir James Smith behaves truly generously in concealing the eighteen names from the public: his own is as eminent in Calcutta, in Peru, as in London; and the world watches the conduct of his antagonists: these names would else incur a general hoot, and be spurned into the gutters of infamy by the kick of indignant literature. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you are a friend to all endeavours to instruct the lower orders of the community, I am sure it will give you heartfelt pleasure to learn, that the scheme of *parochial libraries* is at length beginning to assume "a local habitation and a name." As an evidence of this fact, I transmit the rules which have been agreed upon for their regulation in the neighbourhood of Bath; and I still hope to live to see these institutions become general throughout the country. We want only a greater variety of amusing and entertaining books and tracts to render them universally popular; and, as the parent society has promised to extend its list of tales and biography, we may soon expect to see the plan carried into full effect. In the mean time, each of these collections will comprehend a most valuable assortment of moral and religious books and tracts, together with Mrs. Trimmer's pleasing stories. The first contains 38 bound books and 290 tracts, bound in 55 vols. The second, 28 bound books and 123 tracts, bound in 24 vols. The third, 12 bound books and 72 tracts, in 15 vols.

Bath; June 1, 1818. A. C. K.

Resolutions passed by the Bath District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the Establishment of Parochial Lending Libraries in the Archdeaconry of Bath.

Resolved,—That boxes of three different sizes, containing the books and tracts mentioned in the subjoined lists,* (the tracts being bound in volumes,) be furnished to parishes within this district, contributing the several sums of 7*l.* 4*l.* or 2*l.* respectively: the committee taking upon themselves the expense of the box, with a lock and key.

That no such boxes be furnished to any parish but on a requisition from the incumbent or officiating minister.

That no further aid be given by this committee, unless in extreme cases, upon a statement from the minister of the population of the parish, and of its inability to contribute as above.

That, under such circumstances, any further aid be regulated by the urgency of the case, and by the state of the committee's funds.

That every box be accompanied by a printed catalogue of the books therein contained, to be made public for the information of the parishioners.

* The list shall be sent for insertion in your next Magazine, if you think proper. It might be contained on a single page, and would be a valuable record.

[We shall be glad to receive it, but another correspondent has probably anticipated the proposed information.—EDIT.]

That

That the committee will, on application from the minister of any parish, replace any book or volume of tracts which may have been lost or materially injured, the expense of the same being reimbursed to them.

Rules for the Regulation of Parochial Lending Libraries.

1. That such libraries be under the immediate care and superintendance of the minister of the parish.

2. That the books be kept either in the parish vestry or at the minister's house.

3. That a contribution, not exceeding one penny per month, or one shilling per year, to be applied to the support of the library, be required from each family, having the advantage of the same; and that all deficiencies, injuries, &c. be repaired at the end of each year.

4. That the time for issuing and returning books be either before or after divine service, on Sunday.

5. That every book lent from the library be brought back on the following Sunday, when it may be either returned to the borrower for further perusal, or exchanged for another.

6. That no family be allowed more than one book at a time.

7. That a register be kept in the following form:—

No. of vol.	Borrower's name.	Date when lent.	When returned.

8. That, in case of any wanton injury done to any books, the family to whom it was lent be subject to exclusion from the privileges of the library, at the discretion of the minister.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE have succeeded, in this county, in establishing various PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES; and, as I hope to see them extended to every part of the kingdom, I transmit a list of books, which have been introduced into several, and ought to be found in the whole of them.

Pilgrim's Progress.
Hervey's Meditations.
Barrow's School Sermons.
——— Young Christian's Library.
Goldsmith's Popular Geography.
Clarke's Hundred Wonders of the World.
Mavor's Natural History.
——— British Nepos.
——— Plutarch.
——— Classical Poetry.
Blair's Universal Preceptor.
Watkins' Portable Cyclopædia.
Blair's Class Book.
Sturm's Reflections.
Robinson Crusoe.
Goldsmith's British Geography.
Tabart's Fairy Tales.
Nelson's Festivals.
The Whole Duty of Man.
Young's Farmer's Kalender.
Mawe's Gardener's Kalender.
A Grammar of Astronomy.
Goldsmith's History of England.
Murray's Lessons in Humble Life.
Blair's Grammar of Philosophy.
Travels of Rolando.
Chapone's Letters.
The Book of Trades.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Watkins's Scripture Biography.
Joyce on the Microscope.
———'s Scientific Dialogues.
Evenings at Home.
Robinson's Theological Dictionary.
Brookes's Gazetteer.
Goldsmith's larger Atlas.
——— Roman History.
——— Grecian History.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Robinson's Ancient History.
——— Modern History.
Pratt's Pity's Gift.
Edgeworth's Moral Tales.
Wakefield's Family Tour.
Murray's Power of Religion.
Genlis's Palace of Truth.
Porteus's Evidences of Christianity.
Rundall's Grammar of Sacred History.
Prettyman's Introduction to the Bible.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
Vicar of Wakefield.
Thomson's Seasons.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Cowper's Poems.

Besides the tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and other societies.

This little library, with its book-case, register book, and a duplicate of one or two of the most popular works, cost a total of about twenty guineas.

The original funds have been subscribed by opulent neighbours; and it is expected that the books may be kept, and the stock enlarged, by the subscription of a penny per book,—which is paid for the loan of each for a week.

No plan can be conceived which is better calculated to improve the morals and intelligence of the mass of the people; and, since the institution of some of these libraries, scarcely a week has passed in which three-fourths of the books have not been in circulation.

I have seen other lists of a more sombre cast; but, as the books of instruction and amusement, and those containing many prints, are chiefly preferred, it tends to defeat the design to confine the selection to mere theology and dull disquisitions.

X.

Exeter; May 25.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT *of the* **ACCOUNT** *of* **BENEFICES** *and* **POPULATION; CHURCHES, CHAPELS,** *and their* **CAPACITY; NUMBER** *of* **GLEBE HOUSES;** *and* **BENEFICES** *not* **EXCEEDING 150*l*. PER ANNUM; RETURNED** *by the* **ARCHBISHOPS** *and* **BISHOPS** *to the* **KING** *in* **COUNCIL.**

IN the year 1810 the Secretary of State was commanded, in consequence of an address from the House of Lords, to desire the archbishops and bishops to procure from the clergy, returns of the capacity of places of worship belonging to the established church, in parishes of which the population amounted to 1000 persons and upwards. These returns were laid before the House of Lords in 1811 and 1812; but, upon investigation, these returns proving imperfect, the archbishops and bishops, in consequence of a minute of council, bearing date the 13th of December, 1814, sent out a list of queries to every parish in their respective dioceses, for the purpose of ascertaining the capacity of the churches and chapels, and the number and condition of the glebe houses, and the value of all livings not exceeding 150*l*. per annum.

Answers to these queries were received in 1815 and 1816; and extracts from them were laid before the House of Lords in 1816, as far as they related to the capacity of churches and chapels in parishes containing more than a certain population.

Further enquiries being found necessary, in order to approach more nearly to accuracy, the returns at large could not be laid before Parliament in the last session. They have now been completed, as far as has been practicable, by attempting to supply their deficiencies from such materials as were in the possession of the privy council, or of the bounty board, or from the population returns.

Abstract of the Number of Benefices and Population of each Diocese; also of the Number of Churches and Chapels, and of the Number of Persons they will contain; likewise of the Number and State of the Glebe Houses, together with the Number of Livings, the Yearly Income of which amounts to, or is under, 150l.

DIOCESE.	Number of Benefices.	Population.	Churches and Chapels of the Establishment.		Number of Persons they will contain.	Glebe House fit for Residence.	Benefices in each diocese not exceeding 150l per ann.
			Churches.	Chapels.			
Asaph, St.	158	149,335	116	25	61,039	79	32
Bangor	126	121.706	125	68	66,178	49	51
Bath and Wells	429	302,485	421	59	179,308	248	136
Bristol	251	192,194	273	32	116,938	139	63
Canterbury	336	288,408	335	28	161,180	186	94
Carlisle	128	114,211	130	29	55,172	71	74
Chester	569	1,247.889	352	231	326,939	236	336
Chichester	265	167,171	281	9	109,53[illegible]	161	77
David's, St.	448	273,177	347	65	128,149	83	279
Durham	184	343,393	165	64	102,692	121	80
Ely	155	86,589	158	12	68,535	75	59
Exeter	605	588,920	646	44	338,989	381	145
Gloucester	274	188,886	276	47	121,458	152	93
Hereford	326	170,638	324	51	110,122	165	91
Landaff	192	119,099	219	21	78,473	32	117
Lichfield & Coventry	607	728,493	543	143	311,177	299	284
Lincoln	1,256	654,306	1,303	76	475,128	652	395
London	583	1,220,565	596	85	336,460	389	106
Norwich	1,081	518,412	1,167	31	437,466	464	253
Oxford	205	113,499	201	25	87,223	116	63
Peterborough	307	149,2[illegible]0	323	15	122,141	210	53
Rochester	92	145,3[illegible]0	93	14	51,991	59	7
Salisbury	411	296,027	429	58	189,008	249	72
Winchester	387	539,730	378	92	202,260	250	66
Worcester	218	201,471	221	49	104,166	142	46
York	825	1,019,427	767	178	429,247	409	431
Totals	10,421	9,940,391	10,192	1,551	4,770,975	5,417	3,503

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent J. C. (p. 213 of your last number,) respecting the peculiarity of Loch Ness, in its waters not freezing, I beg leave to offer the following explanation.

When any substance possesses a greater quantity of caloric than the substances in contact with it, the superabundant portion has a tendency to pass from the former to the latter. Now, the uppermost lamina of water in the lake, being in contact with the incumbent colder air, experiences an abstraction of caloric; which, by increasing its specific gravity, causes it to descend; and a warmer lam'na, of consequence, occupies its place. This lamina, in its turn, undergoes a similar process, and is succeeded by another; and so on. A circulation, if the frost be of sufficient continuance, thus proceeds, till the whole mass is reduced to the temperature of about 42° on Fahrenheit's thermometer. After it has arrived at this term, the circulation ceases; for then, a further abstraction of caloric produces, instead of a contraction, an expansion, of volume. The temperature of greatest density is, therefore, about 42°; and congelation, as is well known, takes place at 32°.

Hence it appears, that the circumstance under consideration is not peculiar to Loch Ness only; but to all lakes which, like that, are "in some parts unfathomable;" or, at least, so deep, that the circulation, which we have been speaking of, is kept up during the continuance of the frost.

The comparative warmth of the "blue vapour," which, "during the extremest cold of winter, hovers over the lake," arises from the caloric imparted to it from the water. JOHN SMITH.

Alton Park, Staffordshire.

P. S. Mr. Pennant's assertion relative to the viper's swallowing its young, to preserve them from danger, having lately been called in question, I have to observe, that I well remember my grandfather telling me, when I was a boy, that he once witnessed that extraordinary circumstance; and that, upon shooting the viper, her young ones crept out at the perforations which the shot had made. I cannot refer to him for a more circumstantial account,—as he has long ago been called to—

"That undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns."

Erratum—page 404, col. 1, line 17, for *mutation* read *nutation*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A STATE in which we pass nearly, if not all out, a third part of the short span of human life, may well engage the attention of the philosopher and philanthropist; and yet I cannot recollect ever having read, or heard, any thing very satisfactory on the article of Sleep. Sorry I am to confess myself totally inadequate to the subject; nor should I have ventured upon it, were it not that I think it right to controvert an opinion which, I believe, generally prevails,—that sleep has a specific effect on the cure of mental diseases; and from which has arisen a great deal, as I conceive, of erroneous practice in the treatment of those diseases,—by the use of narcotic medicines.

I have been put upon the subject at this time by reading, a few days ago, in a periodical publication, this strange and opposite idea, "We are all mad in our sleep." I cannot agree to this; but to this I can agree,—that, if we are mad while awake, we shall be mad in our sleep; that is, sleep does not suspend the maniacal excitement,—it only suspends the visible expression of it.

It is said that the long-continued loss of sleep (say to the extent of twelve nights and days,) will always end in madness; and I have had several patients who, upon their recovery, have declared that, previous to their madness breaking out, they had been a fortnight without sleep: but this does not, by any means, prove that the loss of sleep was the cause of madness; it only proves that they were afflicted with a disease which prevented sleep; and I never heard of the want of sleep being considered as a primary disease: and extreme drowsiness, or lethargy, is sometimes a symptom of approaching madness.

I grant that regular sleep, and in due proportions, after great restlessness, is often a symptom of convalescence in mental disorders; particularly if the patient is better immediately after sound sleep: but this only proves that the disease which prevented sleep is removed, and lethargy and comatose symptoms are sometimes both troublesome and obstinate during the continuance of the complaint; and, in confirmed incurable cases, I have seldom known much want of sleep; and I generally find such patients worse in a morning, after sleeping soundly, than they were the evening before. Indeed, among noisy incurable patients, the early

early part of the morning is always the most noisy.

I must admit that mental affections are sometimes occasioned by physical causes, that require the use of narcotics; and, in such cases, they may be proper and necessary. In recent cases of extreme nervous irritation, there can be no doubt of the value of sedatives,—provided they are sufficiently powerful to overcome fully the nervous irritation, so as to produce sound sleep; otherwise they do injury. But, in confirmed chronic insanity, the testimony of Dr. Cox, on the use of opium in maniacal cases, would be amply sufficient, were books upon insanity as much read as the Monthly Magazine.

What I wish to suggest is, that no medicine should be administered, solely with a view to its soporific effects, in maniacal affections, from a conviction that sleep does not of itself do any good in these cases.

Quiet and repose are often recommended, too, as means of recovery for the insane: I admit that they should have opportunities of undisturbed rest during the proper hours of sleep, and that they should not be exposed to unnecessary irritation during the day; but I consider solitude and stillness, during the day, as the very worst state they can possibly be kept in; and I would much rather keep my patients up till ten o'clock, with music and dancing, than send them to bed at eight, were I sure of their sleeping soundly; under the assurance, that diverting the thoughts by pleasurable sensations would do them more good than the same space of time spent in sleep; for, whatever diverts the thoughts from the hallucination of the patient, causes a lucid interval, and so far suspends the action of the disease, and, consequently, weakens its power. But I repeat, that I do not think that sleep does suspend the excitement of mental diseases; and this opinion is not only the result of my observations on the effects of sleep in these cases, but also of my views on the nature of mental affections, and the properties of sleep.

To make myself more clearly understood, I beg to refer to a former number of this publication,—in which I endeavour to establish a distinction betwixt the faculty of thought, or the thinking principle, and the faculties or attainments of the mind: contending, as I do, that our thoughts or imaginations are involuntary, and never cease to be in action, whether we are awake or asleep; and, as insanity is nothing but a diseased action of the thoughts, or imaginations, it follows, that sleep is no suspension of the disease, and all the knowledge we can possibly obtain of sound sleep only informs us, that the thinking principle is equally active in a state of sleep as at other times; for, upon being suddenly awoke out of sound sleep, we seem to be suddenly transported from one world of ideas to another,—though we can remember nothing distinctly; sound sleep being an entire suspension of the faculties of the mind,—such as memory, the exercise of the judgment, foresight, &c. Sometimes, too, those operations of the bodily functions that, when awake, depend on the volitions of the will,—as speech and motion,—are in action during sleep, as the effect of imagination; though the reasoning powers are quite suspended. People have been known to walk and talk in their sleep; but they have never been known to reason during sound sleep.

But, in general, sleep suspends the power of muscular action; and, when it does not, we are in a state of great danger, from the absence of our reasoning powers: sleep-walkers have frequently met with premature death. Nervous sensation seems only gently lulled to rest during sleep; for we find that a strong impression made upon any of the senses, particularly upon the sense of hearing, will break the sleep.

It appears that our dreams are only those parts of our sleeping thoughts that we are able to recollect afterwards; and our recollecting them may be owing to a slight impression being made upon one or more of the senses at the time,—yet not sufficient to interrupt entirely the power of sleep; and which may be occasioned by an uneasy posture, indigestion, bodily pain, or some slight external impression; and this partially arouses the faculty of memory.

There is a close analogy betwixt our dreams and what will often pass through our thoughts when we are overtaken by a fit of musing; during which, the faculties of the mind are partially suspended, and no proper attention paid to any impressions that may be made upon the senses.

Sleep is certainly "Tired Nature's sweet restorer," provided the previous day has been spent in a state of health, temperance, moderate exercise, and mental tranquillity: but sickness, pain,

4 and

excessive fatigue, will
as well as mental irritation,
of sleep being, what our grea
it, "The death of each day's life,
have to complain that, in their
turbed sleep, they live over again
troubles of the day. If I travel from morning till night in a stage-coach, my sleep the night following appears little else but a repetition of the shakes and jolts of the day; and, not unfrequently, I suffer a second time from the impositions of innkeepers, and the insolence of drivers,—"But with additions strange."

If sleep be not, however, any cure for mental diseases, still I think that, while in a state of sanity, we can enjoy regular sleep at the proper hours, and in proper proportions, we are not in any immediate danger of insanity.

Sleep is a most sweet enjoyment, and what the beggar, on his bed of straw, no doubt often partakes of in a more exquisite degree than the prince, under his canopy of state.

In general, too, it may be said, that whatever conduces to the best enjoyment of sleep, conduces also to bodily health; and, to obtain the greatest enjoyment of this luxury, we should, as I said before, pass the day in health, temperance, moderate exercise, and mental tranquillity. We should not indulge too long in bed; the stomach should be quite free from the effects of indigestion; the different secretions should be in an active state,—but not so much so as to cause inconvenience; the head and shoulders should be laid considerably higher than the feet; the body clothes should be quite loose; and, of all things, the legs and feet should be quite warm.

I beg to conclude with the words of Sancho,—"Blessed be he that first invented sleep: it covers one all o'er like a cloak." T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale; March 5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF no better answer to Mr. Smith of Birmingham, as to paper roofs and roofs of iron, should be sent you, the following is at your service.

The *talk* of paper roofs some years ago, which Mr. S. alludes to, was, I suppose, owing to my having applied them extensively in the erection of farm-buildings in Oxfordshire and Wales; but, the practice of adopting such roofs for agricultural buildings was by no means new in Northumberland and Scotland; and, for manufactories, was
of t time much more common even
of southern counties than I had
ined. In proof of the first, see the
rmer's Magazine for 1808; and, for examples of other buildings roofed with paper, enquire at the owners of the paper mills at Malvercott and Ensham, near Oxford; at Rickmansworth, Herts; at Chatham, Deal, Dover, and Canterbury. Paper roofs have also, within these few years, been adopted in France, as I learned, in 1815, from a gentleman who translated my pamphlet on this subject,—"Paper roofs used at Tewlodge, Oxon, &c. Harding, 1811,"—into French. They are also likely to become known in Germany, as not only the pamphlet, but the larger work,—"Designs of Farms, Harding, 1812,"—is in the course of translation into that language; and I understand, from a friend at Warsaw, that Mr. Kiemnlitzki has already translated it into the Polish language. In that country, this roof will come very cheap, from the abundance of tar and fir-deal; and a sort of coarse paper is there also very cheap.

That there should be prejudices against such roofs is very natural; but, when the nature of the surface exposed to the action of the air is considered, as well as what is effected by tar in pitch in ships, there can be no doubt of their durability, provided the substance underneath, to which the paper is attached, be of sufficient strength and compactness. In this particular, I certainly erred in some of the buildings I at first erected at Tewlodge, but discovered my error before publishing the pamphlet alluded to, so that it ended with myself. Timber being then (1809) very dear, instead of boards one-fourth or three-eighths thick, I employed wicker hurdles, plastered over. These hurdles, however, sunk down; and, in the end, formed a sort of Chinese-looking roof, which retained water in the hollows thus formed between the ridge and the eaves. A light boarded roof should, therefore, be employed as a basis for the paper; and another precaution may be given, which is, to tie this roof sufficiently to the supporting walls, otherwise a violent storm of wind will endanger its being carried off,—a misfortune which, in some degree, I also experienced. Mr. Smith is, no doubt, in possession of the pamphlet, where he will find examples referred to in Scotland as to durability; and particularly of the roof of a church at Dumfermline, which, in 1808, had stood forty years without repair. A corres-

pondent in this, or in some other, magazine, sometime ago, mentioned that he coats his paper roofs over with pitch and tar once every three or four years; but this cannot become necessary with such as are constructed on the plan I have described, as in three years they form a compact dark surface, impervious to moisture, like that of the decks of some Dutch fishing-boats which I have seen; constructed, it is said, in the same way, and which are, no doubt, well known to nautical men. I have recently covered a stable here with a paper roof, and also my gardener's room, and some hot-house sheds, and other appendages. This will be a proof to Mr. S., that I continue to think well of paper roofs. The stable was before covered with slate, and, being flat, let in the rain. It has now been completed nearly two years, and has all the while been water-tight, nor required any repairs. I need not add, that Mr. S. or any one else, is perfectly welcome to inspect these roofs.

Of iron roofs I can only say, that in all the principal towns of Russia and Poland, and also in some places of Moravia and Hungary, they are in general use. They are most elegant in appearance; and, when painted every four years, of great durability. There exist some in Moscow, known to have been constructed above a century ago. The sheets of iron are turned upon the side edges, and the one return is bent down over the other; so that the roof, when completed, is divided into gutters about two feet wide, running from the ridge to the eaves, and separated from each other by these edges, so turned up, and one and a half inches high. Mr. S. will find more on this subject in a tract I have lately printed on "Curvilineal Hot-houses;" and on the various purposes in horticultural and general architecture to which a solid iron sash-bar, lately invented, is applicable, &c." This sash-bar is more fit for application as a rafter for iron roofs than any plain bar, as it has rabbets on each side in which to place the edges of the thin plates, and these, being turned up in the rabbet, are to be capped with a doubled hoop, and then rivetted. On calling at Messrs. W. and D. Baileys, 272, High Holborn, Mr. S. or any reader will see the bar alluded to, and, in a short time, a specimen of its application in an iron roof on the premises there. I have here exemplified it in a variety of ways, in hot-house and hot-bed sashes, glass doors, common windows, sky-lights, and curved glass-roofs for every description of hot-house; and I have no doubt that, by its means, horticultural architecture will be greatly improved in fitness for the intended object—elegance and durability. J. C. LOUDON.

Bayswater House; May 8, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER a man employs the weapons of wit and satire to wound either the deformed, the imbecile, or the diseased, it betrays a cruel, malignant, and unfeeling, temper.

It must be admitted that, amongst the uneducated and abandoned, personal defects excite amusement; and much gratification is produced by exhibiting them to public notice and ridicule; but, in polished society, who would expect to find a man of high powers and richly cultivated talents so much forget himself as to caricature physical defects and mental failings?

Surely there must be a dearth of follies in the fashionable world, that satire cannot find food for its gratification except amongst the victims of disease! Are there no vices amongst the great, no elevated object imbruted by viciousness, no titled adulterer, no gross and filthy voluptuary, no childish fopperies, no effeminate pursuits, that can attract attention, and prompt the appalling invective—the fearful exposure—the probing satire?—Yes, but the courtly satirist, like the Jews of old, loves to bow down and worship the golden image: a priest of this order finds every wish gratified, —honours, riches, fame, and power, are lavishly bestowed by his munificent patrons, as a just remuneration for his fidelity, sycophancy, and talents.

To poison the sources of happiness of any man of blameless life and inoffensive manners, to whom Nature has been severe, appears to me a wanton and cruel aggression; and I sincerely hope that a feeling public, generally just in its decisions, will consider such men as mental assassins.

Even in the grave debate, to raise the laugh and excite merriment, genius sometimes stoops to gratify the inordinate and vulgar desire; human infirmities seem to give poignancy to wit, and potency to argument: but, such noisy acclamation the wise and virtuous man hears always with indifference, and sometimes with contempt: such puerile attempts to entrap admiration betray a want of true feeling. Like the petty German prince who offers his hireling

ling troops to the best bidder; so such men prostitute their talents to those who are most willing to bestow the highest rewards, and to pour out, with unsparing hand, the incense of praise.

Were there no other check to severity of sarcasm, and vulgar ridicule of disease and infirmity, one would think the following reflection sufficiently salutary to prevent a recurrence.—Are not all men liable to the same calamities, the same diseases, mental and physical? Might not the ravages of a fever render the finest genius a "dolt and driveller?" and, if he live to old age, might not the brilliancy of his talents, like those of Swift, be obscured, and sink in idiocy.

And, in the meridian of life, how many fortuitous causes impair health, and blight the understanding! How presumptuous then is it for any one to ridicule either the misfortunes, the defects, or the deformity, of another; seeing that, in a moment, he himself may be the unhappy victim of similar ill-fortune.

The mass of mankind too much admire talents of this sort,—the flashes of wit, and the gibes of sarcasm, always excite merriment, and too frequently sway the mind more powerfully than sound argument; it, however, reflects disgrace on the judgment of those who prefer the glitter of polished tinsel to rough intrinsic ore.

For the honour of human nature, I hope that mature consideration will induce the votaries of wit and satire to reject every opportunity that may be presented to them to gain applause by ridiculing the imperfections of their fellow creatures. The triumph which they may receive is but transient, but the wounds which they inflict are durable; and, perhaps, remain incurable for ever.

Hackney Road. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"As we have manifestly outlived the principles of Copyhold Law, why should that law be continued?"—*Watkins' Treatise on Copyholds.*

SIR,

TO learn, rather than to teach, is my object in introducing into your pages a subject so obscure as copyhold law. It is desirable to excite the investigation, which, if possible, would determine the origin and progress of this tenure by copy—almost the only remnant of coeval institutions of a similar nature embracing all the territory of the nation. And it is equally or more desirable, by such means, to ascertain, not so much the reasons, as the justice or injustice of them; which have operated, in the enactment of several statutes for the amelioration of other tenures, to exclude expressly this, by copy of Court Roll, from all participation in their beneficial provisions.

With a confidence not supported by his arguments or authorities, Blackstone makes it out that copyhold is descended from villenage. With him, that is a fact, wherein the tenant by copy was originally tenant at the absolute will of the lord; but a fiction only of the Norman law, wherein the tenant *in capite* held at the will of his lord the king. "Feuds or fees were originally at will, afterwards for life, and at length hereditary;" proving, therefore, that copyholds were permissive occupancies, only proves that they partook of the common law, as to possessions in land. Were the seigneurial right a fiction in one case, so it was in the other; or were it a fact in one case, so it was in the other.

"By immemorial encroachments on their lords, they came, *at last*, to be tenants by copy." I am fearful there wants the authority to establish this course of encroachment; which is at hand, to prove the encroachments of the barons upon their lords; and which, indeed, in proving the encroachments of the barons also upon their vassals, completely denies the forensic proposition: I mean the authority of history. So remarkable a change should have a more positive date than the loose term, "at last." All that is to be learned, however, is, that this event, so greatly beneficial to the people, took place after the Norman conquest. Can it be credited,—though in the Commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone?

Littleton, of equal repute, and of much earlier times, describes tenant by copy as enjoying possession in lands, &c. by custom time out of mind; and there is this remarkable difference in designation,—that, in his description of villenage tenure, the person is called villein, and never tenant; and, in copy tenure, invariably tenant. But it is curious that, in the fifteenth century, that should be described as an immemorial custom, which, three centuries afterwards, should be described as a custom established "at last." The opinion is most likely correct, that villenage originally implied a personal state, and not a tenure: from which, likewise, it was difficult for freemen to escape. As, if N. wished to draw R. into villenage, he was to carry the suit before the king, or his justices. The little

the chance of proving his freedom may be seen in Glanville.

I may be unlucky in the conjecture, but, from the first article of Magna Charta,—"We have granted to all the freemen of our kingdom all the underwritten liberties, &c."—originated, as I suspect, tenure by copy, and base tenancy: for, by the second article, the king agrees to a fixed fine, or relief, on the accession of his tenants to their inheritances. And, by the sixtieth article, "Such customs and liberties as the king grants to his tenants, they shall grant to their tenants;" being freemen, to comport with the first article: but, becoming base, they would lose the privileges granted by the charter; they would not be entitled to those liberties and customs therein contracted for on their behalf. All historians concur in relating the encroachments of the barons upon their vassals, during the very period which we must assign to the encroachments *vice versa*,—upon admitting their existence. I believe the fact to be, that a base tenure was preferred to a naked, unendowed, precarious, and famishing freedom. The choice was little other than life or death; and, I think, it will hardly be contended, that what is so yielded ought to be irrecoverably relinquished.

Magna Charta is declared, by statute, "to be the common law of the land," and, by another statute, "any law made against Magna Charta shall be null and void." It appears to me, that the Act of enfranchisement in Charles II. in granting certain customs and liberties to the king's tenants, and in withholding similar customs and liberties from subtenants, or copyholders, was against Magna Charta; as at that time every Englishman was *liber homo*. Is that law, therefore, null and void? Or, as the charter is the common law, and the king has granted certain customs and liberties to his tenants, are they compelled to grant such customs and liberties to their tenants, notwithstanding exceptions to the contrary?

I am not competent to say how much that Act reduced the sovereign's revenue: the bargain was, to give him one hundred thousand pounds per annum for life, in lieu of those perquisites issuing from the estates of his tenants; and the sum was raised from the public: still less am I competent to say, what would have been the present amount of such perquisites had they continued to make a part of the sovereign's revenue. The equity of the transaction, wherein the public is made to pay the price of exonerating the estates of individuals from incumbrances, is certainly not very palpable; and the present public is equally as much interested in the terms of the bargain, as when Titus Oates furnished it with the terrible.

Upon what terms copyhold law should be abolished, I am not prepared to say; but there are so many instances wherein it either acts oppressively, or obstructs improvement, and, consequently, employment; wherein its customs are so absurd or so abasing; so repugnant to present manners and feelings; and, altogether, so unsuited to present times and circumstances, as to justify the copyhold owners in asking for its abolition; and it may be suggested as a very promising field for the display of talent, and of considerable emolument, to a professional man of enterprize, to undertake the object. RUSTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS regulations have been made, and several statutes enacted, to curb the insolence, and prevent the extortion, of Hackney coachmen. However, notwithstanding, they have with impunity generally eluded all the measures that have for that purpose been adopted; which betrays at once a manifest inefficiency inherent in the laws and regulations in question, and shews them to be totally inadequate for the objects of their constitution. Not a week, nay, I am well convinced, not a day passes, but numbers of that class of men are guilty of either violent conduct or gross imposition towards their unfortunate passengers; and yet how seldom we hear of their being brought to condign punishment. And to what, it may be asked, is this to be attributed? I answer, without fear of contradiction, a defect in the existing laws—the want of facility in obtaining their numbers. To obviate this, therefore, and prevent in future the recurrence of such abuses, is the intent of my address to you, sir; hoping that the measures I have now to suggest will meet with your unqualified approbation, and trusting, that, if adopted, they will be attended with the most beneficial consequences. I would then, sir, first advise, that, instead of the number of the coach being, according to the present practice, affixed to the panel or the

the door, it should be placed on that side of the coach opposite to which the door is thrown back. For, in getting into the coach, which is frequently the only opportunity a person has of observing the number;* the door being, at that time, thrown back against one of its sides, entirely precludes one, of course, from seeing the number. But, were it to be placed in the manner mentioned, it could not fail to attract the attention of, and be remarked by, the most listless observer. In addition to which, I would also recommend, that the driver of the coach should, previous to his setting out with any passengers, deliver to one of them, under a penalty for neglect, his number upon a slip of paper, similar in size, &c. to those given at the turnpike-gates near town,† subject, at the same time, to a penalty for giving it falsely, which might easily be discovered by checking it with the number upon the coach.—These regulations would, I am persuaded, entirely suppress the extortion, and repress the abuse, of Hackney-coachmen; and the last, if attended to, I should conceive would be particularly useful, and, in fact, is the only means that can well be devised for preventing, what is of every day's occurrence, the loss of goods which, through inadvertence, have been left in coaches.

Relying on your insertion of this in your highly respectable and extensively circulated Magazine; I am, &c.

May 19, 1818. J. O'LANFRAR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO of your correspondents have described large oak trees. There is one in the parish of Winfarthing, in Norfolk, on the estate of the Earl of Albemarle, which is larger than either of them,—as it measures, breast high, at its smallest girth, thirty-five feet in circumference. It is a mere rind, and is as striking within as on the outside, and appears as if it would contain forty persons;—perhaps more; which can be ascertained, from the measure, by those of your correspondents accustomed to such calculations.

One arm is living, and the bark covers about an eighth part of the body: the rest of the body is bare of bark, and appears a complete ruin, and, most likely, will not long hold together.

B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. II.

SKETCH OF THE SWABIAN PERIOD.

MANY specimens of legendary ballads occur in the early literature of the Germans, analogous to the lyrical history of St. George, inserted in our last number. Such, for instance, was the life of St. Gangolf,—of which, indeed, the German original exists no longer, but of which a Latin metrical version remains, written by Roswitha, a nun at Gandersheim, in Lower Saxony; who, under the first and second Otho, distinguished herself by Latin poetry, and wrote spiritual plays in a language resembling that of Terence. Such again is the life of St. Anno, a bishop, who died in the year 1075 at Cologne. This poem begins with the creation of the world, goes on to the siege of Troy, and relates how a grandson of Hector, named Francus, came into Germany, and founded the empire of the Franks. From their conversion to the institution of the bishopric of Cologne; and thence, after various digressions,—in one of which the Saxons are said to be so named from a *sass*, or large knife, which they wore,—the author proceeds to St. Anno, who is thus panegyrized:—

Before St. Anno
Six were sainted
Of our holy bishops;
Like the seven stars,
They shall shine from heaven.
Purer and brighter
Is the light of Anno,
Than a hyacinth set in a golden ring.
This darling man
We will have for a pattern;
And those that would grow
In virtue and trustiness,
Shall dress by him as at a mirror.
As the Sun in the air,
Which goes between heaven and earth,
Glitters to both;
So went Bishop Anno
Between God and man.
Such was his virtue in the palace,
That the empire obeyed him.
He behaved with honor to both sides;
And was counted among the first barons.
At worship, in his gestures
He was awful as an angel.
Many a man knew his goodness.

Hear

* I have known several instances of passengers being outrageously insulted by Hackney-coachmen for attempting to take down, or even see, their number, after getting out of the coach when a dispute has arisen respecting their legal fare.

† The expence of these would not be more, upon the average, than sixpence a thousand, at the utmost.

Hear what were his manners:
His words were frank and open;
He spoke truth, fearing no man.
Like a lion, he sat among princes;
Like a lamb, he walked among the needy.
To the unruly he was sharp,
To the gentle he was mild.
Widows and orphans
Praised him always.
Preaching and praying
Nobody could do better.
Happy was Cologne
To be worthy of such a bishop.

The entire poem consists of 880 lines, separated into forty-nine irregular strophes or paragraphs: it makes mention of the Emperor Henry IV.; blames the concurrence of Anno in a plan to carry off this young prince; treats the bishop's illness as a judgment for that crime; but flatters him with the hope of celestial pardon, and that his body should work miracles,—a pious civility, commonly shown, in those times, to a predecessor. Although this latter part of the poem seems to record the death of Anno, yet,—as he provided his own mausoleum in the minster of Siegeberg, was familiar with the thought of death, and might have strong reason to expect it,—there is no impossibility in his having written the entire poem. He was a vain overbearing man,—another St. Dunstan; but likely to have given such a colouring to his own conduct as it here receives: and the intimate knowledge displayed of all his connexions favours the suspicion that he is himself the versifier of this rhymed chronicle. A long and complex fable, known by the title of Renard the Fox,—resembling in structure the apologues of Pilpay,—is supposed to have originated at this period; as history mentions an Austrian (Count Isengrim), and a Lorraine (Duke Reinhard), who flourished before the twelfth century,—after whom the wolf and the fox of the story are thought to have been named. This fable retained a long popularity, and was repeatedly modernized during the middle ages.

In the year 1147, the Emperor Conrad III. undertook a crusade in concert with Louis VII. of France. This expedition brought the nobility of Germany into habitual acquaintance with the nobility of France; who at that time cultivated Provenzal poetry as a gay science, and the apt accomplishment of a gentleman; and who were about to study the Norman story-books, concerning Charles Martel and King Arthur. This taste for romantic literature was brought home by the German nobility; who first circulated the table-songs and lighter productions of their neighbours; and, afterwards, the longer tales and metrical romances. The Frankish dialect, which had been the court language of Charlemayne, continued to be that of the German emperors, until the accession of the house of Hohenstauffen, in 1138; when the Swabian dialect, which was native to that family, acquired the upper hand. In the dialect of Swabia were composed the first imitations of Provenzal songs, and the first translations of Norman romances. The vicinity of Swabia to France favoured the literary intercourse of the people, and the acquisition of both languages. As long as the Swabian dynasty could maintain itself on the imperial throne of Germany,—namely, from 1138 to 1268,—the literature of chivalry was patronised at court; and the Swabian minstrels became the classics of their countrymen. It is to this period principally that the German nation owes the mass of its elder poetic literature.

During about a century and a half, from 1150 to 1300, emperors, princes, barons, monks, and minstrels, vied with each other in translating and producing lays of love, satiric fables, sacred legends, fabliaux, and metrical romances. Henry of Veldeg is the earliest Swabian poet whose name is known. The works of nearly two hundred poets of that era have been preserved,—among which occur those of the Emperor Henry V. of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia; of the unfortunate Conradin, beheaded in 1268,—who calls himself King of the Romans; and of Otto, margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1298. The usual topics of these poems are amatory, military, bacchanalian, and devotional; and, in general, they resemble the prototypes of the troubadours. Yet, in the German love-songs, may be distinguished a Gothic* veneration for the sex, and a more scrupulous constancy. Both the Emperor Henry, and the virtuous clerk, Henry of Rippach, adore the shadow of their mistress; and declare, that even her cruelty shall not induce them to break their vows of fidelity. Songs to the Virgin Mary flow not only from the pen of friar Eberhard of Saxony, but from that of knight Wolfram of Eschenbach. Watch songs,

* Inesse quin etiam sanctum aliquid et providum putant feminis.

Tacitus de Mor. Ger.

which

which one knight, stationed as centinel, is supposed to sing, while another is venturing into the chamber of his mistress,—form a peculiar and national class of these compositions. Short lyrical narrations,—ballads as we call them,—also occur, which are not cast in French moulds.

Of the Swabian period, the principal poets are these,—

1. Henry Veldeg, the earliest, who must have been a native of Lower Germany,—to whom the Swabian, or court dialect, was originally strange; for, in certain of his poems, preserved in a Vatican manuscript, he occasionally mingles Low Dutch verses with his compositions. This attempt may be compared with the public-spirited effort of Homer, to render every Greek dialect a denizen of the national language. He delighted in trochaic metres, and short-rhymed lines; and has attempted both lyrical and epic composition.

2. Hartman von Aue, or Owe, a Frank, who lived with the Landgrave of Hesse, and who also may be classed both among the elegiac and the epic poets. He has to bewail an unfortunate personal accident.

Und so was ein weib am manne beg ehrt
Der ist alles mir benommen;
Das macht mir unz an meinen todt.

See Bodmer's Sammlung, p. 183.

He translated Iwain, which was edited at Vienna in 1786, by Michaeler; and part of Launcelot of the Lake,—which was finished by Ulric.

3. Wolfram of Eschelbach, who took part in that poetical contest at Wartburg, during the year 1207,—which is celebrated by many cotemporary bards, and which seems to have been imitated from the Court of Love, founded about the year 1180, in Provence. This writer was eminently industrious, and excelled in epic writing; he translated the romance of the Sang-real, dividing it into two parts, called Parcival and Titurel; and has recorded some disappointment of love in elegiac stanzas.

4. Henry of Rippach, who took part in the contest at Wartburg, was a translator of epic works from the Provenzal, and wrote original lays. Here is one of his stanzas:—

Mir is sam der nahtigal
Der so viel vergebens singet;
And im doch zu leste bringet
Niht wan shaden snezer shal.

I am like the nightingale,
Who sings so variously in vain.
But what does all his toil avail?
His sweet song only brings him thrall
and pain.

5. Walter von der Vogelweide, a nobleman of Thurgau; several of whose poems, included in Bodmer's collection, preceded the commencement of the thirteenth century. A patriotic character animates his song; which, however, implies an extensive knowledge of other countries: he mentions a King Constantine, a Leopold of Austria, and a pilgrimage undertaken to Rome as an act of penitence.

6. Reinmar the elder, of a noble family; whose seat was near the Rhine. He was one of the eight Wartburg competitors, but has not the ease of diction which was acquired by his younger rivals.

7 and 8. Nithard von Rüwenthal, who wrote comic verses, and, among others, a dance-song; and Count Conrad, of Kirchberg, who wrote poetry on the seasons.

9, 10, and 11. King Conrad, or Conradin, who has left a single, but a memorable, love-song; King Wenceslaus, of Bohemia, the father of Ottocar; and the Emperor Henry the Seventh: who severally attempted to twine the laurels of Parnassus with those of royalty.

12. Godfrey of Niffen,—who, in the year 1240, was at war with the Bishop of Constance, wrote some lampoons, and some lyric poetry.

13. Brother Werner, a priest, has left some moral stanzas, in which he relates an interview with the Emperor Otto, who died in 1218, and was much attached to him. He begins his tedious poem with Adam and Eve, finishes with the fair at Nuremberg, and attaches equal importance to whatever passes across his mind.

14. Henry, duke of Anhalt, who died in the year 1267, and was surnamed *the fat*, from his corpulency; but displays in his verses an active and alert gallantry.

15. Burkard, of Hohenfels, was of a noble family in the Palatinate: with honest simplicity he compares his own poetry to a mirror reflecting a monkey, and his mistress to a hand, which beckons back at will the falcon just dismissed.

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Otto of Henneberg, who had a castle at Bodenlauben, died in 1254.—Werner of Tinfen valued himself on conquering the difficulty of complex rhymes.—Walter of Metz wrote French, as well as

as German, verse.—Ditmar of Ast, Walter of Klinger, Rubin of Tirol,—all three flourished about the thirteenth century: as did also Reinboth of Doren, who wrote both gallant and epic poetry.—Duke John of Brabant, Duke Henry of Breslau, and Margrave Henry of Meissen,—are to be included among the noble poets of this period; although few of their compositions have been preserved.

25. Godfred of Strasburg is classed by Oberlin among erotic poets, in his dissertation *De Poetis Alsatiæ eroticis medii ævi, Argentorati*, 1785; but he is better known by his epic exertions.

26, 27. Ulrich of Lichtenstein wrote merry poems in a dactylic metre,—of which he seems to have been the inventor; and was imitated in this new metre by Heinrich von Rugge.

28. Ulrich of Winterstetten affected short lines and frequent rhymes,—such as Swift called Lilliputian poetry.

29. Brother Eberhard, of Saxony, left a hymn to the Virgin, which surpasses most of the religious poetry of his time.

30, 31, and 32. Christian of Hameln composed some watch-songs of a voluptuous turn.

Some other names might be brought forward,—as that of Tannhausen, of a noble family in Bavaria, who attempted humourous poetry, and displays reading; and that of Conrad of Wurzburg, who flourished at the close of the Swabian period, between 1275 and 1300; and may be allowed to terminate the list in a manner not unworthy of its commencement.

A survey of the principal works of art produced by these writers, must be deferred to a future number.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE had some experience of the inefficacy of both paper and iron coverings for houses: part of my house, which was a lean-to, built about the year 1772, was covered first with paper, which, by frequent painting, served to keep out the wet for about twelve or fourteen years, but by that time every rain used to find its way through. Upon taking off the covering, much of it was found to be in a very decayed state. Being then advised to cover the building with iron, I did so; but, although all the joints were well cemented and painted, the rain soon got through; and, upon remonstrating with the undertaker who had contracted to make it a water-tight covering, he consented to strip and relay it with iron tiles of greater lap, if I would be at the expense of increasing the slope of the roof: this I complied with, and it was again laid with iron; but, after a few years, notwithstanding repeated paintings, and filling up the joints with cement, the heat of the sun drew the screws that fastened down the plates, as it had before acted upon the paper, and I was obliged to take off this covering and alter the roof, so as to adapt it to slate,—and since that time I have had no trouble. On stripping the roof the last time, much of the wood-work was found to be decayed, the screws either shrunk with rust so as to lose their hold, or decayed and broken.—From my experience, therefore, I cannot recommend either paper or iron, for covering houses, at any price whatever.

June 3, 1818. L. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *from the* SELECT COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *on the* POOR LAWS.

THE committee appointed by the House, in the last session of Parliament, having in their report presented to the House such a comparative view of the assessments for the relief of the poor at different periods, as the materials which they then possessed enabled them to form, have now to make some important additions and corrections to such statement: for they have been furnished with some returns, made in pursuance of the orders of the House, of the assessments in the years 1748, 1749, and 1750; which were not known to exist, till they were discovered by the researches of Mr. Speaker into the records of the House during the recess.

The House have now also, at length, in their possession, the returns made under the Act 55 Geo. III., of the assessments for the years ending 25th March 1813, 1814, and 1815, embracing an abundant and valuable mass of information. From these it will appear, that the abstract of the assessment for the year ending 25th March 1815, which was returned to the committee in the last session, and printed in the appendix to their report, was materially incorrect, in consequence of mistakes made in preparing it, and deficiencies existing at that time in the returns, which were wholly unnoticed. The whole sum raised by assessment in that year was stated to amount to 7,068,999*l.*; whereas it

it was really 7,457,675*l.*:—the sum expended on the poor was stated to be 5,072,028*l.*; instead of 5,418,845*l.*

The result of the whole of these additions and corrections will afford the following comparative view of the sums raised by assessment, and the sums expended on the poor, at the different periods to which those authentic documents relate.

		Total raised.	Expended on Poor.
Average ..	1748, 1749, 1750	£ 730,135	£ 689,971
Year	1776	1,720,316	1,530,804
Average ..	1783, 1784, 1785	2,167,748	2,004,237
Year	1803	5,348,204	4,267,963
Average ..	1813, 1814, 1815	8,164,496	6,129,844

March 10, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW circumstances, perhaps, have more essentially contributed to the welfare and happiness of the lower orders of the community, particularly in large manufacturing towns, than the establishment of Sunday-schools; for, whilst these institutions have improved the morals of this class of persons in a very eminent degree, they have enabled thousands of individuals to rise far above the abject stations in which their ill-fortune had placed them, and to become at once useful members of society, and an honour to their age and country.

Judging, sir, from the uniform tenour of your work, that any information respecting such institutions as have proved extensively beneficial to society may not be deemed unworthy of a place in the columns of the Monthly Magazine, I now propose to give you some account of the Sunday-schools belonging to the Unitarian congregation assembling in the New Meeting-house in this town.

The plan for these schools was originally projected in the year 1787; and they were first opened in the month of March of the ensuing year, when one male and one female teacher undertook the instruction of twenty-two boys and sixteen girls; the total number of the children in the schools, at this time, being only thirty-eight. The amount of the subscriptions received, during the first year, was 32*l.* 11s.; and, in November 1789, the sum of 26*l.* 8s. was collected on occasion of the first annual sermon preached, on behalf of the establishment, by the celebrated Dr. Priestley, who then officiated as one of the pastors of the New Meeting congregation. The number of children who received instruction in these schools was soon considerably increased; and, an additional supply of teachers being wanted, several of the younger members of the congregation volunteered their services; and, for many years, distinguished themselves by the zeal and success which marked their laudable and persevering exertions.

The New-Meeting Sunday-schools, being uniformly conducted upon a very liberal and well-digested plan, soon acquired a considerable degree of popularity in the town; and the number of boys and girls, to whom they afforded weekly instruction, amounted, in the course of twelve or fourteen years, to about six hundred. The number of teachers required for so large an establishment as this was now become, was of course very considerable; but these were soon abundantly supplied from among the elder pupils of the schools, who tendered their services gratuitously; and thus, with the exception of one stipendiary teacher, or superintendant, engaged in the boys' school, and three in the girls', a constant succession of at least six hundred children have been educated, for many years past, with scarcely any expenses but those incurred for rent and stationary.

The premises occupied by the schools, though frequently changed, were always found somewhat inconvenient; and, from their necessary extent, the amount of the sum annually paid for the use of them was of no small importance. These considerations at length suggested the idea of erecting a large and commodious building expressly adapted to the nature of the establishment; and, in March 1810, two of the gentlemen most favourable to the scheme, undertook to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of carrying it into effect; and, in the course of a very short time, they collected no less a sum than 623*l.* The success of their efforts having more than equalled their most sanguine expectations, a builder was immediately set to work upon a piece of freehold land adjoining the meeting-house, which had previously been purchased at an expense of 400*l.*, inclusive of two houses which were standing upon it;

it; and, in about a twelvemonth after, the new premises were ready to be entered upon.

This newly-built edifice is of brick, is four stories in height, and has a range of eight windows in front on each floor; it is a plain and substantial structure, admirably adapted to the useful purposes to which it is applied: the expenses of its erection were 1025*l*; and thus the amount of the whole expenditure was 1425*l*.; towards which, 623*l*. had already been subscribed, leaving a deficiency of about 800*l*., which sum was advanced by the two gentlemen who had undertaken to obtain subscriptions.

Several of the apartments in the new building are now rented by persons keeping day-schools, and the cellars are used as porter-vaults; so that the institution, instead of having a large sum to pay for rent as formerly, is now annually receiving about fifty pounds on the same score: and, as the yearly amount of the sum subscribed by the supporters of the establishment is now about seventy pounds, and the sum collected at the annual sermon preached on its behalf is nearly as much, the greater part of the debt incurred by the erection of the building has already been paid off, only 200*l*. of it yet remaining; and this will, in all probability, be liquidated in the course of two years from the present time, the whole annual expenditure of the schools amounting only to 87*l*., (including 10*l*. interest for the debt) and their receipts to about 190l.

The establishment now consists of ten schools for boys, in which from 400 to 470 are constantly receiving weekly instruction in the various departments of reading, writing, and arithmetic,—and three for girls, the number of whom is generally from about 160 to 190.

That the success which I have endeavoured to shew has attended the erection of a building for the New-Meeting Sunday-schools may induce the conductors of other large institutions of the same kind to adopt a like plan, is the sincere wish of your occasional correspondent. J. CLARK, JUN.

Birmingham; May 1.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ESSAY II.

Of Religion.

DURING the course of the eighteenth century, the dogmas of religion underwent no material change, but the sentiment itself was so weakened, that the usefulness of all religious institutions was very generally questioned; and, for a time, both priests and worship were actually proscribed throughout a great part of Europe.

When it is considered, that, of all the objects of our solicitude, those of religion are the most interesting, and that they are of a kind which no temporal circumstances can impair, it would be difficult to account for the growth of that irreligious apathy, were it not matter of biographical truth, that religion belongs more to a state of feeling, either constitutional or accidental, than to principles dependant on the exercise of the understanding. It has been observed, that persons who make the verbals and forms of worship essentials in their faith, are less under the moral influence of religion than even those of dissolute habits: controversial spirits, such as stickle for the nicer shades of meaning in points of doctrine, have commonly very little devotional sensibility, and still less practical religion in their transactions with mankind. They are, for the most part, bitter enemies, and confine the operation of charity to the crusts and crumbs which they fling to unfortunate want.

In history, where we hear of much stress having been laid on matters of religious doctrine, we may infer, that there was, at the time, a great predominance in the world of acute and acrimonious minds, with a comparative deficiency of general and individual benevolence. In the days of martyrs and persecutors, there is rarely much exercise of that good will towards man which it is the sole end and object of religion to promote. By a parity of reasoning, we may conclude, that, when there has been a general indifferency, it was owing to causes exactly similar to those which occasion the same thing in individuals, viz.—either a want of constitutional sensibility, or a suspension of those vicissitudes and reverses of fortune which at once demonstrate the dependance of man, and alarm him at his own helplessness.

The state of religion in the eighteenth century illustrates these notions. The current of human opinions ran, if not always in one uniform stream, always in the same channel; and many of the oldest institutions were insensibly undermined without suffering any violent assault. No one thought of examining their

their foundations, such was the tranquillity, and such the indifferency with which the generality of mankind were affected, until the havoc and desolation produced by the French revolution taught the world, that whatever has existed long is necessary to the welfare of man, merely because it is adapted to his nature or his habits as a moral being.

In all the various transactions of nations during the eighteenth century, the concerns of religion, or rather the interests of the priesthood, were less regarded than in any former period. It is true, that, about the beginning of this remarkable cycle, some stir was made among the great powers of Europe respecting the security of the Protestant Christians; and in this country much ado took place regarding the Protestant ascendancy. But those who most busily bestired themselves in the affairs connected with these subjects, were men of very slender pretensions to sanctity; the whole was, in fact, a political contest between the German and French interests.

The royal Stuarts were attached, by hereditary intimacy, to the Bourbons; and the Hanoverian family were as naturally bound to the race of Austria. It happened, however, fortunately for the latter, that all the religious prejudices of the people of this country lay against the French party; the countrymen and land of Luther were sanctified in the opinions of the English nation; and the consequence was, that the Stuarts were sacrificed to the influence of the German faction.

We are not aware that this view of the subject has before been explicitly stated, for much has been written about the purity and high motives of those who effected the expulsion of the Stuarts from the British throne, and established that confederacy in Germany which resisted the ambition of Louis XIV. But we look to the spirit of the times, and, knowing how much, in all ages, the wisest and greatest have been governed by its influence, while they fancied themselves most free and independent, we do not scruple to infer from the events, that all the noise about the interests of the Protestant religion was but another mode of stating the rivalry of the French and German factions, by whom the great realm of Christendom was divided.

That this opinion is well-founded will not be denied, when the single fact is considered, that in all those mighty conflicts the priests had but little to say, and that their pretensions were equally repressed by both parties. The French seemed as little disposed to revive the abrogated usurpations of the Catholic clergy, as the Protestant powers were disposed to augment the privileges of theirs. Throughout the whole of the eighteenth century, the influence and authority of the priesthood, using the term in its universal sense, undoubtedly declined. Among the Protestants, Presbyterianism flourished at the expense of episcopacy; and, among the Catholics, the abolition of the Jesuits, the most enterprising and efficient members of their church, was the most striking example of the ascendency which the secular spirit of the age had acquired over the ecclesiastical.

In private life, the decline of religious sentiment was no less remarkable. In many parts of Europe, the truth of Revelation was not only doubted, but its consolations and faith ridiculed or despised. The studies of literary men had taken a new direction; and historical fact, more than metaphysical distinctions, occupied the attention of philosophy. The Newtonian demonstrations of the system of the universe also co-operated to excite scepticism where it did not produce indifferency; and the reason of man was exalted into the judge of those things, which, of their own nature, and as belonging to another world and state of being, it was impossible to furnish any evidence. In every way religion suffered; the priests were tainted with the infidelity of the laymen, and considered their trusts but as the legal patrimony of those who chose a particular department of learning. The church, like the army, was considered but as a way of life, which a few adopted from the promptings of natural enthusiasm, but the generality from the common and sordid motives which guide the bulk of mankind in their choice of trades and professions.

Every undertaking in the course of the eighteenth century had its foundation professedly in reason; utility, immediate utility, was the object of every project; and such was the equal course of things, till the explosion of the French revolution, such the regularity of affairs, that every thing seemingly proceeded so according to the will of man, that the world questioned the utility of religion, scarcely more on account of the doubts thrown on Revelation, than from having but seldom occasion to seek its consolations.

This was strengthened by the views which

which began to be taken of the origin and nature of church-property, in France, where the philosophy of utility was most cultivated, (if philosophy it may be called, that rested on principles as liable to change as the wants and wishes of mankind,)—in France, we say, where infidelity most openly prevailed; and this way of thinking was carried so far, that the experiment was actually made, not only as to whether there could be a priesthood without property, but whether religion itself might not be abolished as obsolete.

It is almost impossible to credit the facts of history on this point, or to imagine that there ever could have been a set of men invested with legislative authority so insane, as to decree that those things of which religion speaks were not true, although the truth or falsehood of them could not be ascertained, and the belief of them rests more in the temperament than the judgment of the believers.

But, while religion, like every other universal institution, suddenly fell into decay, it is not to be controverted, that the violence with which Christianity was assailed towards the close of the century, did essential service to its precepts. If the world was convinced that the priesthood had promulgated the divisionary dogmas of the church for their own exclusive advantage, the reflecting mind saw, in the suppression of vain rites and impious pageantry, the divine excellence of its doctrines, divested of many clouds and much obscurity. Although we are, therefore, never to expect that the rituals of worship will again be performed with the pomp of former days, yet we may safely calculate that the practical influence of Christianity will be more actively felt and more earnestly excited. For, if it has not become more sublime, it has been rendered more abstract, and less liable to be tinged with temporary opinion; it has acquired, if the expression may be allowed, a more scientific nature; and we do not now seek in it so much for theological information, as for maxims of goodness, and a species of instruction, that will enable us to lighten the griefs, sufferings, and privations, of our fellow men.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you, or any of your intelligent correspondents, could be so obliging as to answer the following questions, I should esteem it a favour.

What was the total amount of the duty paid upon malt in any given year (specifying the year)?

What was the amount of the duty paid upon beer in the corresponding year?

A READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT ought to be known to the philanthropic public who read your miscellany, that the committee of the House of Commons have formally stated, that, of the chimneys in the metropolis, three-fourths may be as well, as cleanly, and as cheaply, swept by mechanical means, as by the present method; and the remaining part, being, on the very greatest calculation, one-fourth of the whole number, with alterations that may easily and cheaply be made, can be swept also without the employment of climbing-boys. Mr. Bevans, an architect, much conversant with buildings in the metropolis, has no doubt that ninety-five out of every hundred can be swept by the machines that are at present in use; and he has also no doubt that, supposing there was to be a legislative enactment that no chimney should be swept by the means of climbing-boys, easy substitutes could be found that would sweep every chimney that now exists.

HUMANITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVATIONS have of course occurred to me in travelling hither,—about 150 miles, since we quitted Dover, by *Calais*, *Dunkirk*, *St. Omer*, *Rosebrugge*, *Beaupré*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Leteghem*, *Gand*, *Alost*, *and Asche*. At present I shall only mention the noble church of St. Mary, at Ypres, which appeared to me a *twin sister* to that of Canterbury; and the *fine vocal and instrumental music* as that of St. James's, on Whit-Sunday.

I have not yet in this city (Brussels),—so splendid and superb on one side of it, and so much the contrary on the other,—seen one English bookseller's shop; and only one (which is more of a stationer's) small circulating library of French and foreign literature. And I have not seen one optician, or mathematical instrument maker's.

I have had two gratifications since I left England:—the view at Gand of the Botanic

Botanic Garden, which has 790 genera in it, and 4108 species. And, at Gand also, the whole length of Napoleon, as *Emperor*, supporting the *Code Civil*; a fine coloured copy, from the admired picture in the *Jardin Botanique*.

The plants, in general, both tender and hardy, are in high health and beauty. Of the natural orders *Citrus* and *Palma*, there are fine specimens; and of the *Mesembryanthema* and *Stapeliæ*, a very numerous series.

The Garden has four divisions:—

The first, *L'Ecole*, or the *School of Botany*.—In this, as at Cambridge, the plants are arranged, as much as may be, according to their classes and orders, (consistent with the difference of soil and situation, and growth, which necessarily requires the separation of many,) and have their *botanic names* at full length, with numbers referring to the catalogue, and to their place in the *system* of Linnæus? These are in ninety-one *parallelograms*, separated in their breadth by two parallel lines.

The *next* division is the *shrubbery*, with its walks and lawns. This is very handsome and agreeable, and nearly (allowing for some arbours, not unsuitable to the country, nor to the ornament and repose of a place of this kind,) in the *best* style of *English gardening*. The walks have an *easy winding*; they open occasionally on pleasing *points of view*. This has many *naturalized*, mixed with the *indigenous*, trees. This constitutes an interesting and restorative *promenade*.

The third is the garden of *evergreens*. In this are the fine specimens of the natural orders of *Abies*, (including *fir*, *pine*, *larch*, and *cedar*,) and of *Cupressus*, *Threja*, *Ilex*, &c.

The fourth is the division of *tender* plants,—including the *orangery* for the genus *Citrus*, the *general conservatory*, *hot-houses*, and *stores*.

These are lofty, large, and handsome, buildings,—on the plan of our English large green-houses and conservatories, from about 1680 to 1759.

Statues of *Flora* and *Ceres*, and *busts of eminent botanists*, in appropriate situations, are distributed in the several divisions of this highly interesting and respectable Garden; which does honour to the fine city of Gand, and was established in 1797: at which epoch Mr. Bernard Coppens was named professor. Mr. Mussche, associate to the order of the *Belgic Lion*, is the present curator.

I have not yet received from Ipswich my Hortus Cantabrigiensis of 1815, edited by Pursh. But, by present recollection, the Garden of Botany at Gand is far richer than that at Cambridge was in 1797, or for some years after; till raised to such a height by the local skill and industry of Mr. Donn. Even now the deficiency at Gand is rather in *species* than in *genera*: I believe it has about two-thirds of the species to be found at present in that of Cambridge; and it has some curious and beautiful plants, which I do not recollect to have seen any where but at Gand.

Such establishments, instituted and preserved, are real honours to a nation and its government,—a real ornament, and permanent benefit to society. I wish to be able to tell you of an observatory in the Netherlands; but, at present, I have not heard of one.

Botany, astronomy, and music, appear to me the purest and most delightful of human pursuits, and more conducive to human happiness and improvement than painting, sculpture, and poetry itself. At the same time, they are exempt from all that gives pain, or that corrupts.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday, the 12th, —the evening of our arrival,—I saw the planet Venus beautifully shining; for the first time that I had observed her since her conjunction with the Sun.

Brussels; May 16. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents who would take the trouble to direct me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, where I could obtain a view of a plan or map of the River Thames, westward of London-bridge.

It is not a little remarkable, and it reflects no honour on the commissioners of the navigation, that no general plan from actual survey has ever yet been published of a river of such importance as the Thames, embracing, as it does, the internal commerce of so large and valuable a portion of the country through which it flows, and connecting it so intimately with the metropolis.

In the year 1770, much to the credit of the City of London, Mr. Brindley, the late eminent engineer, was employed to survey the river from Mortlake to Boulter's Lock, near Maidenhead-bridge; and a plan, in consequence of that survey, was drawn by Mr. Whitworth, and published at the expense of the city in 1771. It was afterwards (in 1774) revised by the same gentleman,

and continued to London-bridge; and is the only accurate map ever published of this noble river, so far as I have been able to learn from diligent enquiry.

Besides exhibiting a very correct delineation of the course of the Thames, its various windings, islets, towing paths, collateral streams, &c. &c. it comprises much useful information, particularly two accurate tables; one of distances, and another of falls, on the river. The distances are also correctly shewn on the map in miles along the banks, both to and from London-bridge and Boulter's Lock. But there is a circumstance which gives a still greater value to Brindley's map, viz. that the navigable channel or barge-track, which in some particular places is contracted to a very narrow width, and a correct knowledge of which is not to be attained but by long experience, is very nicely shewn upon it by means of a dotted line; and even the shallows in the barge-track are pointed out by certain marks (thus **).

Any plan possessing such qualities, and affording such variety of useful information as I have stated above, must necessarily be valuable: it is to be regretted, therefore, that a copy cannot be now procured but with much difficulty and at great expense.

Should the city, upon due consideration of the matter, be pleased to direct some able engineer or surveyor to take a fresh survey of the river, it would be performing a very desirable service to the public: for, doubtless, in the course of forty-seven years, which have now elapsed since Brindley's survey was first made, many alterations, in consequence of improvements by locks and other devices, must have taken place in the navigable state of the Thames; and its face must necessarily have undergone great change within that period.

In the event of the above suggestion being put into execution, it would, of course, be advisable to obtain the cooperation of the commissioners of the upper districts, in order to an accurate survey being taken of the whole extent of the Thames between London and Lechlade, or even Cricklade.

In the prosecution of this measure, at least so far as concerns the drawing out the plan, I do not myself conceive that any very material expense need be incurred, because, to the extent that Brindley and Whitworth's plan reaches, namely, to Maidenhead-bridge, about fifty-one miles above London-bridge, which is no inconsiderable distance, a great part of the labour is done to our hands already; and there would, generally speaking, be very little more to perform than accurately to revise that portion.

In the remainder of the course, viz. from Boulter's Lock to Cricklade (about one hundred miles), there can be little doubt but that the commissioners are already in possession of several plans, from local and partial surveys made at different times, of detached portions within their jurisdiction; and which have, probably, been executed under their orders, in consequence of the several pound-locks and other necessary appendages which have, from time to time, been constructed towards the improvement of the navigation. These partial surveys would assuredly much facilitate the drawing of a general plan of the Thames. I would, by all means, recommend Brindley and Whitworth's map to be held up as a pattern to be minutely followed in every point; of course, it should comprise every kind of information which that excellent map contains. I beg leave to recapitulate the principal heads which, I conceive, ought accurately to be exhibited upon it, viz:—

1. Islets.
2. Towing paths.
3. Locks.
4. Mills.
5. Fishing bucks.
6. Different currents and pens.
7. Shallows or gulls.
8. Barge-track.
9. Distances in miles along the banks.
10. Every collateral stream, whether belonging to mills or any other property.

The map ought also to contain a correct table of falls on the river, from Cricklade to the Tideway at Mortlake; and another, equally correct, of distances, between place to place, and from London-bridge.

A plan thus constructed, and affording such excellent and useful information, could not fail to meet with public encouragement, especially from that considerable part of the public which must, of necessity, be connected with the Thames, either through trade or in consequence of property situated on its banks. All these persons might be called on to become subscribers to the engraved plan, on publication of the same.

Should there still remain any difficulty in raising the necessary funds towards defraying the execution of the plan herein suggested, I would advise that the chief towns, such as Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, Marlow,

Marlow, Windsor, &c. &c. should be respectively called on to contribute such sums as might be deemed a fair proportion, according to their relative importance. The produce arising from the sale of the plan, when published, I have no doubt would more than pay the cost. But, admitting this should not be the case, surely the city of London, and the city and university of Oxford, would not hesitate to make up the deficiency.

It remains for me only to express my earnest wishes, that what has been stated in this paper may attract the notice of persons possessing the requisite influence, so that it may be the means, eventually, of giving to the public what I cannot but consider as a great desideratum, namely, an accurate plan of the whole navigable course of the Thames westward of London-bridge. A full and accurate (printed) report of the surveyor, who may be employed on this business, should accompany the plan. This report should contain every particular relating to the actual state of the river and its navigation, and any authentic matters that can be collected concerning its state and navigation in former periods.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to say a few words concerning those useful articles—steam-vessels, the introduction of which upon the River Thames, I must acknowledge, Mr. Editor, is principally, if not solely, owing to you, who took such pains in several numbers of the Monthly Magazine to draw the attention of the public to the subject. These vessels have fully answered the expectations of persons engaged in the conveyance of passengers to and from London to Margate; so much so, that I understand, a short time hence, it is expected no other kind of vessels will stand a chance of finding employment, in consequence of the superiority of the steam-packets over them in expedition, and, above all, in punctuality. They have also been employed successfully above bridge, but no further than to Richmond and Twickenham; and, to those places, merely as passage-boats. The most important use that steam might be applied to, on the Thames, has not, I conceive, hitherto been put into practice,—I mean in propelling barges against the current up the river to Lechlade. Most of the barges employed on the Thames between London and Oxford are rated at one hundred or one hundred and twenty tons burthen; and the horses required to haul, or tow, them against the stream, upon an average, amount to ten. Some of the Reading barges, carrying a freight of nearly 150 tons, require even twelve or fourteen horses to tow them.

Having, Mr. Editor, made repeated excursions on the whole length of the Thames between Oxford and London, I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the violent kind of labour which falls to the lot of towing-horses, (especially in places where the current is remarkably rapid,) and have lamented that no means could be devised to alleviate their truly deplorable state. The constant lateral straining (on one side only,) to which horses, so employed, are continually subject, very soon renders them useless, and, of course, totally unfits them for any other kind of work. The application of steam, therefore, could not, I apprehend, be more beneficially employed than by rendering unnecessary the cruel labour of a class of animals so essentially serviceable to man.

It is to be hoped some person, for the sake of humanity, will take up the subject, and endeavour what can be effected by steam towards the propelling of barges against the current of the Thames; and, consequently, abolishing the present objectionable mode of employing horses in hauling them.

C. E. SCOTT.

Winchester Row; Jan. 16, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the accounts of different navigators of the wonderful and astonishing structures raised by those little vermes Zoophyta, or Coralline insects, I have often been surprised, and wondered how it was possible for those little insects to collect such an amazing quantity of matter as to form islands and reefs from unfathomable seas. We know very little as yet of the nature of the marine polype, that construct these wonderful fabrics; but we cannot be blind to the effects of their operations.

M. de Peyssonel, of Marseilles, made some experiments on coral and other marine bodies. Those bodies which the Count de Marsigly imagined to be flowers. this ingenious naturalist discovered to be insects, inhabiting the coral. M. Donati, of Turin, says, that coral is a mass of animals of the polype kind; and, instead of representing the polype beds and cells, which they contain, as the work of polypes, he thinks it more just to say, that coral, and other coralline

coralline bodies, have the same relation to the polypes united to them, as there is between the shell of a snail and the snail itself; or the bones of an animal, and the animal itself. The same system has also been illustrated and established by Mr. Ellis.

The Red Sea, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, abound with coral. Throughout the whole range of the Polynesian* and Australasian islands, there is scarcely a league of sea unoccupied by a coral reef or a coral island; the former springing up to the surface of the water from the fathomless bottom; and the latter, in various stages, from the low and naked rock, with the water rippling over it, to an uninterrupted forest of tall trees. I have seen, says Mr. Dalrymple, (in his Inquiry into the Formation of Islands,) "the coral banks, in all their stages, some in deep water, others with a few rocks appearing above the surface, some just formed into islands, without the least appearance of vegetation; others, with a few weeds on the highest part; and, lastly, such as are covered with large timber, with a bottomless sea, at a pistol-shot distance." In fact, as soon as the edge of the reef is high enough to lay hold of the floating sea-wreck, or for a bird to perch upon, the island may be said to commence. The dung of birds, feathers, wreck of all kinds, cocoa-nuts, floating with the young plant out of the shell, are the first rudiments of the new island. With islands thus formed, and others in the several stages of their progressive creation, Torres Strait† is nearly choaked up; and Captain Flinders mentions one island in it covered with the casuarina, and a variety of other trees and shrubs, which give food to paroquets, pigeons, and other birds, to whose ancestors, it is probable, the island was originally indebted for this vegetation. The time will come, when New Holland, New Guinea, and all the little groups of islets and reefs to the north, and north-west of them, will either be united into one great continent, or be separated only with deep channels, in which the strength and velocity of the tide may obstruct the silent and unobserved agency of these insignificant labourers.

A barrier of coral reef runs along the whole of the eastern coast of New Holland; among which (says Captain Flinders,) we sought fourteen days, and sailed more than five hundred miles, before a passage could be found through them out to sea.

Supposing the sea were to change its bed, and to cover again the present continents, (as it most assuredly will,) what great ranges of hills and mountains will then appear the work alone of diminutive insects! And, if the present islands and continents were once, for a series of ages, covered by the sea, (as the generality of the present geologists believe they were,) did these little polypes work in that sea? If they did, where are their works? Is it now limestone and chalk?

The hills of chalk, in that part of Dorset in which I live, have nearly the same appearance as would the coast of New Holland, were the sea to forsake its bed, and leave the foundation of the coral reefs dry,—after the atmosphere and the rains had decomposed and pulverized their upper parts, and the debris had tumbled down their sides; and, were the sea again to fill our valleys, ships would find no anchorage at a pistol-shot distance from the sides of our chalk hills,—as is the case near the reefs of coral.

I cannot positively say, that chalk was formed by the coral insect; but many observations of mine combine to induce me to that belief. The chalk is incumbent on a stratum of sand-stone, full of shells,—which was once the bottom of the sea, before the chalk was formed; the sand-stone rests on a bed of sand, with a few shells: a little above the sand-stone, in the chalk, we find *cornua ammonis*; and it was easy for them to find their way there, when the reef had just begun forming. Higher up in the chalk, few shells are found, and generally single specimens. A stratum of flints is generally found in chalk; but that may be accounted for by atoms of silica being at first mixed with the calcareous matter, and, in course of time, joined by the force of attraction, — as atoms with kindred atoms join. In the alluvial formation, on the banks of the Ohio, near Cincinnati, different species of coralline are found, generally calcareous,—now and then siliceous; the siliceous matter must, therefore, have entered, and displaced the calcareous, whilst in a dissolved state. We frequently find shells inclosed in

* Polynesia, a multitude of islands in the Pacific Ocean, which, by modern geographers, is, with Notasia or New Holland, reckoned the fifth great division of the globe, and is called Australasia.

† Torres, a strait between New Holland and New Guinea.

in flints: the flinty matter must have been once in a soft state,—as the flint exhibits the exact form of the shell which it surrounds. The lime-stone formation, on the banks of the Ohio, is thought to be the largest lime-stone formation in the world: is that likely to be also the work of the marine polype? If any of your geological correspondents would give their opinion on this subject, I should feel particularly obliged.

Ansty; Jan. 15. C. HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. VIII.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nel mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

IL PECORONE.

GIORNATA 5.—NOVELLA 2.

The Taming of the Shrew.

THERE were in Rome two gentlemen of good families, and easy circumstances, whose names were Janni and Ciucolo. They were such inseparable companions, that they were together day and night; and were fonder of each other than brothers.

One day, when they were together, Janni said to his friend, "Is it with thee as it is with me?" "How dost thou mean?" asked the other. "Why, (said Janni,) notwithstanding all my economy, I cannot get on in the world: on the contrary, I find, at the end of every year, that I have lost, rather than gained; and am got into debt." "In faith, (replied Ciucolo,) I am not without my grievances; for I have got such a vixen of a wife, as is not to be found in the world besides: she is more like a devil than a woman. There is really no living with her: for, in spite of all the attentions I can pay her, she torments me so from morning to night, that I do not know what in the world to do with her."

"I think (said Janni,) it would be as well to take some advice respecting our cases."—"With all my heart," said Ciucolo: and so they set off, and went to a wise man, named Boetius.

"Sir, (said Janni to him,) we are come to ask you what we should do? As for me, though I pinch and save the whole year, I always find myself in debt at the end of it: which, considering the income I have, appears to me very extraordinary." "And I (said Ciucolo) have got the most perverse vixen in the world for a wife." Boetius made no other reply to Janni than, *Get up in a morning;* and to Ciucolo, *Go to the bridge of St. Angelo;* and sent them away. This short answer greatly surprized them; and they said to one another, "What a brute of a fellow this is: when one of us asks him respecting his affairs, he says, Get up in a morning; and tells the other to go to the bridge of St. Angelo:" and so they went away laughing at him.

One morning, however, Janni happened to get up earlier than usual; and, hiding himself behind a door, he saw one of his servants secretly carrying off a large jar of oil, and another a piece of salt meat. On this, he kept watch for several mornings; and saw sometimes the men, and sometimes the maids, carrying off corn and flour; and some one thing, and some another. "No wonder (says he to himself,) that I am minus at the year's end." Calling his footman, therefore, he said to him, "Go about your business; and do not let me see you in this house again." He also sent the maids off in the same manner; and, having made a clear house, he hired fresh servants, and began to look after his affairs himself; and, at the year's end, he found that he had gained, instead of having lost, as before. On this, he went, and told his friend Ciucolo what early rising had done for him. "If this be the case, (said Ciucolo,) I will certainly try whether there was any meaning in the answer that I got;" and so he went the next day to the bridge of St. Angelo.

After he had sat there awhile, there came a mule-driver, with some loaded mules; one of which turned restive, and would not go over the bridge: on which the mule-driver took hold of the halter to lead him. This, however, answered no purpose: for, the more he pulled, the more the mule held back; whereupon he began to be angry, and to thump him: but this seemed only to make him more obstinate. The mule-driver, at last, lost all patience; and, taking the staff with which he tightened the cords of his pack, he belaboured the mule before, and behind, and all over; and gave such free vent to his rage, that, at last, he fairly broke the staff over him. The mule was, however, by this time become perfectly manageable; and the mule-driver, having made him pass backwards and forwards over the bridge several times, in order to be satisfied that the whim was gone out of his head, proceeded on his business. All this was carefully noted by Ciucolo, who said to himself,

himself, "Now I know what I have to do;" and, getting up, he walked straight home,—determined to profit by the lesson he had received.

He was greeted, on his arrival, with the usual storm from his wife; who demanded where he had been all that time? Ciucolo, however, took it calmly, and made no reply; hinting, only, that she had better be quiet. "Indeed, (exclaimed she,) touch me if you dare: you may repent that you have had the audacity to talk of it." "Take care, (said her husband,) that you do not rouse me; for I will make you remember it if you do."—"Truly, (said the lady,) if I supposed you dare so much as think of it, my brothers should give you such a dressing as you would never forget as long as you lived; and you do not know what you may get, as it is." "Thou art the very devil," said Ciucolo; and, rising up, he gave her a cuff: at which she screamed, and flew into a terrible rage. Ciucolo, on this, took a stick, and laid on her till he broke it; and then he took another, and laid on again. So that, at last, she began to cry for mercy: but he only belaboured her the more,—threatening that he would be the death of her. The lady seeing her husband thus resolute, and being by this time pretty well bruised, fell on her knees, saying, "My dear, pray forbear, and I will never be cross again." Ciucolo, in order to render the cure complete, ordered her to march up and down the room, as often as he pleased,—every now and then administering a thwack with both hands. From that blessed hour the lady sought to please her husband in all things; and became the most mild and gentle woman in Rome.

Thus did Ciucolo drive the maggots out of his wife's head; and, from a state of constant hostility and unhappiness, brought her to live with him, for ever afterwards, in peace and harmony. And let every man that hath a scolding wife take pattern from Ciucolo,—as he did from the mule-driver.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is matter of great surprise, that the Bill for appropriating public money to the building of churches should have excited so little attention in the kingdom, considering the present state of our finances, and of our ability to contribute to them.

As to the measure itself, of building churches, it is one evidently called for by the situation of the country, our town-population having greatly increased, and the religious instruction of the additional numbers having almost entirely fallen under the notice of the various denominations of Dissenters, who have, for many years past, with a laudable and active zeal, from their private means, continued to build numbers of chapels, and to appoint industrious and conscientious ministers to conduct the service of them. This has followed from a great part of the increased numbers having been (if the expression may be used,) thrown off from the country upon the manufacturing towns: settled in the outskirts of which, and removed from the places where they were born and brought up, they have appeared to demonstrate the existence of a tacit agreement with the parish priest, that, if he would not come near them, they would not come near him; hence these well-meaning dissenters have called out the most willing and improveable of them to increase their congregations; and the rest have been left, as it were, to fate and fortune.

No question of policy can be more obvious, than that so material a portion of the people ought not to be left to separate themselves from the established form of religion and worship of the country from the mere want of the needful accommodation and attention.

The proposed measure of building churches, and appointing officiating ministers to each, is, therefore, (as I have before said,) evidently called for on every ground of propriety, policy, and justice. The mode in which the consequent expense is to be defrayed, is the only point which admits of a question. The revenues of the church of England being chiefly derived from land, they have, from improvement in agriculture, encreased to an extent greatly beyond what could possibly have been contemplated some ages ago; and, (in the aggregate,) beyond all proportion to the encrease in the price of commodities.

Various have, in consequence, been the measures which have been projected: the increased income not having been proportional among the different livings, but, on the contrary, entirely accidental,—and many of the poorer livings being quite insufficient for even a decent, frugal maintenance of a clergyman's family, many have thought that they

they should be more equalized, and some of the poorer increased by a reduction of the larger ones: this step, though having upon the face of it a great appearance of justice, has not, however, recommended itself to the legislature sufficiently to have been adopted. But the minister of the crown, finding the poorer livings (in consequence of the rise of commodities) so obviously insufficient for the maintenance of the incumbents, that some of them might be literally said to be starving upon them, has proposed to Parliament additions to them from augmentations of the fund, called Queen Anne's Bounty, to be provided by taxation; and his remedy has received the support of the bishops and dignified clergy, as a preferable measure to a reduction of the larger livings, and has been adopted, so far as to make a small addition to those poor livings, the incomes of which were below a certain sum. It has been strongly urged, in favour of an equalization of the livings, that the laws against pluralities might be carried still farther; the residence of clergymen upon their livings become general, and their independence, respectability, and influence in their parishes, be promoted, in a degree highly favourable to public morals, and conducive to the public benefit.

By some, this idea has been extended to the bishops; and it has been urged, that, by making their sees more equal, some beneficial effects would ensue; and that a bishop of the church of England would, during a large portion of the year, reside in his diocese, and would exhibit the dignified character of the watchful head of his clergy, and of an independent lord of Parliament, instead of passing the greater part of his time at London, in the neighbourhood of the court, in hopes of translation on every demise of a brother, whose revenues were greater than his own; and proverbial, as the occupier of a seat on that bench, the most obsequious of all others in the House of Peers to the nod of the minister.

These arguments have all been met by one and the same answer, which has, hitherto, been deemed conclusive, viz. —That the complete dependence of the church on the crown is so beneficial to the state, as to more than counterbalance the benefits which would arise from any departure from this system.

An idea has also, from time to time, obtained, and has, indeed, become very prevalent, that the richer livings, and the princely revenues of some of the bishops, being so excessively beyond what can ever be deemed needful to support a due gradation of degrees and rank in the church, have been kept in their present state, as a reserve to be had recourse to in some period of the utmost financial distress.

The foregoing considerations appear not irrelevant at the present juncture, though they do not bear directly upon the argument; which is—*in what manner the expense of building and endowing the projected new churches is to be raised.*

Though this appears to lie in a very small compass, yet it may be well to consider what we may presume to have been the views of those by whom our church revenues were originally regulated, or when they were revised at the reformation.

Our greatest ecclesiastical establishments appear to have been left, at the reformation, at some large city or town, in order that the most populous places and districts might be most amply furnished with persons qualified to perform religious offices and duties.

The great change in our character, from an agricultural to a manufacturing and mercantile nation, has, of course, drawn our population to the places best adapted for the carrying on these vocations: large towns, and crowded and flourishing sea-ports, have arisen where formerly were only small villages, or a naked coast; and our ancient cities, the seats of our richly-endowed cathedrals, have gradually diminished in populousness and importance.

Shall not, then, the revenues appointed for the religious instruction of the people of England continue to be applied for their spiritual benefit,—even although, in the just pursuit of individual and national prosperity, the people may have removed their habitations? or shall these abundant funds be put into the pockets of individuals appointed to succeed to the stalls and pulpits of the empty churches, in diminished towns? and, at this period of public pressure and embarrassment, shall a fresh revenue be raised to pay additional numbers of teachers for the people in their present abodes? And are we to present the spectacle to a world, of a double ecclesiastical establishment: a new one, on moderate stipends, to preach to the actual people; and an old one, to consume in indolence the immense ancient revenues, and to go through, for form-sake, certain stated services to unoccupied

pied seats, in the ancient churches; and this at a time when a large portion of our able artizans are depending upon alms and parish-allowance for food?—a state of calamity which, some months ago, extended to a third part of our whole population.

I am aware that individuals have certain interest or rights in church-livings, which would present difficulties in the way of a general redistribution of the church revenue: but enough remains at the absolute uncontroled disposal of the state,—after securing to the present incumbents the full enjoyment of their incomes,—to provide both the requisite number of edifices, and respectable endowments for the ministers of them, which the increased population requires; and still leave sufficient to support, in all the ancient cathedrals and churches, every ordinance and duty in a style of dignity and respectability proportionate to the numbers who may attend the services.

It is not the object of this letter to point out the particular sources from which the needful aid may be drawn: perhaps the rich deaneries, usually held by persons who have other church preferments, or a part of them, might be had recourse to in the first place: but this is for the wisdom of Parliament, or for persons appointed by Parliament, to point out. Whether the attention of the legislature would be best directed to a judicious arrangement of the present revenue, or to the discovery of objects of taxation to provide the large additional sums proposed to be raised, is a subject in a high degree worthy of the public consideration. S. T.

May 14.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PAPERS RELATING *to the* GENERAL PENITENTIARY *at* MILBANK, *published by* PARLIAMENT.

THERE are at present in the Penitentiary 108 male and 118 female convicts.

The portion of the prison now completed was originally intended to contain 200 prisoners, and was represented, in the former report of the committee, to be calculated to accommodate that number. In consequence, however, of an alteration which was made last spring in the manner of lodging the prisoners, the present buildings will be found capable of receiving nearly 300, instead of 200. In the first distribution of the prisoners, they were all placed in different cells by night, from those which they occupied by day; so that two cells were allotted to each of the prisoners of the first class (who are, by the 56 Geo. III. to be kept separate from each other during the hours of labour as well as by night;) but owing to the facility afforded to ventilation by the construction of this prison, it has been found practicable, without inconvenience, to make one cell serve both as a night cell and a day cell for every prisoner of this description.

The committee reported, at the commencement of the last session of Parliament, that it would be necessary to adopt measures for giving additional stability to some parts of the present buildings; accordingly means have been used for that purpose, and two towers have been taken down, to be rebuilt on a better foundation. The committee are informed that it may be necessary to take down two more towers, but they understand from their architect (Mr. Smirk) that there is not any cause for apprehension in regard to the other parts of the buildings.

The officers behave with mildness to the prisoners, in conformity to the directions given by the committee; and no instance has occurred of any complaint made by a prisoner of harshness or ill-usage. The conduct and demeanour of the female prisoners is highly decorous; the male prisoners, many of whom are boys recently received from Newgate, and for the present without employment, are less orderly; but even in these much improvement has taken place since their arrival. The opinion of the chaplain, on the general state of the Penitentiary, will best appear from the following extract, taken from the conclusion of his Journal for 1817; at which time the prison had not been open to male offenders for one complete year; viz.—

"In the course of the year, one of the female convicts has been baptized, and seventeen males, and forty-six females, have been confirmed by the right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, at a confirmation held by his lordship in the chapel. Sixty-three females, and ten males, have received the Holy Sacrament, but of this number of communicants the chaplain thought it necessary that three should not give their attendance at the administration of that solemn ordinance on Christmas-day, and on Sunday last; and he has always considered it as a duty to explain very fully to them, that their attendance at the Lord's table will not be marked by any favour;

favour; but that it will rather cause their conduct to be more strictly scrutinized and watched.

"The convicts who were first sent to the Penitentiary have most of them conducted themselves in an exemplary manner; and, indeed, the general behaviour of all has far exceeded the expectations of the chaplain, when he reflects that many of them came here without education, and from the haunts of vice. From what he has already observed, he trusts that the system of moral and religious instruction adopted in the Penitentiary, will be the means of reclaiming many from the paths of vice, by breaking their connexions with profligate and abandoned companions, and of restoring them to the society of their friends, and making them honest and industrious members of the community."

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed, since the Penitentiary has been in operation, for the committee to report any of the convicts to the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the 25th section of the 56th Geo. III. as proper objects, for their merit in the prison, to be recommended to the royal mercy; several have received his Majesty's pardon, founded on circumstances unconnected with their behaviour since they came under the care of the committee; but, in every such instance, it has been ascertained, by previous inquiry from the committee, that the conduct of the convict in the Penitentiary, though not the ground of his pardon, has nevertheless been such, as in no degree to diminish his claim to the mercy of the crown.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good since the last report, especially when it is considered how prevalent fevers have been in London, and in many parts of the country. Four female prisoners have died since the prison was opened for females in June 1816, and one death has occurred among the males since the first reception of male convicts in February 1817. Of the four deaths among the females, three were occasioned by disorders which were contracted previously to their admission into the Penitentiary; viz. two by consumption, and one by dropsy.

The female prisoners have full employment, chiefly in needle-work. Their earnings during the last year will be stated separately from those of the males, at the end of this report; but of the male prisoners many are yet unemployed, and the whole earnings in that part of the prison are not very considerable.

It is obvious that some time must elapse before it can properly be ascertained what trades can be carried on with advantage within the prison; and even the trades in which the arrangements of manufacture can be most easily reconciled with the discipline of a Penitentiary, cannot be expected to be immediately productive, as almost all the hands employed are to be taught their trade before they can make articles fit for sale.

Some of the prisoners are employed as tailors; and the commissariat department, with a view of giving them work in this line, has sent in a quantity of cloth to be made into great coats.

The committee have reason also to believe, that there will be no difficulty in finding employment for many of the male prisoners in shoe-making, as soon as they shall be sufficiently instructed to be able to make articles that are saleable; under this impression, a person has been lately hired, in addition to the ordinary turnkeys of the prison, for the purpose of teaching this business.

There are, besides, several male prisoners who work at different trades, some of which may be found advantageous, and may be taught by them to other prisoners, such as carpet-making, turning, fringe-making, the manufacture of glass-beads, &c. &c.; and, although the collective earnings of the male prisoners, during the first year after the opening of the prison, have not been considerable, owing to the causes which have been stated; there are some among the tailors whose work is now worth from five to six shillings a week, at the moderate prices fixed on their labour in the prison; and others who can earn from ten to fourteen shillings weekly, as shoemakers, who had never worked at those trades before they came into the Penitentiary, and, in regard to whom, it may be doubted whether they had been long employed in any honest way previously to their imprisonment.

The committee see no reason to doubt, that, when the system of manufacture within the Penitentiary shall be fairly brought into operation, most of the male prisoners will earn a sufficient sum to defray the cost of their food and clothing.

The present charges of superintendence are of course very high, owing to the necessity of having a complete establishment of superior officers, while the prisoners

prisoners under their care bear only a small proportion to the number which the prison will contain when it is finished.

No complete new building has been added to the Penitentiary in the course of the last year, but the foundation, and a part of the brick-work for the portion of the prison which is eventually to be occupied by females, are executed; and the committee understand, from the supervisors, that it is intended to raise and cover in the whole of that building (calculated to contain 100 female prisoners) before next winter.

In this case, the committee will probably be able, in the course of the spring of 1819, to remove the female prisoners from the portion of the prison which they now occupy, and to complete their number to 400, taking in at the same time 150 more male prisoners.

The committee cannot conclude this report without earnestly recommending that this plan should be proceeded in without delay, as their expectation of advantage to the public, as well in regard to the produce of the work of the prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, as in respect to the moral effects of such confinement on their habits and behaviour, has been increased by the experience of the last year.

Earnings of the Female Prisoners from the 1st January to the 31st December 1817.

	£	s.	d.
To the amount of work received from sundry persons	346	1	7½
To the amount of prisoners' earnings for work done for the use of the establishment . . .	46	3	10½
To the amount of earnings by prisoners' acting as wardsmen, and in the wash-house, laundry, &c. calculated at 6d. per diem each .	127	12	0
	519	17	6

Earnings of the Male Prisoners from their reception, which commenced in February 1817, to 31st December 1817.

To the amount of earnings for work sent out of the prison	311	11	5
To the amount of earnings for work done to the establishment . . .	74	14	1
To earnings by prisoners acting as wardsmen, bakers, cooks, &c. . . .	70	0	6
	456	6	0

Expense.

To the amount of all expenses incurred between the 1st January and 31st December 1817 .	11,327	14	8
Of the above sum there has been expended, in fittings up and alterations of the prison for the temporary occupation of the female prisoners, the sum of .	2,022	4	0
Expenses of the establishment . . .	9,305	10	8

Abstract of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the General Penitentiary.

I. THE COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee to meet regularly once a month.
2. At each meeting to elect a chairman; and all questions to be decided by the majority.
3. To make rules and regulations, submitting them for the sanction of the justices of the Court of King's Bench.
4. To direct what manufactures shall be carried on.
5. To examine and inquire into the state, order, and management of the prison, and into the behaviour of the officers and prisoners.
6. To examine the journals of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and matron.
7. To inspect the accounts of the master manufacturer and steward.
8. To settle all contracts.
9. To order the payment of all bills, and other demands.
10. To appoint one of the members to be the monthly visitor.
11. To appoint, remove, or suspend officers and servants.
12. In cases of pressing necessity, to make a special report to the justices of the Court of King's Bench.
13. Special meeting to be held in the second week of each session of Parliament, for the purpose of making the annual report.

II. OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

1. *The Governor.*

1. The governor to exercise a general superintendence over the prison.
2. To have the same powers as are incident to a sheriff or gaoler.
3. To suspend, in case of misbehaviour, the taskmasters, turnkeys, porters, messengers, and patrols.
4. To see every prisoner on his or her first admittance.
5. To enter in "The Prison Register" the name, &c. of every prisoner.
6. To enter in "The Character Book" each prisoner's offence, with various other particulars.
7. To keep a journal of prison occurrences.
8. To keep a list of persons (not being prisoners) residing within the prison.

9. To

9. To make returns as required by 56 Geo. III. cap. 63. to the Court of King's Bench.

10. To attend chapel.

11. To inspect the prisoners and cells, &c.

12. To redress complaints on the part of the prisoners.

13. To inquire into any complaint against a prisoner.

14. To report to the visitor any extraordinary offences.

15. To make entry in his journal and character-book of any punishment inflicted.

16. To put handcuffs or fetters upon any male prisoner from whom he shall apprehend danger or personal violence.

17. To read the reports from the matron and master-manufacturer, and to examine the accounts of the master-manufacturer and steward.

18. To cause copies of clauses of 56 Geo. II. cap. 63. to be hung up.

19. To report to the visitor and Committee any breach of the above provisions which shall come to his knowledge.

20. To report to the visitor and Committee the refusal or neglect to leave the prison of any officer or servant who may have been dismissed, &c.

21. To report to the visitor and Committee the escape of any prisoner.

22. To give information to the visitor and Committee whenever any prisoner shall show symptoms of mental derangement.

23. To give notice of the death of any prisoner to the visitor, and to the coroner of Middlesex.

24. To afford every facility and support to the consulting physician and surgeon.

25. In case of absence, to notice the same in his Journal, giving charge of prison to the master-manufacturer.

26. To give directions for works ordered by Committee; also for repairs in certain cases.

27. To submit contracts or agreements to the Committee.

28. To receive demands for articles wanted in the prison, and to give orders thereupon.

29. To have no other business or employment.

30. To survey articles delivered for the use of the prison, in case of complaint.

31. To apply to the visitor in cases of emergency.

2. *The Matron.*

1. The matron to superintend the female department of the prison.

2. To report inferior officers offending.

3. To keep a journal and character-book.

4. To superintend the work of all female prisoners, keep books of account, &c.

5. To be assisted by the governor and his officers in maintaining her authority.

6. To attend chapel, unless prevented by indisposition.

7. In case of absence, to notice the same in her journal, leaving the senior task-mistress in charge.

8. To report upon the state of the female part of the prison, every week, to the governor.

3. *The Chaplain.*

1. The chaplain to be approved by the bishop of the diocese, and to have no other professional avocation whatsoever.

2. To perform divine service on every Sunday, Christmas-day, &c. baptize, bury, &c.

3. To attend to religious instruction of prisoners.

4. To direct prisoners to be instructed in reading and writing.

5. To keep a journal and character-book.

6. Subject to control of Committee only.

7. To administer the Sacrament once in every quarter, or oftener.

8. To issue religious books and tracts.

9. To give notice to the governor of any misbehaviour.

10. In case of absence from duty, to appoint a substitute, to be approved by the Committee.

11. To be the only officiating minister for visiting prisoners of the established church.

4. *The Secretary and Examiner of Accounts.*

1. The secretary to attend all meetings of the Committee and sub-committees.

2. To draw out proper forms of accounts, examine accounts, and prepare them for the inspection of the Committee or sub-committee.

3. To present to the Committee, monthly, the petty cash-accounts of the master-manufacturer and steward, and make annual abstract thereof.

4. To report to the Committee any irregularities.

5. *The Surgeon.*

1. The surgeon to be a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and not to have any other professional practice.

2. To examine all prisoners admitted.

3. To visit every part of the prison, inspect the provisions, and report sickness of prisoners.

4. To report prisoners' convalescence.

5. To visit daily both infirmaries.

6. To communicate with the consulting physician, and consulting surgeon, in cases of difficulty.

7. To make a monthly report on the health of the prisoners.

8. To be supplied by the steward with medicines from Apothecaries' Hall.

9. To procure an unexceptionable deputy, if prevented attending his duty by illness.

6. The Master-Manufacturer.

1. The master-manufacturer to be considered as the deputy of the governor.

2. To report upon manufactures and contracts.

3. To receive and take account of all materials and stores connected with the manufactures.

4. To keep books of account, and attend to all purchases and sales.

5. To instruct the task-masters and turnkeys as to all duties relative to the employment of the prisoners, and direct their performance of the same.

6. To receive the daily and weekly reports from the task-master, and report to the governor.

7. To deliver list of prisoners absent from chapel.

8. Appraisement of the work, and per centage allotment of the shares.

9. To receive all monies due for work, and report the same to the Committee.

10. To give security for the property committed to his charge.

7. The Steward.

1. The steward to receive and take account of all stores connected with the victualling, clothing, &c.

2. To be applied to for stores, &c.

3. To keep such books of account as required by the governor, &c.

4. To deliver bread to task-master.

5. To consider himself as under the especial direction of the governor.

6. To keep a correct inventory of furniture.

INFERIOR OFFICERS—MALE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Task-master.

1. There shall be one to every Pentagon.

2. Each task-master to receive materials for work from the master-manufacturer, and superintend the conduct of the turnkeys.

3. The task-master to examine the reports of the turnkeys, and report the substance of them to the master-manufacturer.

4. To communicate to the governor, surgeon, and master-manufacturer, any notice from turnkeys of a prisoner being sick.

5. To communicate to the governor any complaint from a prisoner of oppression, &c. by a turnkey.

6. To send in demands for articles wanted.

7. To report injury done to building, or articles deficient.

Assistant Task-master.

1. To remain in the central tower during the absence of the task-master.

2. The Turnkeys.

1. There shall be five to every Pentagon, and one to attend on the sick in the infirmary.

2. Each turnkey to have the charge of prisoners in a particular ward, to inspect the cells, and report thereon, as well as on the conduct and quantum of work of each prisoner.

3. To observe that the prisoners conform to the rules laid down as to cleanliness, &c.

4. To have the custody and care of tools used by prisoners, &c.

5. To conduct to the chaplain any prisoner he may require.

6. To report prisoners absent from chapel to taskmaster.

7. To eat their meals in mess-room.

8. To give notice to the task-master of any prisoner who may appear to be out of health.

9. To apply for articles wanted.

10. Not to admit friends into their rooms.

11. Not to have fires in their room, or be absent during the hours of labour.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. *The Task-mistresses and Assistant Task-mistresses.*

The duties of the task-mistresses and assistant task-mistresses are similar to those of the task-masters and their assistants.

2. The Female Turnkeys.

The duties of the female turnkeys are similar to those of the male turnkeys.

3. The Nurses.

The nurses are under the direction of the surgeon and matron.

DUTIES OF SERVANTS.

1. Cook and Baker.

To have the charge of the bakehouse and kitchen.

2. The Porters.

1. Their stations to be one at the lodge, one at the entrance into the prison, and one at the gate of the prison allotted to females.

2. The porter at the outer gate to make entries of officers going out and coming in.

3. The porter at the inner gate to ring bells.

3. The Gardener.

Constantly to attend the garden.

4. The Messenger.

The messenger to be resident in the prison, and obey the orders of the Committee, visitor, &c.

5. The Patrols.

The four patrols to be resident in the prison; their stations at night to be between the prison and the outer wall; by day, to perform other duties as ordered. How many to be on duty each night.

III. PRISONERS.

1. Reception of the prisoners.

2. Prisoners to be divided into two classes; to be advanced for merit; to be degraded for demerit.

3. Regulation as to work.

4. Hours

4. Hours of meals and work on week-days.

5. Male prisoners employed in bake-house and kitchen not to be kept at work longer than other prisoners.

6. Allotment of time on Sundays.

7. Regulations as to prisoners who obtain leave to absent themselves from chapel.

8. Prisoners to exercise in passages in bad weather; to be under inspection in courts.

9. The prison dress.

10. The prisoners to be weekly supplied with clean linen, and monthly with clean sheets.

11. To receive bread daily, with meat, broth, and vegetables as in the dietary.

12. To have proper utensils and furniture.

13. When discharged, to be allowed a per centage on the work done by them in the prison.

14. Indulgence to work after the hours appointed for labour.

15. Not to see their friends unless by order of the Committee or visitor.

16. Punishments for offences.

17. Meritorious prisoners in the second class to be recommended to the Secretary of State, as objects of the royal mercy.

18. Time and mode of discharge.

19. Prisoners to receive clothing, and a gratuity in money, besides per centage when discharged; also, eventually, another gratuity.

20. The rules more especially affecting the prisoners, to be hung up in the prison.

IV. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON.

1. Wardsmen and wardswomen, selected from the orderly prisoners of the second class, to attend to the cleanliness of the prison.

2. Daily inspection of cells, bedding, &c. with general report of master-manufacturer on the several reports of inferior officers.

3. Prisoners not to be allowed other provisions or liquors than those mentioned in the dietary, except in the infirmaries.

4. Postage of letters delivered to prisoners, to be charged to them.

5. No poultry, pigeons, or pigs, &c. to be kept within the prison.

6. The alarm bell to be rung in case of any serious alarm.

7. Inferior officers or servants not to be absent without leave of the governor. No officers or servants to sleep out without leave from the Committee or visitor.

8. All officers to attend divine service in the chapel.

9. Demeanour of officers.

10. No officer or servant to have an interest in any contract, or deal with a contractor.

11. Any officer's servant guilty of misbehaviour, to be immediately reported to the governor.

12. Employment of workmen in the prison; admission of persons on account of manufactures carried on there.

13. Strangers not permitted to see the prison, unless by order from the Secretary of State; or unless accompanied by a member of the Committee.

14. Hours of shutting the gates of the prison.

15. No fees to be taken by any individual belonging to the prison, nor any prisoner employed but according to the rules.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter from "A Father," in your number for May, has met the eye of another father, who has a son of the same age with that of your correspondent, and who has been affected for about the same space of time in a way similar to that described by the writer of the letter alluded to. The treatment my son received from the medical men that have seen him was much the same as described by your correspondent: finding, however, that the complaint was not removed, I, without asking the opinion of the faculty, had an issue opened on his arm, and the consequence has been most favorable. After keeping it open about ten months, during which he had no return of his complaint, it has been dried up about a month; and he is, to all appearance, perfectly sound and healthy. Though the time may be thought rather too short to determine whether the cure is lasting, it will be a great satisfaction to me, should your correspondent be induced to try the same means, to learn that it is followed with the same apparently happy success.

June 1, 1818. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY friend of religion will see, with pleasure, the large sums which are subscribed for the building of churches; but it must be the right use of the same that can produce a good effect. Are our churches too few? Yet how seldom is the service properly performed in most of them; and, where we might expect the fullest attendance, how thinly scattered is the congregation. If the government would at once proceed to the fountain-head of all our church-evils—plurality, we might have many a church opened twice or thrice on the Sabbath alone, which is now open

open only once in the whole week. The argument for pluralities is, that *one* benefice is too slight a provision; but common sense, as well as common honesty, tell us, that every clergyman has a right to a single benefice, before another (whatever his wants may be) can claim two: add to this violation of reason and justice, the indirect immoralities of bargains, transfers, and that sycophancy which debases the Christian, and even the more human, character,—and the effect of plurality may be conceived. Private interest and public corruption may still cleave to their good, under the plea that a removal of evil is an innovation upon custom; but is it not truly astonishing that the worth of the kingdom has not strength enough to abolish plurality? When, a few years ago, very large subscriptions took place for national schools, I put this question to the committee:—"My lords and gentlemen,—Do you, in your conscience, before God, believe that it is the want of public charity-schools which we experience, or that those which we already have, are grossly abused and shamefully neglected?"

I then instanced a great many of our foundations, particularly those annexed to cathedrals, in our cities; and the most shameful and shocking abuse of charity-schools in Ireland; where, if the establishment for schools had not been neglected and perverted, (which neglect includes non-residence and perversive plurality,) we should have had Ireland as peaceable, as happy, and as virtuous, as Scotland. As for our churches, already established and neglected, I might begin with our cathedrals, and proceed with my instances through many of our spacious country churches: and again, where they are not deserted by the parishioners, the seats and sittings are monopolized; and even here, plurality, supported by influence and authority, confines the poor to the isles and distant galleries. For five-and-twenty years, the only misunderstanding I ever had with my parishioners was, in defence of the labouring poor, on account of the occupiers of land seizing upon two or more of the best seats which they could fill, and thus excluding the rest. It is a very common thing in the country for a person to unite many farms, and then take possession of the seat belonging to each farm-house; for, if there be any right, it can only proceed from the house; and there is no redress, from these monopolizers, for the minister or the people.

Thus, Sir, what I would assert, without the least fear of contradiction, is, that this money for the building of churches, and the sums which are almost annually granted for increasing the endowment of them, will be eventually thrown away for interest and intrigue, unless there be clear and definite bounds given to plurality. Seven, and even eight, pieces of preferment, I have known one individual hold; and I could easily name six, in the same diocese, who possess thirty: and I would venture to produce the like number of curates, of equal age, education, attainments, and celebrity, as preachers and divines, who have never been offered a single benefice. If I were to draw, as I easily might, the continuation of this picture in exchanges of preferment, I should produce a yet more loathsome view of the unnatural form and unjust habits of plurality. The community at large have no idea of the system that is undermining the established church. An individual can only reform by his own example: unhappily, that party from whose professions of purity some hope of removing the evil might be entertained, are for making no change here—the bishop keeps his deanery and his living; but, if once the Parliament investigate the point, there will then be every hope that years of service, correctness of duty, ability, morality, and piety, will directly lead to a provision in the church.

The first thing to be done in every future grant of public money, or charitable collection, is to stipulate that the benefit arising from the same shall never be possessed by a pluralist; but, if the sums bestowed for the accommodation of the people and the service of the priest be suffered to be diverted into the old channels, the liberality of the nation, or of individuals, will only add to the sad heap of corruption. Opposition to the abolishment of plurality may be chiefly expected among those who *bestow* these things; the greater number of those who *receive* would accede to the measure; but the chief resistance by legal subtilty, artful paradoxes, and bold dogmas, will probably come from the most interested of the laity. I have many curious facts upon this subject in my possession, and I will at any time produce them to the public, even at my own detriment, if I see occasion of their promoting the cause of religious equity and public good.

C. LUCAS.

June 8, 1818.

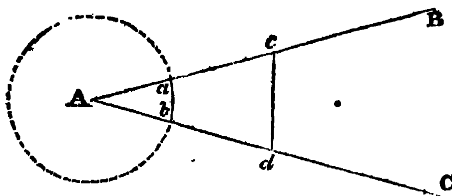
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS very few of the Kaleidoscopes possess that nicety in their construction so necessary in accomplishing the beauty of shadows in the field of view, I have sent you some geometrical rules for that purpose, which I request to be inserted in your Magazine.

The Kaleidoscope is a polygonal instrument in catoptrics, possessing the powers of the Polemoscope and Polyscope; and may justly be called a Polygonalscope. The best way of viewing shadows in this instrument is with a magnifier, the focus of which is suited to the length of the tube of the Kaleidoscope. The beauty and number of shadows in this glass depend very much upon the correctness of mirrors, choice of colours, and number of angles within the field of view. To find the base to the angle, which the mirrors may be required to make, let the number of angles be determined upon, and the diameter of one of the mirrors be given. The number of angles, in the field of view, will give half the number of shadows of the same family.

1. Draw the circle A, containing 360 degrees.



2. From A, draw the right line A B.

3. For the proposed number of angles, (say 12,) divide the circle into as many equal parts.

4. Set off the arc (30 degrees,) *a b*, that number being the quotient found by division. (See table of Polygons.)

5. Draw the right line A C, at the extremity of the arc.

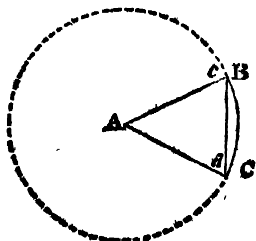
6. Upon the lines A B, A C, set off the diameter of the mirrors, (say 2 inches,) A *c*, A *d*.

7. Draw the line *c d*. This will be the base line to the angle of the mirrors, equal to one inch, as may be known by applying the compasses to the plain scale.

Second Rule.

The number of angles in the field of view, and the diameter of one of the mirrors given, to find the base line to the angle of the two mirrors:—

1. Take the diameter of one of the two mirrors, and draw the circle A of 360 degrees, making the diameter of the mirror the radius.



2. Set off the arc of the required polygon, according to the foregoing rules.

3. Draw the right lines A B, A C, at the extremities of the arc.

4. Draw the chord *c d*, and that will be the base line to the angle A B C, as required. And so on, for any number of angles required in the field of view.

For the proof, see Hutton's Mensuration, Problem viii. page 107.

Bungay, Suffolk;
June 2, 1818. J. SPILLING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed, through the channel of the Monthly Magazine, whether the late Earl Stanhope put a finishing hand to the work alluded to in the extracts of letters below, and whether there be any prospect of its publication.

Somers'-Town. J. L.

Chevening-House, near Seven-Oaks, Kent; Feb. 22, 1799.

You are quite an *incorrigible citizen;* for your benevolence extends to the *whole* of the terrestrial race.

I am now living as a philosopher in the country, and am preparing for the press a work of the utmost importance to society. It is "A Reformed System of Reasoning." It is now upwards of thirty years that I have been reflecting upon this subject. My principles of logic are quite new.

Altho' I have not the pleasure of being personally

personally acquainted with you, I conceive you have a mind strongly capable of feeling the utility of such a reform. As soon as the work is printed, I shall beg your kind acceptance of a copy."

I am sincerely, citizen, your's, &c.
John Lawrence. STANHOPE.

Chevening-House; March 18, 1799.
Citizen,

In your obliging letter of the 24th of last month, you say that Locke, "in two signal instances, has either evinced the fallacy of his own system, or his incapacity to make use of his own tools."

Having made observations which answer to your description in some respects, I shall be glad to know whether our ideas coincide; and shall, therefore, be obliged to you to quote the passages, or to give me the sense of them; and, in a few words, to point out the fallacy as you conceive it. Believe me, sincerely, your faithful fellow citizen, STANHOPE.
John Lawrence, Somers'-Town.

Extract of a letter from his lordship, dated April 13, 1800.—"My logic is not yet sent to the press. You shall have it in due time."—I have not found any mention of this work in any of his subsequent letters.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF PATRICK HENRY, A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN PATRIOT AND ORATOR.

WHATEVER might be the sentiments of the cold and the unfeeling, the worldly-wise, and the apathetic calculator of consequences,—to those who are animated with that genuine spirit, and that noble enthusiasm, which resistance to oppression, and the spirit of Freedom, are so well known to inspire, these Memoirs will afford ample materials for improvement and reflection. The crafty politician may here learn the folly of his despicable art; and the friends of mankind cannot fail to obtain the most useful and salutary lessons. On the one hand, they will feel convinced that, how deplorably soever might be the political degradation of a state, by some unexpected and unforeseen circumstances, men of superior talent and address WILL START UP, and wield the energies of their country by the fire of their eloquence, by the magic of their voice: on the other, they will learn to curb the phrensy of popular fever, and estimate the worth and importance of social order. It is impossible to read the life of this American patriot without being hurried along with that stream of noble enthusiasm by which he was so strongly impelled, and which obtained for his country such glorious results: not the results arising from offensive warfare, but from the hallowed defence of Freedom, indefeasible right, and the altars and hearths of the rising giant of the West.*

PATRICK HENRY, the second son of John and Sarah Henry, and one of nine children, was born on the 29th of May 1736, at the family seat, called Studley, in the county of Hanover and colony of Virginia. His parents, though not rich, were in easy circumstances; and, in point of personal character, were among the most respectable inhabitants of the colony.

His father, Col. John Henry, was a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland. He was, it is said, a first cousin to David Henry, brother-in-law of Edward Cave, and his successor in the publication of the Gentleman's Magazine; and himself the author of several literary tracts. John Henry is also said to have been related, in the maternal line, to the great historian Dr. Wm. Robertson.

Under the direction of his father, who had opened a grammar-school in his own house, he acquired a superficial knowledge of the Latin language; and learned to read the character, but never to translate Greek. At the same time, he made a considerable proficiency in the mathematics,—the only branch of education for which, it seems, he discovered in his youth the slightest predilection.—He gave no evidence of that precocity which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. So far was he, indeed, from exhibiting any one prognostic of this greatness, that every omen foretold a life, at best, of mediocrity,—if not of insignificance. No persuasion could bring him either to read or to work: on the contrary, he ran wild in the forest, like one of the aborigines of the country; and divided his life between the dissipation and uproar of the chase, and the languor of inaction.

At 18, he married a Miss Shelton, the daughter of an honest farmer in the neighbourhood, but in circumstances too poor to contribute effectually to her support. By the joint assistance of their

* The volume from which this article is abstracted, is the production of WM. WIRT, of Richmond, Virginia; and does great credit to the American press.

their parents, however, the young couple were settled on a small farm; and here, with the assistance of one or two slaves, Mr. Henry had to delve the earth, with his own hands, for subsistence.

Little could the wealthy and great of the land,—as they rolled along the highway in splendor, and beheld the young rustic at work in the coarse garb of a labourer, covered with dust, and melting in the sun,—have suspected, that this was the man who was destined, not only to humble their pride, but to make the prince himself tremble on his distant throne, and to shake the brightest jewels from the British crown.

Mr. Henry's want of agricultural skill, and his unconquerable aversion to every species of systematic labour, drove him, necessarily, after a trial of two years, to abandon this pursuit altogether. He then made a mercantile experiment,—which, in a few years, left him bankrupt, and placed him in a situation, than which it is difficult to conceive one more wretched.

When all other experiments had failed, he determined, of his own accord, to make a trial of the law. To the study of a profession, which is said to require the lucubrations of twenty years, Mr. Henry devoted not more than six weeks! On this preparation, however, he obtained a license to practise the law.

About the time of Mr. Henry's coming to the bar, a controversy arose in Virginia, which gradually produced a very strong excitement, and called to it, at length, the attention of the whole state. This was the famous controversy between the clergy, on the one hand, and the legislature and people of the colony on the other; touching the stipend claimed by the former: and this was the occasion on which Mr. Henry's genius first broke forth.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the display which Mr. Henry had made in "the *parsons' cause*," as it was popularly called, placed him, at once, at the head of his profession, in that quarter of the colony in which he practised. He became the theme of every tongue. He had exhibited a degree of eloquence which the people had never before witnessed; a species of eloquence, too, entirely new at the bar, and altogether his own. It was so unexampled, so unexpected, so instantaneous, and so transcendent in its character, that it had to the people very much the appearance of supernatural inspiration. He was styled, "*the orator of nature:*" and was, on that account, much more revered by the people than if he had been formed by the severest discipline of the schools.

There were other considerations, also, which drew him still more closely to the bosom of the people. He regarded government as instituted solely for the good of the people, and not for the benefit of those who had contrived to make a job of it. He looked upon the body of the people, therefore, as the *basis* of society, the fountain of all power, and, directly or indirectly, of all offices and honours which had been instituted originally for their *use*. He made it no secret, therefore, nay, he made it his boast, that on every occasion "he bowed to the majesty of the people."

The year 1764 is memorable for the origination of that great question which led finally to the independence of the United States. It has been said by a gentleman, at least as well qualified to judge as any other now alive, that "Mr. Henry certainly gave the first impulse to the ball of the revolution."

In March, 1764, the British parliament had passed resolutions, preparatory to the levying a revenue on the colonies by a stamp tax. Men, on other occasions marked for intrepidity and decision, now hung back; unwilling to submit, and yet afraid to speak out in the language of bold and open defiance. It was just at this moment of despondency in some quarters, suspense in others, and surly and reluctant submission, wherever submission appeared, that Patrick Henry stood forth to raise the drooping spirit of the people, and to unite all hearts and hands in the cause of his country. His dress and manners were still those of the plain planter, and in his personal appearance there was nothing to excite curiosity or awaken expectation. The forms of the house, of which he was now for the first time a member, were most awfully dignified.

Mr. Henry was elected with express reference to an opposition to the stamp act. It was not, however, expected by his constituents, or meditated by himself, that he should lead the opposition. In the mean time, another subject unexpectedly occurred to call him up, and it was on this other that he made his *debut* in the house.

It had been urged, that from certain unhappy circumstances of the colony, men of substantial property had contracted debts, which, if exacted suddenly, must ruin them and their families; but,

but, with a little indulgence of time, might be paid with ease. 'What, sir,' exclaimed Mr. Henry, in animadverting on this, 'is it proposed, then, to reclaim the spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance by filling his pockets with money.' He laid open with so much energy the spirit of favouritism on which the proposition was founded, and the abuses to which it would lead, that it was crushed in its birth.

If, however, he had lost one side of the house by his undaunted manner of blowing up this aristocratic project, he had made the other side his fast friends. *They* had listened with admiration, unmixed with envy. Their souls had been struck with amazement and rapture, and thrilled with unspeakable sensations which they had never felt before. The man, too, who had produced these effects, *was one of themselves*. When the session was within three days of its expected close, Mr. Henry introduced his celebrated resolutions on the stamp act.

The resolutions passed the house of burgesses in May, 1765. They formed the first opposition to the stamp act and the scheme of taxing America by the British parliament. The cords of argument, with which his adversaries frequently flattered themselves they had bound him fast, became packthreads in his hands. He burst them with as much ease as the unshorn Sampson did the bands of the Philistines. He seized the pillars of the temple, shook them terribly, and seemed to threaten his opponents with ruin. It was an incessant storm of lightning and thunder which struck them aghast. The faint-hearted gathered courage from his countenance; and cowards became heroes while they gazed upon his exploits.

It was in the midst of this magnificent debate, while he was descanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, that he exclaimed, in a voice of thunder, and with the look of a god, "Cæsar had his Brutus—Charles the first his Cromwell—and George the third—('Treason,' cried the speaker—'treason, treason,' echoed from every part of the house.—It was one of those trying moments which is decisive of character.—Henry faultered not for an instant; but rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye of the most determined fire, he finished his sentence with the firmest emphasis) *may profit by their example*. If this be treason, make the most of it."

After this debate, there was no longer a question among the body of the people, as to Mr. Henry's being the first statesman and orator in Virginia. The impulse thus given by Virginia was caught by the other colonies. Her resolutions were every where adopted with progressive variations. The spirit of resistance became bolder and bolder, until the whole continent was in a flame; and, by the first of November, when the stamp act was, according to its provisions, to have taken effect, its execution had become utterly impracticable.

The British ministry did not permit Mr. Henry to waste himself in forensic exertions.

My business is only with Mr. Henry; and, for my purpose, nothing more is necessary than to recal the general character of the contest for the purpose of showing the part which he bore in it. The revolution may be truly said to have commenced with his resolutions in 1765. From that period, not an hour of settled peace had existed between the two countries. It is true, that the eruption produced by the stamp act had subsided with its repeal, and the people had resumed their ancient settlements and occupations; but there was no peace of the heart or of the mind. The rumbling of the volcano was still audible, and the smoke of the crater continually ascended, mingled not unfrequently with those flames and masses of ignited matter, which announced a new and more terrible explosion.

These were "the times that tried the souls of men;" and never, in any country or in any age, did there exist a race of men whose souls were better fitted to endure the trial. Patient in suffering, firm in adversity, calm and collected amid the dangers which passed around them, cool in council, and brave in battle, —they were worthy of the cause, and the cause was worthy of them.

When I first saw Mr. Henry, which was in March 1773, he wore a peach-blossom coloured coat, and a dark wig, which tied behind, and, I believe, a bag to it, as was the fashion of the day. When pointed out to me as the orator of the assembly, I looked at him with no great prepossession.

The elements of his character were most happily mingled for the great struggle which was now coming on. His views were not less steady than they were bold. His vision pierced deeply into futurity; and, long before a whisper of independence had been heard in this land, he had looked through the whole of

of the approaching contest; and saw, with the eye and the rapture of a prophet, his country seated aloft among the nations of the earth.

The clear, firm, and animated instructions, given by the people of the several counties to their delegates, evince the thorough knowledge of the great parliamentary question which now pervaded the country, and the determined spirit of the colonists to resist the claim of British taxation.

On the 4th of Sept. 1774, that venerable body, the old continental congress of the United States, met, for the first time, at Carpenter's-hall, in the city of Philadelphia.

The most eminent men of the various colonies were now for the first time brought together. They were known to each other by fame; but they were personally strangers. The meeting was awfully solemn. The object which had called them together was of incalculable magnitude. The liberties of no less than three millions of people, with that of all their posterity, were staked on the wisdom and energy of their councils. No wonder then, at the long and deep silence which is said to have followed upon their organization; at the anxiety with which the members looked around upon each other; and the reluctance which every individual felt to open a business so fearfully momentous. In the midst of this deep and death-like silence, and just when it was beginning to become painfully embarrassing, Mr. Henry arose slowly, as if borne down by the weight of the subject. After faultering, according to his habit, through a most impressive exordium,—in which he merely echoed back the consciousness of every other heart, in deploring his inability to do justice to the occasion,—he launched gradually into a recital of the colonial wrongs. Rising, as he advanced, with the grandeur of his subject, and glowing, at length, with all the majesty and expectation of the occasion, his speech seemed more than that of mortal man. He sat down amidst murmurs of astonishment and applause; and, as he had been before proclaimed the greatest orator of Virginia, he was now, on every hand, admitted to be the first orator of America.

For Mr. Henry, and for the world, it happened unfortunately, that the years of his youth had been wasted in idleness. He had become celebrated as an orator before he had learned to compose; and it is not therefore wonderful, that, when withdrawn from the kindling presence of the crowd, he was called upon, for the first time, to take the pen, all the spirit and flame of his genius were extinguished.

The people seem to have admired him the more for his want of discipline. "His genius (they say,) was unbroken, and too full of fire to bear the curb of composition."

His judgment was too solid to be duped by appearances; and his heart too firm and manly to be amused by false and flattering hopes. He had long since read the true character of the British court; and saw that no alternative remained for his country but abject submission or heroic resistance. It was not for a soul like Henry's to hesitate between these courses: he had offered upon the altar of Liberty no divided heart. The gulph of war, which yawned before him, was indeed fiery and fearful; but he saw that the awful plunge was inevitable. The body of the Convention, however, hesitated: they cast around "a longing lingering look" on those flowery fields, on which peace, and ease, and joy, were still sporting; and it required all the energies of a Mentor like Henry, to push them from the precipice, and conduct them over the stormy sea of the revolution, to liberty and glory.

He rose at this time with a majesty unusual to him in an exordium, and with all that self-possession by which he was so invariably distinguished. "This," (he said,) "was no time for ceremony. The question before the house was one of awful moment to this country. For my own part, I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery: and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject, ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at truth, and fulfil the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Were I to keep back my opinions at such a time through fear of giving offence, I should consider himself as guilty of treason towards my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of Heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged; and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained—we

we must fight!—I repeat it, sir, *we must fight!* An appeal to arms, and to the God of Hosts, is all that is left us.

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!—I know not what course others may take; but, as for me," cried he, with both his arms extended aloft, his brows knit, every feature marked with the resolute purpose of his soul, and his voice swelled to its boldest note of exclamation—"give me liberty, or give me death!"

He took his seat. No murmur of applause was heard: the effect was too deep. After the trance of a moment, several members started from their seats. The cry, "to arms!" seemed to quiver on every lip, and gleam from every eye.

The lofty stand which Mr. Henry had taken in the American cause, and his increasing popularity, brought him strongly before the view of the house; and he was elected the colonel of the first regiment, *and the command of all the forces raised, and to be raised, for the defence of the colony.* But he did not long retain this situation.

In 1776, Mr. Henry was elected governor of the commonwealth of Virginia; which office he filled several times, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the state.

His wife, the partner of his youth, and the solace of his early adversities, had died in the year 1755, after having made him the father of six children. —After the death of his wife, Mr. Henry sold the farm, called Scotch Town, on which he had resided in Hanover, and purchased eight or ten thousand acres of valuable land in the county of *Henry;* a county which had been erected during his government, and which had taken its name from him, as did afterwards its neighbouring county of *Patrick.* In the year 1777, he intermarried with Dorothea, the daughter of Mr. Nathaniel W. Dandridge, with whom, after the resignation or expiration of his office, he removed to his newly-acquired estate, called Leatherwood, and there resumed the practice of the law. In the year 1780, we find him again in the assembly, and one of the most active members in the house.

He lived to witness the glorious issue of that revolution which his genius had set in motion; and (to repeat his own prophetic language before the commencement of the struggle) "to see America take her stand among the nations of the earth." The contest closed with the capture of Cornwallis at Little York, on the 19th of October, 1781; and thus the ball of the revolution rested in the same state in which it had received the first impulse.

This enlightened and patriotic statesman, however, was not yet inclined to indulge himself in that repose to which he was so well entitled. Mr. Henry espoused the measure which took off the restraints on British commerce before any treaty was entered into. "Why," said he, "should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken (looking sorrowfully at his feet); but let him twist the fetters from his legs, and he will stand erect (straightening himself, and assuming a look of proud defiance). Fetter not commerce, sir,—let her be as free as air—she will range the whole creation, and return on the wings of the four winds of heaven to bless the land with plenty."

Mr. Henry was a sincere believer in the Christian religion, and had a strong desire for the successful propagation of the Gospel, but there was no tincture of bigotry or intolerance in his sentiments.

He knew all the local interests and prejudices of every quarter of the state, and of every county in it; and, whether these prejudices were rational or irrational, it is said that he would appeal to them without hesitation, and, whenever he found it necessary, enlist them in his cause.

At the age of fifty years, worn down by more than twenty years of arduous service in the cause of his country, eighteen of which had been occupied by the toils and tempests of the revolution, it was natural for him to wish for rest, and to seek some secure and placid port in which he might repose himself from the fatigues of the storm. This however was denied him; and, after having devoted the bloom of youth and the maturity of manhood to the good of his country, he had now, in his old age, to provide for his family.

He determined to return to the practice of the law, which he did in the beginning

ginning of 1788; and, during six years, he attended regularly the district courts of Prince Edward and New London.

Mr. Henry was one of the members of that convention which met in 1788 to revise the constitution formed at the establishment of their independence. One of his observations on this memorable occasion deserves particular record: he said, in a discussion relative to the army and navy, that, "unless a miracle in human affairs shall interpose, no nation ever did, or ever can, retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse."

Mr. Henry still continued, however, rather through necessity than choice, the practice of the law. His practice, during these last years of which we are now speaking, was confined pretty generally to cases of consequence. He did not like the profession, and was not willing to embark in any case for the ordinary fees.

It was in the year 1794 that he bade a final adieu to his profession, and retired to the bosom of his own family. He retired, loaded with honours, public and professional: and carried with him the admiration, the gratitude, the confidence, and the love, of his country. No man had ever passed through so long a life of public service with a reputation more perfectly unspotted. He had now, too, become disembarrassed of debt; his fortune was affluent; and he enjoyed in his retirement that ease and dignity which no man ever more richly deserved.

But it was in the bosom of his own family, where the eye of every visitor, and even every neighbour, was shut out—where neither the love of fame, nor the fear of censure, could be suspected of throwing a false light upon his character—it was in that very scene, in which it has been said that "no man is a hero," that Mr. Henry's heroism shone with the most engaging beauty. The disease which had been preying upon him for two years now hastened to its crisis: and on the sixth day of June, 1799, this friend of liberty and of man was no more.

Thus lived, and thus died, the celebrated Patrick Henry of Virginia; a man who justly deserves to be ranked among the highest ornaments and noblest benefactors of his country. Had his lot been cast in the republics of Greece or Rome, his name would have been enrolled by some immortal pen among the expellers of tyrants and the champions of liberty: the proudest monuments of national gratitude would have risen to his honour, and handed down his memory to future generations.

Mr. Henry, by his two marriages, was the father of fifteen children. By his first he had six; of whom two only survived him; by his last, he had six sons and three daughters; all of whom, together with their mother, were living at his death.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Huntercombe, in Burnham, Essex.

DINING with Thomas Eyre, esq. now aged 79, as he then told me, Monday, November 21, 1774, I walked into his garden to look at the noble cork-tree, then in full leaf and green, and was then shedding its acorns,—being of the Ilex kind, many of which I picked up under the tree, which is supposed to be 150 years old, at least. On the house is this date and letters—1674, G. E. E. for George Evelyn and his wife, whose arms are in a window of the hall,—azure a griffin passant, and chef or.

Cole 46, 230.

Decrees and Orders of the University of Cambridge.—(Extracts.)

Noe taylor in towne to make great *breeches* under the forfeiture of 10*l.*

It was decreed by Dr. Meye, vice-chancellor, that noe inhabitant in the town of Cambridge, being either scholer or scholer's servant, can or may be priviledged by that title from the comon dayes workes of *mendinge the highwayes.*

It. That the master and presidents of all colleges give warninge that all persons within their colledges should p̄vide bowes and arrowes, and exercise the same.

It. It was ordered and decreed (Dec. 2, 1579.) that only *And. Symth,* and *Tho. Medcalfe,* for that they were aprentices to the mistery of waxe-chandelers, should sell torches and lynks within the town of Cambridge, and noe other."

Eodem. It was likewise ordered and decreed yᵗ *Tybbe,* because he only was brought up in *the mystery of brewing ale,* should only brew ale in the towne, and noe other."

Brewers shall pute noe ale to sell till they have sent for yᵉ taster to tast itt: doing the contrary, for every time, to forfeit vid.

 Severall

Severall women are comanded to ward; for, that contrary to yᵉ charters, they bye apples, eggs, butter, peese, &c. to sell againe, before iii of the clocke, &c.

Johnson's wife for scouldinge and for slanderinge her neighbours, is adjudged to the cokking stool.

Thos. Thaxter, of Cambridge, is condemned to stande att yᵉ bull ringe for counterfetinge a p̄cept in Mr. *Vice Chanc.* name, &c.

Rich. Wright is amerced in yᵉ list for setting upp yᵉ trade of a *ferrier*, being under yᵉ age of thirty yeares and not married: *sed quia constitit illam artem non contineri in catalogo eorū qui p̄hibentur in statuto, dimittitur ab ulteriori molestia.*

Robᵗ. Spakeman, for haveinge two wives, is condemned to stande in a sheete upon the market-hill, &c. and to doe yᵉ like in yᵉ parish where he was married. *Cole* 28.

Revenge.

Count Oxenstirn, speaking of the passion of Revenge in his *Pensées sur divers Sujets de morale*, expresses himself thus:—"*L'espagnol est fort sensible à la moindre offence, et aime tant la vengeance, qu'il dit en proverbe: Si la vengeance n'etoit pas une chose extremement douce, Dieu ne se la seroit pas reservée pour lui seul. Pour moi, je lui prefère l'Italienne qui dit. que*

Chi vuol giusta Vendetta
In Dio la rimetta.

Cole 50, 441.

Extracts of Dr. Middleton's Letters to Lord Hervey; communicated by his lordship's brother to the Rev. William Talbot, rector of Kineton, in Warwickshire. *July* 1, 1733.

It is my misfortune to have had so early a taste of Pagan sense as to make me very squeamish in my Christian studies.

Aug. 25, 1733.

I had pleased myself with the thoughts of spending one day philosophically with Chubb.

Sept. 15, 1733.

The *orthodox* think to tame me, as they do wild beasts, by suffering them to take no rest; but I shall have the grace still to follow my own reason, in spite of all their nonsense, and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe, than for what I do. In the one I may possibly be biassed by custom, authority, interest; but the other is the triumph of my reason over prejudices, that involve the greatest part of mankind. If I am so happy as to please, by my performances, &c. I can only say—*Ecce opus manuum tuarum.*—An inviolable attachment to her majesty and her family, is the only merit and virtue I pretend to.

Oct. 21, 1733.

Dr. Berryman's preface, void of all candor and good sense. *Dr. Waterland's Importance* of the doctrine of the Trinity, a surprising piece of nonsense and irreligion.

Aug. 10, 1734.

Sunday is my only day of rest, but not of liberty; for I am bound to a double attendance at church, to wipe off the stain of *infidelity*. When I have recovered my credit, in which I make daily progress, I may use more freedom; but, at present, the subjection I am under of keeping all forms, obliges me to put an end to your lordship's trouble."

July 27, 1735.

I like both the design and the doctrine,* as I do every design of reconciling religion with reason; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as nearly together as possible. His enemies will insult him with the charge of lessening Christian piety; but the candid will see that he seeks only to destroy a superstitious devotion, by establishing a rational one in its place. But, as by throwing down the shrines and altars of the church, he will raise no small stir from the men of craft, so I rejoice much with your lordship that he has secured the good castle of Farnham, for a retreat. *Feb.* 8, 173⅚.

You would advise him (Bp. Hoadley,) to waste no more of his time in controversy; which, generally speaking, means nothing more, at the best, than to make plausible to weak men what is contemptible to men of sense.

On Mr Stephen Fox's (afterwards Lord Ilchester) marriage to a great heiress, Mrs. Homer's daughter.

March 30, 1736.

This happy event will convince him, I hope, that whatever else may be transacted there, matches, at least, are made in Heaven.

Sept. 13, 1736.

Those slumberers in stalls suspect me, very unjustly, of ill designs against their peace; for though there are many things in the church that I wholly dislike, yet whilst I am content to acquiesce in the ill, I should be glad to taste a little of the good, and to have some amends for the ugly assent and consent, which no man of sense can approve. We read

* Bishop Hoadley's Plain Account of the Sacrament.

of

of some of the earliest disciples of Christ who followed him, not for his works but his loaves; these were certainly blameable, because they saw his miracles; but to us, who had not the happiness to see the one, it may be allowed to have some inclination for the other. Your lordship knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's *sacred bread*, has a very high relish, and a very large share, of the *temporal*. My appetite to each is equally moderate, and would be satisfied almost with any thing but mere emptiness. I have no pretensions to riot in the feast with the elect, but with the sinner only in the gospel—to gather up the crumbs that fell from the tables. *Cole* 45, 22.

Love and Fear.

Versus habiti in Tabula Eccl'ie Tavystoke.

Cum sine spe timor, mox desperacio torquet,
Et nisi spes timeat, subito presumpcio dampnat;
Ergo timor sine spe, nec spes valet absque timore,
Sic inferre potes, hic amat, ergo timet
Est amor ergo timor, sed non connectitur inde. *Cole* 43, 21.

A Jesuit's Exposition upon the First and Second Psalm.

Psalme 1.—Blessed is the man that hath not walked in the councelle of the *Kinge of Denmarke*, nor stood nor strode in the way of states, nor sate in the seate of Mansfielde; but his delight is in the lawes of the emperor, and in that lawe dothe he meditate daye and night; for the duke of Bavaria is like a tree planted by the water side, which bringeth forth his frute in dew season, and whatsoever he doth it shall prosper, lyke as Monsieur Tilly and his souldyers; but the Duke Christian and the Duke Weimar are not soe, but as the chaffe which the winde blowes toe and froe; theyrfore theyr horse and foote doe not abide in the field, nor assemble lyke Tillye's armyes, for the Lord knowes theyr wayes; but the Palsgrave shall perishe.

Psalme 2.—Why doe the *Calvinists* and Bethlem Gabor soe rage and worke their warres in vayne? The *King* of *England*, *Denmark*, and *Swethen*, band themselfes; the states take councele together againste the emperor and his sonn, sayinge, lete us breake theyr bondes in sunder, and cast their cordes from us. But he that dwelleth in Bavaria shall laugh them to scorne, yea, the emperor shall have them in derision; then Tillye shall speake unto them in his wrathe, and vex them in sore displeasure. I have set my kinge upon the holy hill of *Prage*. I doe declare the decree the pope hath sayde unto me—'Yee are my sonnes, this daye have I begotten you. Aske of me, and I will give you Denmarke for your inheritance: England and Swethen for your portion. You shall bruse with an iron rodd, and breake them in pieces like a potter's vessel. Bee wise all ye kinges and princes of the earth, serve the emperor and rejoice with trembling. Kisse Mounser Tillye, leaste he be angry, and soe ye perishe from the waye; for where his wrathe is kindled, yea, but a little—blessed are all they that putt theyr trust in him." *Cole* 46, 323.

Written in K. James I. reign.

Coat Armour.

It was customary for knights to bear their coats of arms painted, either upon the rims or in the middle of their shields, and their helmets were adorned with different crests, which, together with the arms, remained to their families. Some good authors have ascribed the origin of this custom, from whence the modern science of Heraldry was derived, to the institution of tilts and tournaments, in the tenth century; but others date it from the crusade under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*, when the confusion, arising from so great a number of noblemen, of different nations, serving together, made them invent these distinctions. A late ingenious French writer has very justly observed, "that wearing such ensigns on their shields, and appropriating them to distinguish particular families, could not have been the general practice in Europe till after the death of William the Conqueror; for, if it had, his son Robert must have known him by his armour, and could not ignorantly have thrown him to the ground. (See Littleton's Hist. of Henry II. and M. Mallet's Account of the Origin of Hereditary Coat Armour.—*Cole* xxi. 131.

Coat Armour Vendible.

In a deed, dated 21, Richard II. 1397, is a curious French conveyance of the arms of the family of Whellesburgh, to that of Purefoy; by which John de Whellesburgh, of Whellesburgh, in Leicestershire, having sold the manor of Whellesburgh, with the adjoining one of Fen-Drayton, in the same county, to Thomas Purefoy, at the same time gives and grants his family arms to Thomas Purefoy, to be used by him and his heirs without disturbance from him, John Whellesburgh or his heirs, whom he also obliges to give no disturbance to the said Thomas Purefoy, for his using them. *Cole* xx.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT AND THE NETTLE:

A FABLE.

WRITTEN BY THE LATE HON. HENRY ERSKINE.

Communicated by the Earl of Buchan.

HOW oft, neglected and forlorn,
Do high-sprung worth and merit lie;
While wealth and power, tho' basely born,
Lift their unworthy heads on high.

How oft are sense and genius bright
Denied the poor reward of praise;
How many modest merit slight,
While gilded dullness wears the bays.

His bosom wrung with anguish keen,
How oft we meet the slighted youth;
On whose pale cheek too well is seen
That wealth prevails o'er love and truth.

Deep-mark'd with scars, care-worn with toil,
Low lies the hero's hoary head;
While striplings share his hard-won spoil;
Helpless, his orphans weep for bread.

The patriot's worth, the poet's fires,
And Science fair, neglected die;
Sweet Charity herself expires,
Nor shuts one grateful hand her eye.

Sweet Philomel thus pours her strain
Where only Echo hears the song;
Thus sheds the rose her sweets in vain
Some stream's untrodden bank along.

Yet not less sweet the scent or song,
Tho' wasted on the desert air:
Tho' found among the humble throng,
Truth, Sense, and Virtue, still are fair.

Then droop not thou, whom Fate unkind,
Poor and unknown, has doom'd to dwell;
The Muse thy lone retreat shall find,
Shall visit oft thy humble cell.

Nor mourn, ye brave, tho' cowards live
To wear the laurels won by you;
Here, or hereafter, Heaven shall give
The prize to worth and valour due.

To soothe with hope your humble state,
To keep alive fair Virtue's fires,
Read (and, unmurmuring, yield to Fate,)
The simple tale the Muse inspires.

Within the garden's shelter'd bound,
The florist's art, the florist's care,
With every hue had deck'd the ground,
With every scent perfum'd the air.

The nipping frost, the driving snow,
The chilling wind, and beating rain;
Tho' deep they fall, and fiercely blow,
There deal their baleful blasts in vain.

Tho' Sol his genial ray denies,
And Morn refuse her dew to lend,
There artificial suns arise,
There artificial showers descend.

Within these bowers full many a flower,
The native of benigner skies,
Such as might grace Hesperian bower,
Or fairy grove, were seen to rise.

E'en flow'rs, by Nature's hand design'd,
Mid savage wilds, unknown to grow,
Transplanted, and by care refin'd,
Were taught both fair and sweet to blow.

Just such a fostering power is thine,
And virtues such dost thou bestow,
Oh Education! source divine,—
From which truth, worth, and wisdom, flow.

Yet, midst these beds full many a weed,
In spite of Care, would often spring;
For thoughtless Zephyr bore the seed,
And dropt it from his wanton wing.

And many a fair and fragrant flower,
Fallen from the sower's careless hand,
Spite of the sweetly-fostering shower,
Died on the waste and barren sand.

So many a heart of fire sublime,
Unknown and friendless, lives and dies;
While meaner souls, by Fortune, climb
The heights where Fame's proud turrets rise.

On the hard, bleak, and barren mould,
The plant for soft Sensation known,—
'Twas thus the tale a florist told,—
Was dropt, unshelter'd and alone.

From the rude wind and dashing rain,
Instinctive, shrunk its tender leaf;
For, shelter while it sought in vain,
Low hung its head in silent grief.

Its humble plight and look forlorn
Soon caught a neighbouring Nettle's eyes,
That, lately, on the light breeze borne,
Midst Flora's favourites dar'd to rise.

There fixed its root the worthless seed,
And, by the florist long unseen,
Thriving it grew,—for evil weed
Full quick and strongly springs, I ween.

"Avaunt! (the ungenerous upstart cried,)
Nor taint with sighs the balmy air,
That fans the garden's flowery pride,
Where I am fairest of the fair."

"In vain, of Destiny severe,
Or, envying me, of Fate complain;
Justly it arm'd and plac'd me here,—
And justly thus bids you remain."

Thus spoke the Nettle, proud and sour,
While Zephyr sigh'd along the beds;
A tear stood bright on every flow'r,
And Pity bow'd their lovely heads.

"Proud Weed, (the gentle sufferer said,)
That look'st on humble worth with scorn,
Thy malice shall behold me dead,
Ere joyful dawns another morn.

"Yet know, though thus I early fall,
No hidden crimes have work'd my fate:
'Tis Fortune, blind alike to all,
That ruins me, and makes thee great.

"Can'st thou behold yon ruin'd mound,
Where all thy noxious kindred grow;
Yet dare the gentle heart to wound,
And proudly scoff at honest woe?

"While

"While I, whose worth let others tell,
My feeling form who fondly rear,
My rising rage with pity quell,
Foresee thy end, and drop a tear.

"The glorious orb, whose genial ray
Call'd into life thy boasted form,
Low in the dust thy pride can lay,
And save my weakness from the storm."

He spoke. the sun was gliding low,
And damps hung heavy in the air;
The florist 'gan his rounds to go,
To guard from harm his flow'ry care;

With scorn the Nettle's worthless root,
From its warm seat, he instant tore;
And in its place the Sufferer put,
Ne'er to know pain or sorrow more.

PRAYER DURING BATTLE.

From the German of Koïner.

FATHER of all! I call on thee:
Red lightnings flash along the ground;
Loud roars the fierce artillery,
And smoke and blood enclose me round:
Great God of battles! hear my cry,—
Lead me to death or victory.

Thou, Father, lead me boldly on!
Lead me to conquest or the grave;
Where'er I go, thy will be done,—
So lead as thou the will may'st have:
For I submit me to thy power,
I own thy presence every hour.

Equally in the rustling blasts,
Strewing autumnal leaves around;
As when the battle-storm o'ercasts,
With carnage and with blood, the ground:
Thee I acknowledge, God supreme!
Fountain of mercy! still the same.

Father, I praise thee, that to-day
For no vain good our swords we draw;
Our cause is sacred Liberty,
And Justice is our only law:
Victor or vanquish'd, at thy will,
Father of men! I'll praise thee still.

Thou, Father, bless me with thy care,
Into thy hands I all resign:
'Tis thou that givest; hear my prayer:
'Tis thou can'st take,—for I am thine.
In life, or in Death's trying hour,
O bless me with thy guardian power.

God! I submit myself to thee:
When Death assails my mortal frame,
When my torn veins the blood shall flee
Gushing, and sinks this vital flame,—
I'll bend resigned to thy decree:
Father of all! I call on thee.

Paris. C. REDDING.

WRITTEN TOWARDS SUN-SET.

HOW sweet to see the Sun's declining beam
Burst through the clouds, and, on the mountains stream,
Tinge the thick foliage of the distant grove
With heavenly dies, and fill the soul with love!
The stream, slow stealing through the flow'ry vale,
The spicy odours that enrich the gale,
The village murmur, heard 'mong woodbine bowers,
The cottaged landscape, and yon stately towers,—
Inspire the mind, and seem to give below
Foretaste of raptures,—such as angels know.

In rure. JUVENIS.

TO OCTAVIA,

THE EIGHTH DAUGHTER OF J. L——G, ESQ., ON THE COMPLETION OF HER SIXTH YEAR.

By A. A. WATTS, ESQ.

FULL many a gloomy month hath past,
On flagging wing, regardless by;
Unmark'd by aught, save grief,—since last
I gazed upon thy bright-blue eye;
And bade my lyre pour forth for thee
Its strains of wildest minstrelsy.

For all my joys are wither'd now,
The hopes I most relied on thwarted;
And sorrow hath o'erspread my brow
With many a shade, since last we parted.
Yet, 'mid that murkiness of lot,
Young Peri! thou art unforgot.

There are who love to trace the smile
That dimples upon childhood's cheek,
And hear, from lips devoid of guile,
The dictates of the bosom break:
Ah! who of such could look on thee,
Without a wish to rival me!

None: his must be a stubborn heart,
And strange to every softer feeling,
Who from thy glance could bear to part,
Cold and unmov'd,—without revealing
Some portion of the fond regret
Which dimm'd my eye when last we met.

Sweet bud of Beauty! 'mid the thrill,—
The anguish'd thrill of hope delay'd,—
Peril, and pain, and every ill,
That can the breast of man invade:
No tender thought of thine and thee
Hath faded from my memory.

But I have dwelt on each dear form,
Till woe, awhile, gave place to gladness;
And that remembrance seem'd to charm,
Almost to peace, my bosom's sadness
And now again I breathe a lay,
To hail thee on thy natal day.

Oh! might the fondest prayers prevail,
For blessings on thy future years;
Or innocence like thine avail,
To save thee from Affliction's tears:
Each moment of thy life should bring
Some new delight upon its wing.

And the wild sparkle of thine eye,
Thy guilelessness of soul revealing,
Beam ever thus as beauteously,
Undimm'd,—save by those gems of feeling;
Those soft luxurious drops which flow,
In pity, for another's woe.

But vain the thought! It may not be!
Could prayers avert misfortune's blight,
Or hearts, from sinful passions free,—
Here hope for unalloy'd delight;
Then those who guard thine opening bloom,
Had never known an hour of gloom.

No,—

No,—if the chastening stroke of Fate,
On guilty heads alone descended,
Sure they would ne'er have felt its weight,
In whose pure bosom, sweetly blended,
Life's dearest social virtues move,
In one bright linkless chain of love.

Then since upon this earth Joy's beams
Are fading, frail, and few in number;
And melt—like the light-woven dreams
That steal upon the mourner's slumber,—
Sweet one! I'll wish thee strength to bear
The ills that Heaven may bid thee share;

And, when thine infancy hath fled,
And Time with woman's zone hath bound thee,
If in the path thou'rt doom'd to tread,
The thorns of sorrow lurk and wound thee,—
Be thine that exquisite relief,
Which blossoms 'mid the springs of grief.

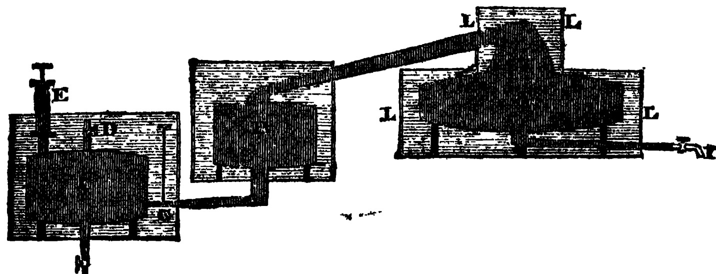
And, like the many-tinted bow,
Which smiles the show'ry clouds away,
May Hope,—Grief's Iris here below,—
Attend, and soothe thee on thy way:
Till, full of years,—thy cares at rest,—
Thou seek'st the mansions of the blest.

Young sister of a mortal Nine,
Farewell! perchance a long farewell!
Tho' woes unnumber'd yet be mine,—
Woes Hope may vainly strive to quell,—
I'll half unteach my soul to pine,
So there be bliss for thee and *thine!*

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To HENRY TRITTON, ESQ. *for an improved Distilling Apparatus.*

THOSE who are acquainted with the ordinary procedure in the operation of distilling, are doubtless aware of the unpleasant flavour more or less belonging to all distilled products. In the best distillation, in the common mode, there is, in a very perceptible degree, a fetid smell and flavour; and it is this which entirely prevents, so long as the common operation is continued, the successful rivalry of our British spirits with those of foreign manufacture. The apparatus for which Mr. Tritton has taken his patent, provides effectually for obtaining a produce divested of any empyreuma, by rendering it impossible for the matter in the still to be burned to the bottom, or overheated. This is accomplished by the transmission of the heat to the still through the medium of a surrounding liquid, as will be seen by reference to the engraving:



where A is the still, LLLL outer cases attached to the still, by which it is surrounded with water. Now, if the outer case in which the still is fixed be placed on the fire, as the still itself is in the usual mode of distilling, it is evident that the matter in the still can never be heated to a higher degree than 212°, the greatest heat of the surrounding water. But, in the improved apparatus, a much less heat than 212° in the surrounding water suffices to effect distillation. Generally the necessary heat is about 80° less than the common boiling point of 212°; and, of course, from the regular application of so low a degree of heat, a still better flavour is secured to the distilled product. To effect distillation at so low a temperature, the pressure of the atmosphere is removed from the surface of the liquid in the still by an air-pump, E, attached to the top of a close receiver, C, which being worked exhausts the still, A, the close condensing vessel, B, and the receiver, C. From the great reduction in the application of the heat, an important saving of fuel is effected; and the vessels, being less exposed to the action of violent heat, will be far more durable. A less quantity of cold water, for condensing the vapour in the condensing vessel and receiver, is required than in the common distillation, which, in many cases, will be found a material convenience, particularly in some of our West-India islands. In the pipe by which the close condensing vessel, B, and the receiver, C, are connected, there is a stopcock, G; by which that communication may be closed. By this means the

the contents of the receiver may at any time be drawn off without impeding the operation; for while the stop cock, G, is turned off, the close condensing vessel acts as the receiver. The receiver is, of course, to be re-exhausted, if it has been opened while the still is at work, before the cock, G, is again turned on. D is an air-cock to admit air into the receiver previous to drawing off its contents. H is the discharge cock of the receiver. I, the discharge cock of the still.

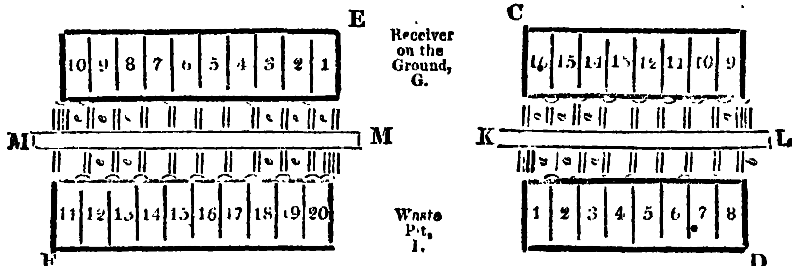
From the distillation being confined throughout the operation to close vessels, the common loss by evaporation at the worm's end is in this apparatus avoided, and an increase of produce is obtained. The produce of the improved apparatus has been repeatedly submitted to the judgment of experienced persons, and has been most highly approved by all. The apparatus itself may be seen at work at the manufactory, No. 63, Whitechapel, London.

To HUGH RONALDS, *of Hammersmith, Middlesex; for improvements in the Art of making Leather.*—Jan. 23, 1818.

Mr. Ronald's process is as follows:—

A.—*A Copper.* B.—*A Reservoir.*

A Plant of Hide Pits. *Pump.* *A Plant of Taps.*



—C D, in the diagram, represents a plant of taps for making the tanning liquor, numbered 1 to 16, divided from each other by strong boards; and each tap having a false bottom, and an eye or pipe so constructed, that the bottom of every tap may communicate with the next tap at about ten inches from the top.

a a a are small pipes furnished with cocks, leading from the eye or pipe of each tap into the main, K L, which is fixed at about ten inches below the top of the taps. The eye of the tap, No. 9, is connected with the tap No. 8, by means of the pipe 6 running under the main pipe K L; and the eye of No. 1 is connected in the same manner with No. 16. By these communications between the several taps, the liquor will find its level throughout the whole range of taps. We will suppose the tap No. 16 to contain the weakest liquor and tan, No. 15 contains tan and liquor one degree stronger, and so on; each tap growing progressively stronger to No. 1, —which contains the strongest liquor; and fresh bark, oak bark, or any substance containing the tanning principle, is put into the different taps; and into the weakest of them, No. 16, water is introduced from the cistern A,—the communications being open between the different taps; it is evident that the liquor will be progressively stronger; till, at No. 1, it is sufficiently strong for use in the pits.

Now the pits are constructed in the same manner as the taps, each having a communication with the neighbouring pit, except that the false bottoms of the taps are not requisite in the pits. I is a waste pit for the exhausted liquor; G a receiver of the liquor when not sufficiently spent, whence it may be pumped into the copper, or cistern, A.

By means of a shoot, the liquor is made to pass from the tap No. 1 (containing the strongest liquor,) to the pit No. 1 in the plant of hide pits E F; which pit contains hides that are in the most forward state: from the bottom of pit No. 1, the liquor, being partly exhausted by the hides in No. 1, runs through the eye and cross pipe to the pit No. 2, and so on, through all the pits,—the hides in each pit, as it passes, exhausting it till at 20; where, if quite exhausted, it is turned to waste; or, if not, may be pumped into the reservoir, to be made use of upon the taps. It hence appears that the hides will be in the forwardest state

state at No. 1, and in a less forward state as the liquor proceeds, till at No. 20 they are green.

When the tap No. 1 becomes full of bark, it must be emptied, and the communication opened between No. 16 and it: the fresh liquor is then given to No. 15, which becomes the weakest tap, and No. 16 the strongest; the communication between No. 16 and 15 being stopped,—No. 16 then supplies the liquor to the pits; and, as each tap is emptied of its bark, that which was before the weakest is made the strongest: so that each tap, in its turn, becomes the weakest and strongest.

When the hides in pit No. 1 are sufficiently tanned, they are taken out, and, the communication between No. 1 and 2 being stopped, the liquor is pumped out of No. 1 upon No. 2; No. 1 is cleaned out, and the communication with No. 20 is opened: the weakest liquor is admitted into No. 1 from No. 20; and No. 1 is ready for the reception of green hides. The same operation takes place when the hides in No. 2 are tanned: No. 3 then becomes the forwardest pit, and No. 2 is prepared for the green hides.

The process of tanning described above will be accelerated by having the pits and taps inclosed, and by keeping up the temperature of the liquor above 60° of Fahrenheit. If the hides are suspended on poles in the pits, the liquor will take a greater effect upon them.

The leather made in this way is well filled in the early stages of its progress, is very equable in its texture, and is firm and heavy. By means of the above described constant flow of liquor, Mr. Ronald has tanned leather in less than half the time that is usually employed; and has obtained even greater weights than in the common method.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. LEWIS, clothier, W. LEWIS, dyer, and W. DAVIES, engineer, all of Brimscomb, Gloucestershire; for improvements on shearing machines, for shearing or cropping woollen and other cloths that may require such a process.—Jan. 15, 1818.

P. TAYLOR, of Bromley, operative chemist; for a method of applying heat in certain processes to which the same method hath not hitherto been applied: likewise for improvements in refrigerators.—Jan. 15.

J. H. PALMER, of Regent-street, St. John, Westminster, gentleman; for a mode of purifying certain descriptions of gases. —Jan. 15.

J. T. KOSTER, Lancashire, merchant; for a method of building or constructing wheeled carriages, and also for making wheels for carriages.—Jan. 15.

C. BRIGHTLY, of Bungay, Suffolk, printer, and B. DONKIN, of Grange-road, Bermondsey, Surrey, engineer; for a machine or printing press, for printing from types, plates, or blocks.—Jan. 17.

M. I. BRUNEL, of Lindsay-row, Chelsea, civil engineer; for a method or methods for forming tunnels or drifts under gound.—Jan. 20.

J. CORTY, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, merchant; for improvements on, and additions to, stills, or the apparatus used for distilling; and also in the process of distilling and refining.—Jan. 20.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 58th YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SIXTH SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXVI. *To continue, until the 5th of July, 1819, two Acts made in the 54th and 56th Years of his present Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally, and to amend the same.*—May 23.

Cap. XXVII. *To permit the Importation of certain Articles into his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, or on the Continent of South America; and also certain Articles into certain Ports in the West Indies.*—May 23.

Tobacco, &c. may be imported into the West Indies or South America in British-built ships.—Peas and beans, of the growth of any colonies in the West Indies, &c. belonging to any foreign European sovereign, may be imported into any other ports in the West Indies mentioned in certain Acts.

Cap. XXVIII. *To repeal an Act made in the 56th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for establishing the Use of an Hydrometer, called Sikes's Hydrometer, in ascertaining the Strength of Spirits, instead of Clarke's Hydrometer; and for making other Provisions in lieu thereof.*—May 23.

Spirits

Spirits deemed to be of the strength denoted by Sikes's hydrometer, except of the description mentioned.

Spirits, sweetened to defeat the operation of the hydrometer, forfeited.

Regulations for trying the strength of spirits by Clarke's hydrometer shall apply to Sikes's.

Scotch spirits imported into England, having an excess of strength, to be charged with a proportionate duty.

Irish spirits, the strength of which being ascertained under 56 Geo. iii. c. 140, not liable to forfeiture on account of an excess of strength.

Cap. XXIX. *For regulating the Payment of Fees for Pardons under the Great Seal.*—May 23.

From and after the passing of this Act, no fee, gratuity, or other dues, paid or payable for or in respect of any grant of a pardon by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or for or in respect of any letters patent, charter, warrant, bill, docket, or other instrument appertaining thereto, or the transcript of any such instrument, shall be paid or payable by or on behalf of the person or persons in whose favour or to whom such pardon shall be granted; but that all fees which are now paid and payable for the granting and passing of any such pardon or pardons, shall be paid by the lords commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the same manner and by the same persons as other law expenses on behalf of his Majesty are paid.

Obs.—Nothing could be more monstrous than that the party pardoned should be called on to pay a heavy fee, except the provision of this Act, that the fee shall still continue to be paid, and out of the public Treasury.

Cap. XXX. *For preventing frivolous and vexatious Actions of Assault and Battery, and for slanderous Words, in Courts.*—May 23.

In actions of trespass for assault, if damages are given under 40s. plaintiff to recover only so much costs as damages so given.

And if damages be laid under 40s. and the jury shall assess damages under 30s. the plaintiff shall recover only costs to the amount of damages given.

Cap. XXXI. *To amend an Act passed in the 53d year of his Majesty's Reign, to make further Regulations for the building and repairing of Court Houses and Sessions Houses in Ireland.*—May 23.

Cap. XXXII. *To amend so much of an Act of the 55th year of his present Majesty, as relates to the Salaries of Clergymen officiating as Chaplains in Houses of Correction.*—May 23.

Justices in sessions may assign a larger salary, not to exceed 100l. a-year; and not exceeding 150l. to chaplains of gaols and houses of correction.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

AT the meeting Oct. 1st, 1817, an interesting account of an extensive cavern, containing the remains of a colossal statue, recently discovered in the mountains in the vicinity of *Shahpoor*, in the modern province of Fars, the ancient Persis, was received from Lieutenant R. Taylor, of the Bombay establishment, and presented by the secretary to the society. In September, 1816, Mr. Williams and Captain Maude, of his Majesty's ship *Favourite*, on visiting the site of the ancient city of *Shahpoor*, accompanied by Meer Shumsoodeen, a predatory chieftain,—the cave, containing a prostrate colossal figure, was pointed out by the latter, who, from his plundering mode of life, had become well acquainted with the hidden recesses of the mountains. The cave is distant from *Shahpoor* three miles, on the opposite side of the river. From the base of the mountain, near the summit of which the excavation is made, no traces of a cavern are discernible. The ascent is difficult, chiefly from its perpendicular height. When the travellers had nearly reached the top, they found themselves at the foot of an abrupt rampart, about thirty feet high, the depth of which, from its upper edge to the entrance of the cave, to which it forms a level landing, was sixty feet. The entrance to the cavern is a plain, roughly hewn arch, three feet high, and thirty-five feet wide, beyond which the height increases to forty feet, and the width to sixty and seventy. The figure, which is of stone, appears to have stood originally on a pedestal in the middle of this excavation, but was discovered lying on the ground, and the legs below the knees broken off. The costume appears to be similar to the sculptures at *Shahpoor*, *Nukshi Roostum* and *Persepolis*, and with the same luxuriant flow of curled hair. Its arms rest upon the hips, and the costume is a robe, fastened by a small button at the neck, and falling loosely over the elbows, and in this respect differs from the sculptures just mentioned. The length of the face from the forehead to the chin is two feet three inches, and the

the length of the body four feet and a half. According to this measurement the whole figure must have been about fourteen feet high. From the statue, to the most retired parts of the cavern, the excavation increases in height and width. After passing down an inclined plane, for about twenty feet, and up an ascent of about fifty feet more, the travellers reached a dry reservoir, seventeen feet by seven wide, and five feet deep. Farther on, they began to descend by torch light a low narrow passage in the rock, and reached another cavern, the roof of which was supported by a few huge shapeless pillars. No conjecture is offered respecting the use or object of this extraordinary excavation.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the 30th of April, the reading of an important paper, by Dr. Ure, before the Royal Society, was finished: it consists of three parts. The author commences by an historical view of the different experiments performed by Messrs. Watt, Robinson, Dalton, Biot, and others, on the elasticity of the vapours of substances at different temperatures. After pointing out some errors into which he conceived these philosophers had fallen, he describes his own method, which is to confine the vapour, under examination, in a portion of a barometric tube, to which was applied the flat bulb of a thermometer; it was sufficiently sensible to mark the exact degree of temperature from zero to 200° above the boiling point; where the vapour of water will support a column of mercury of thirty-six inches. The apparatus is so contrived, that the mercurial column itself is not heated. He then gives an account of the physical properties of the vapour of water, of alcohol, ether, and spirit of turpentine, from below the freezing point to above that of boiling water. The second part of Dr. Ure's paper relates to the thermometrical admeasurement. He does not think that Mr. Dalton has substantiated his objections against the common thermometric scale, as he thinks that the increasing rate of expansion in the mercury is exactly balanced by the circumstance of part of the mercury rising out of the ball (the part to which the heat is always applied) into the stem. In the third section he attempts to discover, by experiment, the temperature at which different vapours acquire the same elastic force. The results of his experiments are placed in a table: among others, the latent heat of steam is stated to be 967°; that of alcohol 442°; of ether 302°; and of spirit of turpentine 178°.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

A paper has been read by Dr. BREWSTER, consisting of letters from Mr. Boag to his father, the Rev. Dr. Boag of Paisley, giving an account of the recent discoveries respecting the sphinx, and the principal pyramid of Egypt. By very laborious excavation, it has been ascertained that the sphinx is cut out of the solid rock on which it rests. At the pyramid it was found, that the short descending passage from the entrance, which afterwards ascends to the two chambers, is continued in a straight line through the base of the pyramid into the rock upon which it stands. This new passage, after joining what was called the well, is continued in a horizontal direction, and terminates in a well ten feet deep, exactly beneath the apex of the pyramid, and one hundred feet below its base. An apartment has been discovered immediately above the king's chamber. The ornamental part is very beautiful, but it is only four feet in height.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The British and Foreign Bible Society distributed, from March 31, 1817, to March 31, 1818, 89,795 Bibles, and 104,306 Testaments: the subscriptions for the same period were 68,359l. 10s. 9d. and by sales of Bibles, 13,620l. 0s. 2d. —total receipts, 81,979l. 10s. 11d.— Total payments, 71,099l. 1s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following account of the method of raising mignonette in pots, in succession through the year, as practised in the vicinity of London, has been contributed to this useful society, by Mr. George Rishon, of the Bedford Nursery, Bloomsbury.

To obtain fine plants, strong and ready to blow, during the winter, and through the months of January and February, the seed should be sown in the open ground the end of July: by the middle of September, the plants from this sowing will be strong enough to be removed into pots; for a week after this removal, they must be shaded, after which they may be freely exposed to the sun and air, care being taken to protect them, by frames, from damage by heavy rains, and from injury by early frosts, until the beginning of November, at which time many of them will shew their flowers; and they should then be removed to a green-house, or conservatory,

-vatory, or to a warm window in a dwelling-house, where they will branch out and continue to blow until the spring.

The crop for March, April, and May, should be sown in small pots, not later than the 25th of August: the plants from this sowing will not suffer by exposure to rain, whilst they are young; they must, however, be protected from early frosts, like the winter crop: they are to be thinned in November, leaving not more than eight or ten plants in each pot; and at the same time, the pots being sunk about three or four inches in some old tan or coal-ashes, should be covered with a frame, which it is best to place fronting the west; for then the lights may be left open in the evening, to catch the sun whenever it sets clear.

The third or spring crop should be sown in pots, not later than the 25th of February: these must be placed in a frame, on a gentle heat, and, as the heat declines, the pots must be let down three or four inches into the dung-bed, which will keep the roots moist, and prevent their leaves turning brown from the heat of the sun in April and May. The plants thus obtained will be in perfection by the end of May, and be ready to succeed those raised by the autumnal sowing.

ANTIQUARIES' SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

A paper, by Mr. Hugh Campbell, on the battle-field of Fingal, in Ulster, has been lately read before this society. This gentleman went to Ulster, and commenced a laborious inquiry: he discovered in the county of Antrim, by the analogy of names, &c. used in the poems of Ossian, that he was in the desired neighbourhood. The caves, stones, ruins, &c. of ancient warfare and magnificence, in and around the city of Connor, induced him to believe that he had discovered the *Temora* of the ancients, where was the palace of the Irish King of the race of Connor, &c. In this opinion Mr. C. was soon confirmed, by the discovery of the places mentioned in the poems, as being in its immediate neighbourhood, and, ultimately, by the remains of the palace itself, which has been in ruins since the city was stormed by Edward Bruce, in 1316. It is said, that the discoveries made, and the convincing tenour of the elaborate paper on the subject, are sufficient to convince the most incredulous, even Dr. Johnson himself, were he alive, that Fingal really fought, and Ossian sung.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE;

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their work, are requested to transmit copies before the 20th of the month.*

AMONG the striking novelties of the month, is a small volume called *Constantine and Eugene, or, an Evening at Mount Vernon. a Political Dialogue; by* JUNIUS SECUNDUS. The title-page indicates that it was printed at Brussels, and the types and paper bear evident marks of continental manufacture; but, we conceive that the author of such sentiments is no alien to our shores. Of political speculators we have had indeed a plenitude; but there is in this "Evening at Mount Vernon" so much sober discussion, united with the enthusiasm which prevailed twenty-five years ago; the fire of the Gracchi, mingled with the steady consistency of Brutus; that, after a dreary languor of so many years, we are led to think of the days that are past, and to sigh over the degradation of our fellows, not, indeed, without a hope that the sun of our country is not yet set. It merits a large impression in London.

The History of Greece, by WILLIAM MITFORD, ESQ. vol. 5, containing the reign of Alexander the Great, has made its appearance: a history of the crimes and follies of a youthful conqueror, who died at the premature age of thirty-two, after having subdued a large portion of Western Asia. The life thus detailed of so extraordinary a person cannot be read without improvement; whether it be to cure military chiefs of their egregious folly, or to teach mankind the imprudence of permitting their destinies to be ruled by the ambition of any man, whose leading crime is "glory," and whose delight is the destruction of mankind. The reputation of the writer will recommend the volume to general circulation.

The author of a few pages,—*Is it possible to free the Atmosphere of London, in a very considerable degree, from the Smoke and deleterious Vapours with which* it

it is hourly impregnated? deserves well of his fellow-citizens, for calling their attention to this subject: we shall be happy to find that our chemists and practical philosophers have directed their experiments to this important part of our domestic economy; and we were glad to observe that it lately excited the attention of the legislature.

The *Lectures on the English Poets, delivered at the Surrey Institution, by* WILLIAM HAZLITT, obtained considerable applause from the auditory at the time of their delivery; and, indeed, when it is considered that only eight lectures, delivered in eight hours, at eight different periods, contain so much matter, we are rather surprised at the extent of the lecturer's range. To those persons who are in love with piquant and pointed language, and who are not desirous of thinking for themselves, these lectures will supply abundant materials for their gratification: but, we think that less dogmatism, and more urbanity, would be equally pleasant, and, perhaps, more conducive to the critic's personal convenience.

Memorial to the Lord Chamberlain, from the Theatres Royal Drury-Lane and Covent Garden; with MR. ELLISTON'S *Reply.* We have always understood Mr. Elliston to be a man of talent, and something more than an "actor." If we had any doubts, the "Reply" in this pamphlet would be perfectly satisfactory. To us, who have always considered a great theatre as a great evil, and the high prices of a monopoly as destructive of every principle upon which commerce and competition ought to be founded, these observations of Mr. Elliston appear extremely appropriate; and, if they do not lead to arrangements which will enable the middle classes of society to partake of the amusements of the theatre at a moderate price, and with more satisfaction than in the present overgrown and sumptuous houses, we shall only have one more reason to lament that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Samor, Lord of the Bright City; an heroic Poem; by H. H. MILMAN, M.A.; is a novelty in the poetry of the nineteenth century. From the loose and rambling measures of poetic simplification, Mr. Milman has carried us back to the style of Akenside, and the dignity of Milton: but we fear, in this attempt at stateliness, he has indulged in the obscure too much to be agreeable. With this drawback from his merits, and some obvious imitations, there is a certain class of readers who will derive pleasure from this dignified poem. We extract a passage, which we esteem a fair sample of the whole.

Uprose the Avenger, and his way he took
To where the rock broke off abrupt and sheer.
Before him yawn'd the chasm, whose depth of gloom
Severed the island-castle from the shore:
The ocean waves, as though but newly rent
That narrow channel, tumbled to and fro,
Rush'd and recoil'd, and sullenly sent up
An everlasting roar, deep echoed out
From th' underworking caverns; the white gulls
Were wandering in the dusk abyss, and shone
Faint sun-light here and there on the moist slate.
The castle drawbridge hung aloof, arm'd men
Paced the stern ramparts, javelins look'd out
From embrasure and loop-hole, arbalist
And bowstring loaded lay with weight of shaft
Menacing. On the dizzy brink stood up
Th' Avenger, like a seraph when absolv'd
His earthly mission, on some sunny peak
He waits the gathering cloud, whereon he wont
To charioteer along the azure space.
In vain he waits not: under his plumed feet,
And round about his spreading wings it floats,
And sails off proudly with its heavenly freight.
Even thus, at Samor's call, down heavy fell
The drawbridge, o'er the abyss the Avenger springs;
Tintagel's huge portcullis groaning up,
Its grooves give way; then up the jealous bridge
Behind him leaps, the gate falls clashing down." *Book x.*

Strictures on the Uses and Defects of Parish Register, and Bills of Mortality, in reference to Marriages, Births, Baptisms, &c.; by G. M. BURROWS, M.D.; deserve the serious consideration of our political economists and statesmen.

The admirers of the noble Castilian tongue will experience a high gratification in the perusal of a masterly *Essay on Spanish Literature, by* MR. ANAYA, the Editor of *El Teatro Espanola.* It is singular that, while the public taste in this country has been pampered, even to surfeit, by a profusion of French and German literature; by the insipid nothingness of the first, and the outrageous affectation of the second; the simple and graceful beauties of the Castilian Muse,— who, in her happiest efforts, unites all the softness of Italy with the power and energy of England, should have been treated with so little attention, and, indeed, we may almost say, with total neglect. The present work, we

we augur, will go far to redeem us from this extraordinary ignorance. It is a clear and succinct detail of the progress of Spanish literature, from its origin to the present time; illustrated by a critical, and, in some instances, a biographical, account of the most distinguished writers. To the nicest and most accurate knowledge of the general principles of taste, this author adds an intimate and particular acquaintance with the individual writers whom he criticises. We cordially recommend his volume to all readers of taste and discernment.

A work, entitled *Discours sur les Langues vivantes*, by the same author, is no less deserving of attention. The knowledge which it displays of modern languages, particularly of the Spanish, Italian, and French,—in which latter tongue it is written,—we may fairly pronounce unparalleled. It is designed principally to explain and obviate the difficulties which attend the study of the Spanish and Italian poetry; and it is but justice to add, that Mr. Anaya has executed his arduous task with uncommon felicity. Several beautiful specimens of the poetry of those nations are interspersed, together with alternate translations from one into the other, which are equally creditable to the taste and industry of the author. The French style of this little work is easy and elegant; and, flowing, as it does, from the pen of a foreigner, is entitled to an extraordinary share of commendation.

The Question, who is Anna? a Tale; by Miss M. S. Croker.—Rigid disciplinarians as upon the affair of novels we confess ourselves to be; yet we have found a fascination in this story which has hurried us through these volumes with an occasional moisture of the eye, to which, as critics and judges, we ought to be total strangers. In the first volume, the *naiveté* of the old servants of Lorraine Hall excites those varied feelings which a knowledge of nature and the human heart only can properly pourtray.

We wish it were in our power to speak in high terms of the poetry of *Antonia, a Poem, with Notes, descriptive of the Plague of Malta; by* Murdo Young. Of the good intentions of the author we have no doubt: the account of the plague, in the note appended to the poem, must be read with that deep interest which a subject so appalling is calculated to inspire.

The *Sketches of the Character, Conduct, and Treatment, of the Prisoners of War at Auxonne, Longuy, &c. from* 1810 *to* 1814; *with an Account of the Epidemic, as it appeared in the latter place in* 1813; *by* Farrell Mulvey, M.D. prove, if indeed any thing were now wanting to prove, the extreme folly and wickedness of that kind of hostility between nations which is measured by the sword; and which inflicts, too often, on unoffending individuals, imprisonment, and many other deprivations which follow on "the dogged heels of war." Let those persons who are now reposing from the conflict peruse this pamphlet, and let the *abettors* of the strife read also. Here is much matter for their serious meditation: may they become wiser and better men!

It has appeared to us doubtful whether an action at law would not lie against the British ministry on the part of the individuals who were so cruelly detained, because the ministers refused to exchange against them the captives whom they made on the high seas before a declaration of war, or in a war which was unprovoked.

More Thoughts still on the State of the West India Colonies, and the Proceedings of the African Institution, &c.; by Joseph Maryatt, M.P. — We mention this pamphlet merely to observe, that it must be a bad cause indeed for which something cannot be said: we dislike misrepresentation wherever it is found, but we can never bring ourselves to believe that either the African slave-trade, or the slave-trade in the West-India islands, is either a wise, just, or necessary traffic: its foster-father is cupidity; its nursing mother, luxury and idleness.

Beppo, a Venetian Story, by Lord Byron, we should have passed over had not his lordship's signature commanded our attention. The deep intensity of feeling for which his lordship is so strikingly famed, is, in this poem, no longer evident: for the poet, we think this a bad symptom—for the man most excellent. The fever of his emotions seems past, and we hope that he begins to be happy: "Beppo," in our opinion, affords strong evidence of it.

A Topographical and Historical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford; by Sir Thomas Clifford, *bart.; and* Arthur Clifford, *esq.*—This work is a valuable addition to the topography of England; it contains, besides, a variety of biographical notices of illustrious persons connected with the family of Clifford, which

will

will be read with interest. The botanical and zoological catalogue adds to the value and importance of the volume.

Collectanea Cliffordiana, in three parts: containing Anecdotes of Illustrious Personages of the name of Clifford, Historical and Genealogical Notices, and Clifford,—a Tragedy; by ARTHUR CLIFFORD, ESQ.; is a very amusing book, and to those who delight in tracing the descents of baronial families must be of considerable importance. If the tragedy, here we believe for the first time printed, be not of the first order of merit, it is at least respectable, and will prove, that the author is well read in the history of the human heart.

The Northern Courts; containing original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark since 1766, including the extraordinary vicissitudes in the Lives of the Grand-Children of George the Second; by JOHN BROWN; 2 vols. 8vo.—We have perused these volumes with considerable interest; and they contain a history which must be read with advantage by all classes. The king, the statesman, and the courtier, may profit by the miserable examples of mis-rule, political sycophancy, and favouritism, which they ably develope; and the oppressed may gather the consolation, that there is a boundary, beyond which even the power of oppressing cannot extend. Had Gustavus Adolphus consulted the happiness and comforts of his people, instead of directing his mad and imbecile hostility to foreign objects for no useful purpose, he might, at this moment, have been seated in peace, encircled with the Swedish diadem. The author of these volumes appears to have possessed exclusive and peculiar opportunities of information upon the subjects on which he writes: his sentiments are liberal, and his conclusions generally just.

The *History of the Island of St. Domingo, from its first Discovery by Columbus to the present Period;* presents an object of interesting contemplation: the fertility of its soil, the beauty of its scenery, and the general advantages of its situation; its being the first spot colonized by Europeans; the barbarous extirpation of its original inhabitants; the importation of Africans forcibly dragged from their native shores, and the establishment of social order and regular government amongst a people, and under chiefs descended from those enslaved Africans, afford a spectacle at once novel and striking, and big with important lessons to mankind. The work before us will fill up, very appropriately, a vacant niche in the library of the historical inquirer.

Greenland; being Extracts from a Journal kept in that country, in the years 1717 to 1718; by H. E. SAABYE, *with an Introduction, containing an Account of the Manners of the Greenlanders, &c. by* G. FRIES; *translated from the German;* will be read with some interest, more particularly as the public attention has been excited to this inhospitable country by the expeditions lately sent out to explore the hyperborean seas.

The *Voyage of his Majesty's Ship Rosamond to Newfoundland, and the Southern Coast of Labrador; by* LIEUT. EDWARD CHAPPLE; contains the best account of Newfoundland which has for a long time appeared; and will, therefore, be of great use in extending our knowledge of the trade and geography of this singular island.

Mr. MATHESON'S *Introductions to Bookkeeping and to Arithmetic* are evidently the productions of a clear-headed and experienced teacher.

Mr. T. F. BUXTON continues his Howard-like examinations of gaols; and has just published an *Account of the Prisons of Ilchester and Bristol,*—which claims the attention of the local magistracy, and merits the notice of sheriffs and magistrates in general.

In Mr. COWHERD'S *Collection of Facts in Science and Religion, designed to illustrate a new Translation of the Bible,* he has brought together much amusing matter from a variety of ancient and modern writers, calculated to gratify all students in the sacred history.

ARITHMETIC.

ARITHMETIC, in Theory and Practice, in which every example is original; by John Matheson. 12mo. 3s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books and Tracts, printed at the private press of George Allan, esq. F.S.A. royal 8vo. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Richard Morris, late pastor of the Baptist Church, Amersham, Bucks; compiled by B. Godwin, Great Missenden. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Authentic Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, in French and English; embellished with a likeness. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Recollections of Curran and some of his Cotemporaries; by Charles Phillips, esq. 8vo. 12s. with a portrait.

An

An Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Dr. Alex. Monro secundus, delivered as the Harveian Oration at Edinburgh, for the year 1818; by Andrew Duncan, sen. M.D. and F.R.S. and A.S.S.E. &c. 1s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Memorial to the Lord Chamberlain, from the Theatres Royal Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden; with Mr. Elliston's Reply. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

Theory and Practice of Book-keeping, adapted to the capacity of Youth; also remarks on Bills and Promissory Notes, &c.; by John Matheson. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The Eton Latin Prosody Illustrated, with English Explanations of the Rules, and Authorities of the Latin Poets. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The Amusing Companion; containing Philosophical Amusements and entertaining Recreations for Young Persons, selected from various Authors; by Wm. Pybus. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The School Fellows; by Miss Sandham, author of the Twin Sisters. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Jauffret's Father's First Lessons, with five Engravings. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

D'Oisy's Dictionary of the Difficulties of the French Language. 8vo 5s.

Gautier's Idioms of the French Language. 5s.

Piaval's Syntax of the French, with numerous Exercises. 12mo. 4s.

FINE ARTS.

A Picturesque Tour of Italy; in illustration of, and with References to, the Text of Addison, Eustace, and Forsyth. From drawings taken on the spot, during the years 1816 and 1817; by James Hakewill, architect. Engraved by G. Cooke, J. Pye, Landseer, Middiman, Fittler, Scott, Milton, &c. Small paper, 12s. 6d. Large paper, 18s. Proofs on India paper, 30s.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster; including Notices and Biographical Memoirs of the Abbots and Deans of that Foundation; by Edw. Wedlake Brayley. With Graphical Illustrations, by the proprietor, John Preston Neale. Vol. 1, imperial quarto, 7l. 4s. or royal quarto, 4l. 16s.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Introduction to Geography; by Mrs. Sherwood. 2s.

The Poetical Gazetteer of the principal Cities, Towns, Boroughs, and Sea-Ports, in the United Kingdom; by J. Bissett, of the Museum, Leamington Spa; embellished with upwards of twenty Views of the Towns of Great Britain, &c. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Florente Histoire Critique de l'Inquisition de l'Espagne traduite de l'Espagnol sur le Manuscrit a l'Auteur. Tome 3, 8vo. 10s.

A General History of Malvern; intended to comprise all the Advantages of a Guide, with the more important details of Chemical, Mineralogical, and Statistical Information; by John Chambers, esq. Crown 8vo. 9s. Demy 8vo. with five plates. 15s.

History of St. Domingo, from its first Discovery by Columbus to the Present Period. 8vo. 12s.

The History of Greece, vol. 5; by Wm. Mitford, esq. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Part X. (the History of Greece continued,) of a Systematic Analysis of Universal History, illustrated with Geographical Maps, Ancient and Modern; Historical Charts and Engravings; and accurate Genealogical Tables of all the Illustrious Families of Ancient and Modern Times; by Jehos. Aspin.

HORTICULTURE.

A Discourse read at a Meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society on the 18th of March, 1818; by Andrew Duncan, sen. M.D. pointing out the great national advantage which would arise from a Royal Garden attached to the Palace of Holyrood-house, for the improvement of Horticulture by experiment. 1s. 6d.

LAW.

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Tithes; by John Mirehouse, esq. barrister-at-law. 10s. 6d.

A Review of the Poor Laws. 2s.

A Digest of the Laws respecting County Elections, from the issuing of the Writ to the return and manner of taking the Poll; by Samuel Heywood, serjeant-at-law. 8vo. 20s.

The Voter's Vade-Mecum, being an explanatory abstract of Election Law; by J. Williams. esq. 1s. 6d.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery, Part I. to be continued; by John Wilson, esq. of the Temple. 8vo. 7s.

MEDICINE.

Surgical Observations, being a Quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery; by Chas. Bell, Part I, vol. 2. 8vo. 6s.

An Essay on the Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of the Inversio Uteri; with a History of the successful Extirpation of that Organ during the Chronic Stage of that Disease; by W. Newnham. 8vo. 5s.

General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric and Functions; by J. C. Speers, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

A Reply, by Sir Wm. Adams, to a pamphlet, by Dr. Veitch, upon the subject of the Egyptian Ophthalmia, &c. &c. 8vo. 2s.

An Attempt to estimate the Power of Medicine in controlling Fever; by Wm. Brown, M.D. &c. &c. 2s. 6d.

Statements relative to the present Prevalence

valence of Epidemic Fever among the poorer Classes of Glasgow; with some Suggestions for affording more adequate Assistance to the Sick, and for checking the further Progress of the Contagion; in a Letter addressed to the Honorable the Lord Provost of Glasgow; by Richard Millar, M D. 2s.

Practical Observations on continued Fever, especially that Form at present existing as an Epidemic; with some Remarks on the most efficient Plans for its Suppression; by Robert Graham, M.D. 3s.

Report of the Committee of the London Infirmary for Curing Diseases of the Eye, occasioned by the False and Calumnious Statements contained in a Letter, addressed by Sir W. Adams to the Directors of Greenwich Hospital. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MINERALOGY.

A New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals: following, in general, the System of Werner: with Plate, and Explanation of Hydraulic Blow-Pipe and Lapidaries' Apparatus; by J. Mawe. 12mo. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

A New Circular System of English Country Dancing; by T. Wilson. 1s. 6d. plain, and 2s. coloured.

The History of Theophilus and Sophia; by Mrs. Sherwood, author of "Little Henry and his Bearer," &c. 2s.

The Little Woodman and his Dog Cæsar; by the same. 1s. 6d.

Seventy eight Quizzical Characters. Plain 1s. and coloured 1s. 6d.

The History of Fidelity and Profession. 1s.

Family Suppers, or Evening Tales for Young People, with sixteen Engravings. 2 vols. 18mo. 7s.

A Letter to the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester; by the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath. To which is added, a Biographical Sketch of the late Archibald Maclaine, D.D. with Notes and Anecdotes, the second edition. 3s.

Strictures on the Uses and Defects of Parish Registers and Bills of Mortality; by G. M. Burrows, M.D. F.L.S. 8vo. 3s.

On conducting Air by forced Ventilation, and regulating the Temperature in Dwellings; with a Description of the Application of the Principles as established in Covent-Garden Theatre and Lloyd's Subscription Rooms; by the Marquis de Chabannes. 8vo. 6s.

A Brief Description of the Borough and Town of Preston, and its Government and Guild; originally composed between the years 1682 and 1686. With occasional Notes: by John Taylor. 4s. 6d.

Letters of William Thompson, lately deceased, (a member of the Society of Friends) with a Sketch of his Life. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on Spanish Literature; containing its History, from the Commencement, in the Twelfth Century, to the present Time; with an Account of the best Writers in their several Departments, and some Critical Remarks; followed by a History of the Spanish Drama, and Specimens of the Writers of the different Ages; by Anaya. 12mo. 5s.

Anaya, Discours sur les Langues Vivantes: a Treatise on the Living Languages; containing, in a small compass, the necessary Rules for acquiring a Knowledge of them, particularly of the Italian and Spanish; with a Treatise on the Difficulties of the Italian and Spanish Poetry. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Select Letters, Literary and Moral, from the Correspondence of the late Thomas Eagles, esq. of Bristol, with a Preface. 4s.

A Treatise on Rivers and Torrents, with the Method of Regulating their Course and Channels; by Paul Frisi: translated by Major-General John Garstin. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

An Answer to the Charge against the English Universities, contained in the Supplement to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia; by J. Kidd, M.D. 8vo 1s. 6d.

Remarks on two Articles in the Edinburgh Review, on the Causes and Cure of Pauperism; by the Author of Letters from Scotland. 8vo. 1s.

Cursory Observations, chiefly relating to the Conversation and Manners of Private Society; by Clericus. 1s.

Considerations respecting Cambridge, more particularly relating to its Botanical Professorship; by Sir J. Ed. Smith. 2s. 6d.

Tables of Discount and Profit, on a new and Comprehensive Plan; by John Evans. royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; by John Jamieson, D.D. 8vo. 14s.

A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages; by Henry Hallam, esq. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.

The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, in Prose; by the Ettrick Shepherd, Author of the Queen's Wake. 2 vols. 12mo. 14s.

Strictures on the Uses and Defects of Parish Registers and Bills of Mortality, in reference to Marriages, Births, Baptisms, &c.; by G. M. Burrows, M.D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Quarterly Review, No. 36. 6s.

Part X. Aspin's Universal Hist. 4to. 5s.

Part VIII. Universal Herbal; by Green. 4to. 10s.

Collectanea Cliffordiana. 8vo. 8s.

Sketches of the Character, Conduct, and Treatment of the Prisoners of War at Auxonne, Longwy, &c. from the Year 1800 to 1814; with an Account of the Epidemic, as it appeared in the latter Place in 1813; by Farrell Mulvey, M.D. 4s.

Is it Possible to Free the Atmosphere of

of London, in a very considerable Degree, from the Smoke and Deleterious Vapours with which it is hourly impregnated? 6d.

NOVELS.

The Ayah and Lady; an Indian Story. 1s.

The Question; Who is Anna? by Miss M. S. Croker. 3 vols. 12mo. 24s.

An Angel's Form and Devil's Heart; by Silvia Davenport. 4 vols. 25s.

Sophia, or the Dangerous Indiscretion; a Tale, founded upon Facts. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

Lionel, or the Last of the Pevenseys. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Llewellyn, or the Vale of Plinlimmon. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

POETRY.

Poems, Latin, Greek, and English; to which are added, an Historical Enquiry and Essay upon the Administration and Government in England during the King's Minority; by N. Hardinge, esq. M A. collected and revised, by Geo. Hardinge, M.A. &c. 8vo. 14s.

The Fair Isabel of Cothele, a Cornish Romance, in six cantos; by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 8s.

Poems, chiefly Local: Attachment, the Unsexed Females, Old English Gentlemen, Pneumatic Revellers, and Family Picture; by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 5 vols. 8vo. 21s.

The Third and Fourth Cantos of a Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work; by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stow-Market, in Suffolk, harness and collar-makers; intended to comprise the most interesting particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Translations from Camoens, and other Poets; with Original Poetry; by the Author of "Modern Greece." 8vo. 4s.

POLITICS.

The Principles of Population and Production investigated; and the Questions—Does Population regulate Subsistence, or Subsistence Population?—Has the latter, in its Increase, a Tendency to augment or diminish the average Quantum of Employment and Wealth? and—Should Government encourage or check early Marriage? discussed. By George Purves, LL.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Constantine and Eugene, or an Evening at Mount Vernon, a Political Dialogue; by Junius secundus. 12mo. 3s.

A Letter to Edward Prothero, esq. M.P. for Bristol; wherein his Conduct in Parliament is freely discussed, and his flagrant Dereliction of Duty exposed. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons and Lectures; by Alexander Brunton, D.D. of Edinburgh. 8vo. 12s.

Unitarianism Unassailable, and the Believer in the One God and Father, who is the Saviour of all Men, vindicated from the Charge of Blasphemy. 6d.

Twenty-five Sermons, in which the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity are illustrated, by References or Allusions to recent Characters and Transactions. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

Sermons on the Nature, Offices, and Character of Jesus Christ; by the Rev. J. Bowdler. 8vo. 14s.

Principles of Christian Evidence illustrated by an Examination of Arguments subversive of Natural Theology, and the Internal Evidence of Christianity, advanced by Dr. T. Chalmers, in his Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation; by Dr. Duncan Mearnes, D.D. 12mo. 5s.

The Plain Bible, and the Protestant Church in England with Reflections on some important Subjects of existing Religious Controversy; by the Rev. W. L. Bowles. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; by Thomas Hartwell Horne, A.M. illustrated with maps and facsimiles of Biblical Manuscripts. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

History of Whitby and Streoneshalk-Abbey; by the Rev. George Young. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster-Abbey; containing thirty-one sheets of letter-press, and thirty highly-finished engravings; by J. and H. Le Reux, Woolnoth, Sands, Byrne, W. R. Smith Lewis, &c. Vol. 1. 4to. 4l. 16s. imp. 4to. 7l. 4s.

The History of Cornwall, in seven Parts. 4to. bound in 2 large vols. 8l. 8s.

Historical Views of Devonshire. 8vo. 4s.

A Topographical and Historical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford. 4to. 2l. 2s. and on fine paper, 3l.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Journey through Asia Minor, America, and Koordistan, in the years 1813 and 1814; by John Macdonald Kenneir. 8vo. 18s.

Letters of a Prussian Traveller, descriptive of a Tour through Austria, Sweden, &c. &c.; by John Bransen. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Observations made during a Tour in the Netherlands in 1815 and 1817. To which are added, several Original Anecdotes of the Battle of Waterloo, communicated by the Duke of Richmond; by H. Smithers. 8vo. 7s.

La Scava, or some Account of an Excavation of a Roman Town on the Hill of Chatale, in Champagne, between St. Dinier and Joinville, discovered in the Year 1772: to which is added, a Journey to the Simplon, by Lausanne; and to Mont Blanc, through Geneva; by the author of "Letters from Paris, in 1791—2," &c. &c. 8vo. 6s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE present depressed state of the ENGLISH DRAMA calls for our emphatical notice, and for the serious attention of the public. Taste and health having been sacrificed to the senseless tyranny of fashion, in late hours of dinners, the London theatres have, for some years past, been deprived of the patronage of the nobility, and of all those personages who affect to belong to the *haut ton.* Hence the English theatres have languished, while the Italian opera has flourished, simply because the latter does not begin till eight o'clock; and because it affords the luxurious accommodations of private boxes, which render the subscribers independent of hours. A later period of performance would, however, interfere with the wiser habits of the bourgeois and middle classes, who derive instruction and gratification at the English theatres; while, unhappily, some whim of the leaders of the famous O. P. war, decided against the increase of private boxes. The national theatres languish, therefore, for want of efficient support; and it grieves us to have occasion to state, that, from this cause, the grand and ably-conducted establishment of DRURY-LANE was closed during the current month, and does not seem likely to be re-opened, unless some compromise take place between those who prefer dining in the middle of the hours conveniently devoted to public recreation, and those who deprive the proprietors of the lucrative income which might arise from an increase of private boxes. The feeble-minded personages who yield implicitly to the dicta of fashion, are likely to hug their chains with an obstinacy corresponding to their characteristic imbecility; but we expect a wiser course from the strong-headed leaders of the O. P. party; and we trust that, in a question which involves the very existence of the theatres, they will cheerfully yield a point in regard to private boxes, in which they have small personal concern. One hundred private boxes would little interfere with the accommodations really important to the public, while they would net to the proprietors at least 20,000l. per annum, an income sufficient to liquidate all the permanent obligations of the theatres, and leave the casual receipts free for the performers, authors, and managers. The stage would then become respectable, and talents might calculate on liberal and certain recompense. At present, all the labour and genius connected with these establishments are inadequately or precariously rewarded. We advise, therefore, that a public meeting be forthwith held of the zealous friends of the drama; and that some energetic measures be adopted to sustain, on a liberal and splendid scale, a species of entertainment which is so rational and so essential to the preservation of public taste, good manners, national refinement, and practical morality. Let private boxes be conceded to the discretion of the patentees; or let the late dinner-hours be discontinued; or let an application be made to parliament for an annual grant out of the public money of such a sum as is now misapplied in keeping up one of those regiments of cavalry, whose purpose is useless parade or political mischief.

The REV. R. MORRISON, who has for ten years been collecting the materials, is printing, at Macao, an extensive Chinese and English Dictionary, containing forty thousand characters. It will be printed at the expense of the East-India Company, who have liberally authorised Mr. M. to vend, for his own recompense, 650 of the 750 copies of which the edition is to consist. The three parts,—1. the Radicals or Keys,—2. the English and Chinese,—and 3. the Chinese and English, will extend to upwards of forty half-yearly numbers; but it is proposed that the total cost shall not exceed twenty guineas to subscribers. If, therefore, Mr. Morrison should live long enough, this great desideratum of European literature is, at length, likely to be achieved.

Mr. J. P. GREAVES, of Sambrook-House, has published a circular, justly extolling the method of teaching adopted by a Swiss, of the name of PESTALOZZI; who, doubtless, is a very good man, but his system wants the merit of originality, having been published, and extensively practised, in England above twenty years past, under the expressive name of the INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM. Of the original English system, which, in principle, is that which has been taught by Pestalozzi, and which consists of a practical course of knowledge without his metaphysics, a

full account may be seen in a well-known volume, called *the Tutor's Key*. This system has been many years adopted in the most improved schools of Great Britain; and, as contrasted with other systems, it has, by its author, Sir Richard Phillips, been emphatically called the Thinking or Intellectual System. It would, therefore, be strange if we were to travel as far as Switzerland, as Mr. Greaves proposes, for a theory of affected metaphysics, which very theory has been applied with superior and exemplary perfection at home. It may be true, that, from the want of knowing what had been done in England, the eloquent Madame de Stael may have vaunted the supposed originality of her countryman; and Miss Hamilton may, from affectation, have gone abroad for that which, on very slight enquiry, she might have met with in far greater perfection in Bath; but these venial errors ought no longer to be suffered to pass, when we find that a gentleman of good intelligence is gravely proposing to introduce the metaphysical affectations of M. Pestalozzi as a new discovery, and as a better system than that which, on the same principle of *questions without answers*, has so long been established in England, applied to almost every branch of science and literature, and actually practised in all our best schools! We shall be glad to give place to any observations of M. Pestalozzi, or of any friend of his, if, after an inspection of the work called *the Tutor's Key*, and its "twelve accompanying volumes," it should be considered that the English Interrogative System is not the same in principle as that of M. Pestalozzi, and if, after due examination, it does not appear to be in practice far its superior.

The second volume of Dr. Coxe's Memoirs of Marlborough, will be published in a few days: the third and last volume will be ready in November.

Mr. W. T. Franklin has just completed the third and last volume, in quarto, of the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of his Grandfather, Dr. Franklin.

The Rev. James Raine, of Durham, has circulated a prospectus of the History and Antiquities of North Durham: with engravings from designs of Mr. Blore, jun. in one volume folio.

The same Mr. Blore has also made a set of drawings for the Rev. M. Hunter's History and Antiquities of Hallamshire; which will also make a folio volume.

Dr. Aikin is preparing an Enlargement of his England Delineated, under the title of England Described.

Sir R. C. Hoare has in the press, a supplemental quarto volume to Eustace's Classical Tour in Italy; enlarged by a Tour round Sicily, &c.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall will shortly appear.

The learned and amiable Bishop of St. David's has in the press, the Grand Schism, or the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland shown to be separatists from the Church of England! This idea seems as whimsical as that of a late publication of another divine on the *Attributes* of Satan.

A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions for the Discovery of a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, from the earliest period to the present time; accompanied with a general description of the Arctic Lands and Polar Seas, as far as hitherto known, by Mr. Barrow, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Belzoni, a learned Italian, is at this time engaged for the British government in collecting antiquities for the British Museum. He lately addressed the following interesting account of his labours to M. Visconti, at Paris:—

Cairo, Jan. 9, 1818.

I have just arrived from Upper Egypt, and am preparing to return to Nubia for the third time.

In my first journey to Thebes in 1816, I had succeeded in embarking on the Nile the upper part of the famous statue of Memnon. This grand wreck, which has lain for so many centuries amidst the ruins of the palace destroyed by Cambyses, is now on its way to the British Museum. It is a colossal bust, of a single block of granite, ten feet in height from the breast to the top of the head, and twelve tons in weight. Other travellers before me had conceived the design of transporting it to Europe, and renounced it only from not conceiving the means of effecting it. The great difficulty was in moving such a mass for the space of two miles, until its arrival at the Nile, whereby alone it could be conveyed to Alexandria. I succeeded in effecting it, without the aid of any machine, by the sole power of the arms of some Arabs; however ill qualified this people, now sunk into the indolence of savage life, may be for such rude labours. As such, it has been the work of six months.

From Thebes I went up towards Nubia, to

to examine the great Temple of Ybsambul, which is buried more than double its height in the sands, near the second cataract. There I found the inhabitants very ill-disposed towards my projects, and from whom I prepared to encounter some difficulties. However, the season being too advanced, was my sole motive in deferring this enterprise to another time.

In the mean time I returned to Thebes, where I occupied myself in new searches at the Temple of Karnack. There I found, several feet under ground, a range of sphinxes surrounded by a wall. These sphinxes, with heads of lions on the busts of women, are of black granite, of the usual size; and, for the most part, of beautiful execution. There was, in the same place, a statue of Jupiter Ammon, in white marble. It was not until my second journey, in 1817, that I discovered the head of a colossus much greater than that of Memnon. This head of granite, and of a single block, is by itself ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre, with which it is crowned. Nothing can be in better preservation. The polish is still as beautiful as if it had but just come from the hands of the statuary.

After this I again took the road to Nubia, where some severe trials awaited me. The people of this country are quite savages, without any idea of hospitality. They refused us things the most necessary; entreaties and promises had no effect on them. We were reduced to live upon Turkish corn soaked in water. At length, by dint of patience and courage, after twenty-two days persevering labour, I had the joy of finding myself in the Temple of Ybsambul, where no European has ever before entered, and which presents the greatest excavation in Nubia or in Egypt, if we except the tombs which I have since discovered at Thebes.

The Temple of Ybsambul is 152 feet long, and contains fourteen apartments, and an immense court, where we discovered eight colossal figures thirty feet high. The columns and the walls are covered with hieroglyphics and figures very well preserved. This temple has then been spared by Cambyses, and the other ravagers who came after him. I brought some antiquities from thence—two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon.

On returning again to Thebes, I applied myself once more to discover what has been, from time immemorial, the object of discovery for all travellers of every nation—I mean the tombs of the kings of Egypt.

It is known that, independent of those tombs which are open, there existed several under ground, but no person has yet discovered in what place. By means of observations on the situation of Thebes, I at length found the index that should lead me on the way. After various excavations, I succeeded in discovering six of these tombs, one of which is that of Apis, as it seems to be pointed out by the mummy of an ox found there. This mummy is filled with asphaltes. For the rest, nothing that I can say would enable you to conceive the grandeur and magnificence of this tomb.

This is undoubtedly the most curious and the most astonishing thing in Egypt, and which gives the highest idea of the labours of its ancient inhabitants. The interior, from one extremity to the other, is 309 feet, and contains a great number of chambers and corridors. The walls are entirely covered with hieroglyphics and bas-reliefs, painted in fresco. The colours are of a brightness to which nothing, within our knowledge, is to be compared; and are so well preserved, that they appear to have been just laid on. But the most beautiful antiquity of this place, in the principal chamber, is a sarcophagus of a single piece of alabaster, nine feet seven inches long, by three feet nine inches wide, within and without equally covered with hieroglyphics and carved figures. This large vessel has the sound of a silver bell, and the transparency of glass. There can be no doubt that, when I shall have transported it to England, as I hope to do, it will be esteemed one of the most precious articles in our European Museums.

A small volume will soon appear, entitled, Nugæ Modernæ, or Morning Thoughts and Midnight Musings; by Mr. PARKE, editor of Nugæ Antiquæ.

Mr. JONATHAN OTLEY, of Keswick, is about to publish an improved map of all the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, shewing the heights of the principal Hills, and many other matters not hitherto included in a map. For this task M. O. is known to be peculiarly well qualified by his accurate local knowledge.

The Book of Common Prayer, with translations into the Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and German languages, in one quarto volume, uniform with Bagster's Polyglot Bible, is in the press.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, of Dublin, will shortly publish, Observations on the Symptoms and Specific Distinctions of Venereal Diseases; interspersed with hints for the more effectual prosecution of the present inquiry into the uses and abuses of mercury in their treatment.

The committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, submitting to the house the propriety of purchasing

purchasing the collection of the late Dr. Burney, for the use of the public, was referred, state, that, among the rarer manuscripts in the collection, there are two beautiful copies of the Greek Gospels, of the tenth and twelfth centuries. Among the printed books, the whole number of which is from 13,000 to 14,000 volumes, the most distinguished branch consists of the collection of Greek dramatic authors, which are arranged so as to present every diversity of text and commentary at one view; each play being bound up singly, and in so complete but expensive a manner, that it has occasioned the sacrifice of two copies of every edition, and, in some instances, of such editions as are very rare. The great copiousness of this library, in Greek literature, may be collected from the following comparative statement of the editions of several authors in that collection and in the library of the British Museum.

Authors, &c. Works entire or in part.	British Mus.	Dr. Burney.
Æschylus,	13	47
Anacreon,	17	26
Anthologia,	19	30
Apollonius Rhodius,	4	12
Archimedes,	2	5
Aristænetus,	3	6
Aristophanes,	23	74
Athenæus,	6	10
Athenagoras,	4	9
Callimachus,	7	16
Chrysoloras,	2	16
Demetrius Phalareus,	4	10
Demophilus,	2	5
Demosthenes,	18	50
Dion Nicæus,	—	2
Etymologicum Magnum,	2	5
Euripides,	46	166
Gaza,	1	21
Gnomici Scriptores,	6	14
Gregorius Corinthus,	1	3
Gregorius Nazianzenus,	14	28
Homer,	45	87
Isocrates,	11	30
Sophocles,	16	102

Another branch of this collection comprises a numerous and rare series of newspapers, from 1603 to the present time, amounting in the whole to seven hundred volumes, which is more ample than any other that is supposed to be extant.

The work called, Materials for Thinking, by the late WILLIAM BURDON, having been for some time out of print, a new edition, with many alterations and corrections, will shortly appear, with a portrait of the author.

Mr. A. A. WATTS is preparing a volume of poems for early publication.

Vulgar credulity having been subject to much imposition on the subject of a pretended change of climate in Great Britain, we have subjoined, for the information of our readers, a table of the AVERAGE HEAT in the open air of every year, from 1774, when the journals of the Royal Society were first kept, to 1817; and, as a point of curiosity, we have annexed some periods on which, during the forty-three years, the thermometer was at the highest and the lowest.

1774	50.6	1799	48.5
1775	51.5	1800	51.1
1776	51.1	1801	51.8
1777	51.	1802	50.8
1778	52.	1803	50.9
1779	53.9	1804	52.1
1780	51.7	1805	50.5
1781	53.	1806	53.2
1787	51.	1807	51.2
1788	50.6	1808	50.8
1790	50.9	1809	51.3
1791	50.8	1810	51.5
1792	50.5	1811	52.7
1793	50.8	1812	49.2
1794	51.2	1813	49.7
1795	49.9	1814	48.2
1796	50.5	1815	51.6
1797	50.	1816	49.4
1798	51.3		

In the *seven* years from 1774 to 1780, the average heat was 51.68; in the *thirteen* years from 1787 to 1800 was 50.54; and in the *sixteen*, from 1801 to 1816, was 50.93: a clear proof that no deterioration of climate has taken place. The hottest day in the period was in July 1808, when the thermometer was 93.5; other hot days were, in July 1793, at 89; and June 1804, at 87. The coldest days in the period were, in Dec. 1796, at 5; and in Jan. 1795, at 8.*

In a few days will be published, the Warning Voice, a sacred poem, in two cantos; addressed to infidel writers of poetry; by the Hon. and Rev. E. J. TURNOUR.

Mr. A. JAMIESON has in the press, a Grammar of Rhetoric, chiefly compiled from Blair, Campbell, Rollins, &c.

The Rev. Mr. EVANS, of Islington, has in the press, the Progress of Human Life, or Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man: illustrated by a series of extracts in prose and poetry, upon the plan of his Juvenile Tourist and Excursion to

** Further observations on these subjects from any meteorologist would be acceptable.—EDITOR.

Windsor

Windsor; with a view to the Rising Generation.

M. LA BEAUME has in the press, Observations on the Properties of the Air-pump and Vapour-bath; pointing out their efficacy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, &c. with remarks on factitious airs, and on the improved state of electricity and galvanism, and their supposed efficacy in various diseases.

Dr. AYRE, of Hull, is about to publish Practical Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Marasmus, and of those disorders allied to it, which may be strictly denominated bilious.

The Rev. CHARLES MOORE has two volumes of Sermons nearly ready to appear.

MISS SARAH RENOU, authoress of Village Conversations, has in the press, the Temple of Truth, a poem, in five cantos.

A Mercator's Atlas of Skeleton Maps, adapted to modern navigation and maritime surveying, for the use of naval students, will be published in the course of the present month, in royal 4to. on the plan of Goldsmith's well known Geographical Copy-books.

Mr. DE CARRIERES has nearly ready for publication a new edition of his *Histoire de France*; which will be continued to the present time, and thoroughly revised throughout.

M. A. PICQUOT has in the press, a Chronological Abridgment of the History of Modern Europe; compiled from the best English, French, and German, historians.

It appears there are no less than 415 Christian missionaries now employed in various parts of the world, in endeavouring to substitute their peculiar faith for the religion of the several countries. They consist of Churchmen, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Calvinists, Lutherans, Swedenborgians, &c. &c. &c.; and, it is said, they make great progress among the barbarous tribes of Asia, Africa, and America.

Dr. BOSTOCK proposes to give a Course of Lectures on Physiology and Animal Chemistry, during the ensuing winter.

Udine, a Fairy Romance, translated from the German of Baron de la Motte Fouque, by Mr. SOANE, is in great forwardness for publication.

LORD COCHRANE has fitted up a steam vessel, in which he means to attempt to reach within such limits of the North Pole as will entitle him to the parliamentary reward. One advantage to be derived from a steam-vessel, in the navigation of these seas, is, that the vessel will be able to proceed during a calm, the period at which other vessels are in the greatest danger of being beset with ice.

The following passage from a report of the Committee of the House of Commons, dated 24th Dec. 1783, respecting the illicit methods of defrauding the revenue, will serve to shew the alarming extent to which the practice had at that time arrived of making factitious or imitation tea. "The quantity of factitious tea, which is annually manufactured from sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree, leaves, in different parts of England, to be mixed with genuine teas, is computed at more than *four millions of pounds.*" A convincing proof of the folly of excessive taxation: the duties upon teas, at present, are upwards of one hundred per cent. *ad valorem.* Let these duties be reduced to what they were at the period of the Commutation Act, and we shall soon hear no more of adulterated teas; but, whilst the temptation remains so powerful, the exchequer barons and the excise commissioners will labour with their fines and penalties as at the stone of Sisyphus. In our opinion, however, the highest penalty of law ought to be inflicted on every one who is convicted of fabricating any articles of food of different quality to that which it professes to be. Such a wretch, whether he be the brewer, or baker, or grocer, ought to suffer the penalty of wilful murder,—his crime involving numerous murders.

Dr. CAREY has in the press an improved edition of his larger work on Latin Prosody and Versification.

Mr. COBBETT continues to write his Political Register, in Long Island, with his wonted energies. Most of his late numbers are master-pieces of reasoning and eloquence. That of the 6th of June, containing a copy of his Petition to Parliament, setting forth the infractions of the Bill of Rights,—is a very pointed and extraordinary production. Certain political rivals and critical censors have blamed Mr. Cobbett for leaving England on the passing of the Suspension Bill: but we are of opinion that he acted wisely; and that, if he had been incarcerated under that bill, it would not so speedily have been repealed.

Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. Cobbett's exposure of the corruption or vassalage of the periodical press, in which he is pleased to compliment us on our love of truth, and spirit of

of independence, which we feel we deserve. We could have added greatly to Mr. Cobbett's anecdotes of the prevailing system of corruption; and have shewn how the arts of calumny have, by the ministerial press, been reduced to a regular science. Like the art of war, it has its sappers, its under-miners, its covert-ways, its zig-zag approaches, its false fires, its masked batteries, and all the machinery and devices of deception, to give effect to its attacks, and secure the destruction of unsuspecting patriotism. At some leisure period we may be induced to develope the entire system.

A new edition of Schleusner's *Lexicon Novi-Testamenti*, revised and corrected by several eminent scholars, is printing at the Edinburgh University, in quarto, and will be stereotyped.

Mr. HARRIS, of Walworth, will in a few days publish, the Algebraist's Assistant, written upon the plan of Walkingame's Arithmetic.

Annals of Scottish Episcopacy, from 1788 to 1816, with a Bibliographical Memoir of the late Right Rev. John Skinner, of Aberdeen, by the Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Forfar, are nearly ready for publication.

An hermaphrodite has lately exhibited itself in Paris and in London. The figure is about the middle height, and completely Grecian; the countenance scarcely less so; complexion dark, but clear; beard very general and thick on the chin and upper lip, but only on the latter of any length; a considerable part of the skin, also, as hairy as in men; voice feminine; hips broad; *pectora fœminea et optime formata; penis dictus, nihil nisi clitoris longissima; vagina integumento communi occlusa: præter foramina duo per quæ urina transit; catamenia, plurimum regulares. Lutitiæ, dicitur viros petiise, nunc pro fœminis appetentiam quasi effrænatam profitetur. Nobis in dubio est si unius vel alterius desiderium sentit, quemadmodum in brutis, dubii generis, cupido omnis coeundi abest, neque petuntur a maribus vel fœminis.*

Some Letters, ascribed to MADAME BERTRAND, at St. Helena, supposed to have been addressed to a Female Friend in France, are preparing for publication, in French and English.

A Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, will speedily be published.

Messrs. BENTHAM and RAY, of Sheffield, will publish, on the 1st of August, the Northern Star, or Monthly Magazine for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and the adjoining counties; being a continuation, on a more extensive scale, of the Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine. The editors allege that they have already obtained the co-operation and support of the most distinguished literary characters in the north of England; and can promise their readers much original information on a vast variety of subjects.

The subjects of the vice-chancellor's prizes, at Trinity College, for the July commencement, 1818, are, for graduates —Εἰς αὔριον τὰ σπουδαῖα. The under graduates – *Dulce Bellum inexpertis*.

Consolations for Mourners; five sermons, by the late Rev. JOHN HILL, are in considerable forwardness.

Mr. BRISTED, a counsellor of New York has just ready for publication, a work on America and her Resources.

The Meditations of a Neophyte are in the press.

A chiropodist has in the press, a work on the Art of Preserving the Feet, or Practical Observations on the Prevention and Cure of Corns, Bunnions, Callosities, Chilblains, &c. in one small volume.

Translations of Memoirs of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, and of Anecdotes of the Court and Family of Napoleon, are just ready for publication.

A letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, joint patron of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, by the Rev. L. Way, is announced.

CAPTAIN GOLOWNIN is preparing for publication his Recollections of Japan, comprising a particular account of the Religion, Language, Government, Laws, and Manners, of the People.

Saint Patrick, a national tale of the fifth century, will speedily be published in three volumes.

A new poem, entitled the Recluse of the Pyrenees, will be published in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN FLEMING is printing, in two octavo volumes, a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals, with plates and illustrations.

Dr. LESLIE, in a communication to the Medical Journal, describes a case in which ammonia was successful in preventing the effects of the bite of an adder. Travelling in the north of England, he stopped to give assistance to

to a poor man who, having laid down on the grass to sleep, had been bitten. From experience of the beneficial effects of ammonia in India, in cases of the bites of different snakes, Dr. Leslie procured some spirits of hartshorn, and gave about a drachm of it, mixed with about half an ounce of gin, and a little water. The effect was very sudden. In ten or fifteen min tes the patient's eyes became more brigh , his pulse fuller and stronger, and his countenance altogether more cheerful; and, by the repetition of the same dose as above stated, in about the space of an hour and a half, he appeared perfectly recovered. Another dose was left to be taken at ten o'clock at night, and in the morning he said he was quite well, except a little numbness and weakness in the arm: the third day after, he returned to his work.

Lord SOMERVILLE attributes the health of his flock of 203 Merino sheep, which he purchased in Spain, principally to the use which he has made of salt for the last seven years on his farm. These sheep having been accustomed to the use of salt in their native land, his lordship considered, that in this damp climate, and in the rich land of Somersetshire, it would be absolutely necessary to supply them with it regularly. A ton of salt is used annually for every 1000 sheep: a handful is put in the morning on a flat stone or slate, ten of which, set a few yards apart, are enough for 100 sheep. Twice a week has been usually found sufficient. Of a flock of near 1000, there were not ten old sheep which did not take kindly to it, and not a single lamb which did not consume it greedily. Salt is likewise a preventive of disorders in stock fed with rank green food, as clover or turnips, and it is deemed a specific for the rot.

Ale brewed by Sir Joseph Banks, being analysed at his desire, by Mr. Brande, gave the following proportion of alcohol.

1. Malt to the hogshead, eight strike or bushel. Hops to the hogshead, 8lbs.—contained 9.85 per cent. of alcohol.

2. Malt to the hogshead, ten strike. Hops to the hogshead, 11lbs.—contained 10.84 per cent. of alcohol.

GERMANY.

By the last geographical details, published in Austria, the population of that monarchy amounts to 27,613,000 souls. In this number are included 11,750 of Sclavonians; 5,000,000 of Italians; 4,800,000 of Germans; 400,000 of Hungarians, &c. As to their religion, they are divided into 21,000,000 Catholics, 2,500,000 belonging to the Greek church, 2,000,000 belonging to the Reformed church, 1,450,000 Lutherans, 400,000 Jews, and about 40,000 Unitarians.

FRANCE.

Intelligence can be received from Calais at Paris, between which there are 27 telegraphs, in three minutes; from Lille, 22 telegraphs, two minutes; from Strasburg, 45 telegraphs, six and a half minutes; from Lyons, 50 telegraphs, and from Brest, 80 telegraphs, eight minutes.

ITALY.

The splendid edition of the Eneid, preparing for publication at Rome, at the expense of the Duchess of Devonshire, will appear in September. Only two hundred and thirty copies are to be printed, of which the Duchess retains one hundred and fifty for herself, and the other eighty are to belong to the printer. Four-and-twenty views, representing the actual state of places in Italy, mentioned by Virgil, will adorn this edition: to be engraved by M. GEMELIN, from drawings by the first artists in Rome.

Late accounts from Rome notice the encreasing attention and encouragement given to the fine arts in that city. The Chevalier Thorwaldson is employed in restoring the last of the statues of Ægina. These chefs d'œuvre have filled him with the ambition of himself producing a figure of Hope in the antique style. Count Sommariva, one of the richest protectors of the arts in Europe, has given Thorwaldson an order to execute for him, in marble, *The Entrance of Alexander into Babylon*, upon the design of that which is so much admired in stucco at the palace of Monte Cavallo. Canova has now finished the group of Love and a Nymph, which the Prince Regent of England ordered of him. The Neapolitan minister, the Marquis de Foscaldi, has caused three frescos of Dominiquin, which were in the two dark chambers, and in a portico, of the palace Farnese, to be transferred to canvass—an operation which perfectly succeeded.

DENMARK.

Late intelligence from this country announces, that a quarry of pit-coal and a mine, rich in iron, have been recently discovered in the island of Bornholm, which promise the Danes some recompense for their loss of Norway.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number 3 of the Seraph; a collection of Sacred Music, suitable to public and private devotion; selected, composed, and arranged, by John Whitaker. 5s.

IN speaking of the former numbers of this work, we noticed, that it consisted of the most celebrated psalms and hymns, with selections from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, and other composers, in imitation of the work of Mr. Gardiner on the same plan. The composition with which the present number commences, is part of a Mass, by John Amadeus Naumann, a native of Saxony. The part here selected from Mr. Naumann's Mass is a single movement, in common time of four crotchets. Its principal beauty is its devotional simplicity of style, and the ease and grace of its passages, which, though extremely familiar, are neither mean nor common-place. Mr. Whitaker presents it to us in the form of two verses, the music of the second of which is the replicate of that of the first.

The remainder of the present number consists of a considerable variety of hymn and psalm tunes; and the whole is accompanied with some ingenious compositions of the editor.

The whole, however, is but an imitation of the approved *Sacred Melodies* of Mr. Gardiner; and, though executed with ease, it must be admitted that, like every copy, it is much inferior to its original.

"Amphion struck his Lyre." A celebrated Duett, composed by the late Mr. J. Webbe, and sung by the young Gentlemen of the Royal Sardinian Choir. 1s. 6d.

Those lovers of vocal music, who are acquainted with the productions of the late ingenious Mr. Samuel Webbe, (and few, we believe, are not,) will find this duett not unworthy of its composer. While most of the passages are pleasing, a few contain some well-answered points; and the general effect (not a little heightened by the change of the time,) is such as at once to display the talents of the master and fully repay the auditor's attention.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to F. Cramer, esq.; by John Beale, Opera Prima. 5s.

This Sonata comprizes three movements; the first of which is an *Allegro* in triple time of three crotchets; the second an *Andantino*, in common time of two crotchets; and the third, a *Rondo Scherzando*, in common time of two crotchets. Some of the passages in these movements are pleasing, and the movements themselves are tolerably contrasted; but we do not find in them any marked indications of original genius, any of those features which sometimes (though not excellent themselves,) present the promise of future superiority. The few ideas that are above mediocrity, are unfortunately defective in connexion; and, consequently, incapable of that impressive effect which bestows distinction and character.

Still, notwithstanding these objections, this piece has, at least, the merit of being busy, flighty, qualified to improve the volatility of the finger, and of possessing a degree of vivacity and spirit that will, perhaps, render it acceptable to many hearers.

"Oh! England, Farewell." Written on the departure of Lord Byron from his Native Isle; by Thomas James, esq. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Emily V. Johns, by J. Watson. 2s.

Both the words and the music of this little vocal effort (a ballad of two verses,) are of sufficient merit to claim the notice of the public. The ideas are poetical, and the sentiments neatly and flowingly expressed. The melody, if not remarkably original in its passages, (considering them separately,) is, in the aggregate, of a cast favorable to an impression of novelty, and, on the whole, calculated to attract the general ear. The piano-forte accompaniment deserves a distinct notice. It is appropriate and tasteful, and graces and illustrates the voice-part of the composition.

Number 2 of the Seraph; a collection of Sacred Music, suitable to public and private devotion; by J. Whitaker. 5s.

Of the first number of this publication we have already spoken. The present number, or volume, contains between fifty and sixty pages of the same description of sacred melodies and specimens of church harmony as those of the former; and, even if the work be not intended to be prosecuted any further, will, in combination with its precursor, form, with the serious and religious portion of the musical world, a highly desirable collection of vocal music.

Three Airs from the celebrated Opera "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

These Airs are arranged with ability, and will be found useful to the young

 practitioner

practitioner on the instrument for which they are here prepared. The task of their adaptation was an easy one, but it is too attentively and too effectively performed not to claim our respectful report.

"The Pleasing Vision;" a Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Ann Carlisle; by L. C. Nielson. 2s.

The *Pleasing Vision* is a *pleasing succession* of novel and well-conceived passages. In addition to its general originality, the piece is regular and consistent, and forms a practice for the piano-forte student, not less pleasing than improving. For the most part, the motion, or distances, will be found remarkably convenient for the hand, and uniformly qualified to induce an easy and graceful execution. As an *exercise*, it is useful; as a *divertimento*, worthy of that appellation.

Braham's admired Air in Guy Mannering; "Scots, Wha Hae with Wallace Bled;" for the Piano-forte; by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parry's variations to this popular little air are six in number. He has given them in C major; and the fourth, in A, the relative minor, forms to the others a pleasing and interesting relief. Of whatever variety of exercise the scope of this publication would allow, the composer has ably availed himself. The different strains are well contrasted, and, in their execution, rise above each other by due degrees; and, consequently, lead on the hand of the young practitioner progressively and advantageously.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

IN conformity with the plan which the writer of these Reports proposed in his introductory address, viz. that of occasionally noticing medical productions of merit, he is happy in having it in his power to announce the recent publication of a very elegant and very scientific work, on the subject of calculary complaints, written by Dr. Marcet. The Reporter's attention has been called to this subject, from having lately had a patient under his care, who, for a gravelly affection, had been a long time taking such medicines as could not possibly influence his disorder beyond the immediate operation of such medicines upon the digestive organs. It is much to be lamented, that the laws of chemistry have not hitherto been brought to operate upon the management of these affections, to such an extent and nicety as might be *à priori* conceived; that chemical science does, however, in some measure, apply to practical indications and inferences is certain; and certain, moreover, it is, that an individual may be swallowing medicines for months and years, as supposed solvents for stone, which, instead of diminishing, shall have been actually adding during the whole of the period to the bulk of the offending material. A physician, then, who should undertake the treatment of calculus, without, at least, a general acquaintance with the chemical and physical varieties of these concretions, would, it is scarcely necessary to say, be acting the part of a mere empirical adventurer. Of the exciting causes of gravel and stone scarcely any thing is known with certainty. Their production has, by some, been ascribed to impregnations of waters used by the affected individuals; but, besides that these concretions do not answer to any of the known combination of materials found in waters, the maladies in question happen indifferently to persons living upon soft waters, as those of the Thames and the Seine; or to those who are the principal part of their lives drinking from springs impregnated with calcareous ingredients. Dr. Marcet is engaged in a considerable extent of research for the purpose of ascertaining whether place, or climate, or any exterior circumstances of a palpable nature, could be found influential towards the effect in question; or, on the contrary, whether any countries enjoyed an especial immunity from the disorder. His investigations, however, have not led to any more particular inferences, than that the inhabitants of very hot countries are less obnoxious to its production than those of more temperate regions. This fact, Dr. M. conceives may be attributed, in some degree, at least, to that activity of the vessels of the skin which is the necessary consequence of living in warm climates; and he hence imagines, that insuring an undeviating and constant exercise of the perspiratory vessels, ought to form one of the main expedients in the preventive and curative regimen for calculary complaints.

complaints. It is necessary, also, in all cases of these affections, to pay a special regard to the state of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Prout and Dr. Scudamore have both found the urine to be very essentially changed in its chemical constituents, by the administration of purgative medicines.

Fevers, the Reporter is sorry to say, have been recently rather on the increase. In his own practice he has registered two fatal cases since the last Report, and in both of these the extreme heat of the weather seemed to concur with the malignity of the malady, in occasioning the fatal termination; in each case the fever appeared to be evidently consecutive upon a primary derangement in the blood-vessels of the head; a source, indeed, to which Dr. Clutterbuck, and some others, refer the origin and essence of all kinds and degrees of idiopathic fever, but, in the writer's opinion, without sufficient evidence. Several cases have been reported of sudden and unexpected deaths in lunatic asylums, which were, probably, occasioned by the intemperate heat of the seasons, acting with unusual energy upon the brain, already in a state of disordered excitation.

A case of mesenteric disease of a child, in which the glandular derangement was carried to the extent of dropsical effusion, and in which there was an erythematic blush of red about the umbilical region, denoting a morbid degree of action in the vessels of the part, has been most unequivocally benefited, and, indeed, radically cured, by very small doses of digitalis. The writer conceives that this drug is by no means duly appreciated by such as confine their views of its powers to its agency, as an anti-inflammatory medicine: gradually insinuated into the frame, and regulated carefully according to circumstances of age and idiosyncracy, it may be often made at once to subdue that kind of irritative action which springs out of weakness, and, by restoring a tone to the circulatory impulse, prevent the recurrence both of the vascular debility and the consequent disease. With respect to the dropsy of grown persons, elaterium continues, in the practice of the Reporter, to display most decided evidences of its restorative virtues. He could scarcely select a single article from the whole of the Materia Medica which he prescribes with better expectations of not only immediate and transient, but radical and permanent, effect. D. Uwins, M.D.

Thavies-Inn; June 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Professor Berzelius' experiments on selenium and lithion have been for some time completed; and the memoir, printed in Swedish, contains no less than six sheets. The combinations of seleneium with the alkalies and the alkaline hydroseleniurets (hydroseleniate, according to the nomenclature of Gay Lussac) elucidate many points of theory.

Arfvedson has proved that, spodumene contains eight per cent. of lithion; he has also found four per cent. of it in another mineral from Uton, which is called crystallized lepidolite: it contains boracic acid, silex, and alumine. Lithion contains 43.9 per cent. of oxygen. Professor Berzelius has found a fossil which contains ¼ of its weight of selenium.

M. Berard has made some delicate experiments on the relative situation and intensity of the heating rays, the rays of light, and the chemical rays. Having substituted a prism of calcareous spar for one of glass, M. Berard found that, in each image formed by the prism, the red extremity was hotter than the violet, and this induced him to suspect that the rays of heat underwent a double refraction, in the manner of the rays of light. This idea was strengthened, and ultimately confirmed, by further experiments.

"I received (says he) all the solar rays reflected by the mirror of the heliostata, on a glass plate, at an angle such that the reflected rays were polarized, and these were again received, in their turn, on a second glass, properly inclined. I reunited the rays reflected from this second glass by a metallic mirror,—in the focus of which I had an air thermometer. I found that, when the secondglass reflected the polarized rays, the thermometer rose; and, when the glass did not reflect the polarized rays, the thermometer rested stationary." This experiment proves, in an evident manner, that the heat which accompanies the solar light is polarized at the same time with the light, and nearly under the same angle.

To ascertain whether the rays of heat, proceeding from heated bodies, were also polarized in the same manner, M. Berard proceeded as follows: "I placed in the focus of a metallic mirror, three decimeters (about 11.8 inches) in diameter, a lighted taper. I inclined the mirror, so that the parallel rays reflected from it made an angle of 19° 10′ with the horizon. I will suppose, to give clearness to the explanation, that these rays proceeded in the plane of the meridian, from south to north. I received them on a glass, thirty centimeters (11.8 inches) long, and twenty-two (8.7 inches) wide: this glass was disposed so that it reflected the light of the taper downwards, in a perpendi-

cular

cular direction: and beneath it a second similar one was placed parallel to it, which reflected the rays again from the south towards the north. I received these last rays on another metallic mirror, in the focus of which was an air thermometer, having a blackened bulb and a long tube. This mirror and the second glass were fixed together,—so that they could be turned round horizontally, without changing their relative position, or the inclination of the glass. The apparatus being thus disposed, it was easy, by turning the lower glass and mirror round, to ascertain that the light was constantly concentrated on the bulb of the thermometer,—sufficient being reflected, even at the position where the greatest quantity was absorbed by the second mirror, to render the focus evident: the taper was then removed, and the whole suffered to cool.

"In the course of some minutes (M. Berard says,) I placed a heated ball of copper, about the size of an egg, exactly in the previous position of the taper; and, at the moment, the air thermometer rose about fifty centimeters (19.7 inches): then, turning the second glass towards the west, the thermometer sunk more and more as it approached that point. I left it some time in that position; and the thermometer returned to within two centimeters of its first point. I continued to turn the second glass; and, as it approached the south, the fluid again rose,—where, having left it about a minute, it had mounted to forty-five centimeters (17.7 inches). Continuing the motion of the glass, the thermometer cooled gradually, until it had reached the east,—where, remaining two minutes, it had gained its original temperature."

This experiment, which was repeated a great number of times, proves, that radiant heat reflected by a glass, at an angle of about 35°, and falling on a second glass,—making the same angle with its surface,—is reflected by this second plane, when it is turned in two positions opposite to each other, and is not reflected in two other positions equally opposed,—each being intermediate and equally distant from the two first. Radiant heat, therefore, like light, may be polarized.

The second section of his paper is employed on the chemical rays found in the solar light. Having noticed the properties of these rays in effecting certain chemical changes, and marked out the degree of effects produced by them in the different parts of the spectrum, the author says, "I received the chemical rays directed in the plane of the meridian on a glass surface, at an angle of incidence of 35° 6'. The rays reflected by this first glass were received on a second at the same incidence. I found that, when this was turned towards the south, the muriate of silver, exposed to the reflected invisible rays, was blackened in less than half an hour,—whilst, if turned towards the west, it was not at all discoloured in ten hours.—The chemical rays, therefore, may be polarized like the rays of light, by surfaces of glass under a certain angle, and this angle appears to be nearly the same for both kinds of rays. It is therefore to be presumed also, that the chemical rays will suffer double refraction in passing through certain diaphanous bodies. He proved, by other experiments, that the calorific or heating rays may be polarized by glass surfaces, and that they are affected by metallic surfaces similarly to the rays of light.

Radiant heat, emitted by hot bodies, is polarized by glass surfaces, when reflected at an angle equal to that at which light is polarized. Metallic surfaces have a similar action on both kinds of rays.—The chemical rays may be polarized by glass surfaces, and possess all the general physical properties of the luminous rays.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN 1817, the number of licensed country banks were 500 in England and Wales, and 27 in Scotland; but in 1814 they were 696, and 21, respectively.

In the present reign there has been coined in gold to the amount of 71,639,213*l.*; and in silver, 4,306,120*l.* Nearly twenty millions of gold were coined in five years, between 1773 and 1777; none in 1814, 15, and 16: but 4,275,337*l.* in 1817; and of the whole there is not, perhaps, two millions in circulation.—Of the silver, four millions and a quarter were coined in 1816 and 1817.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*May 22.*							*June 26.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	£4	0	0	to	4	4	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	13	0	—	6	1	0	5	13	0	—	6	1	0	ditto.
Coffee, Jamaica, fine .	6	19	0	—	0	0	0	6	17	0	—	7	3	0	ditto.
———, Mocha .	7	4	0	—	7	8	0	6	0	0	—	6	13	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common .	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	0	1	7	—	0	1	10	per lb.
———, Demerara . .	0	1	11	—	0	2	3	0	1	11	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	5	8	0	—	5	14	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey .	4	4	0	—	4	15	0	2	10	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga . .	82	0	0	—	84	0	0	80	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	49	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	26	0	0	—	28	10	0	22	0	0	—	24	0	0	per cwt.

Hops,

Hops, new, Bags	23 0 0	— 24 0 0	20 0 0	— 21 0 0	per cwt.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	— 13 10 0	13 0 0	— 13 10 0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	7 10 0	— 9 0 0	7 10 0	— 9 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	16 0 0	— 19 0 0	17 17 0	— 19 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0	— 0 0 0	88 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	3 6 0	— 3 7 0	3 1 0	— 3 3 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 8 0	— 2 9 0	2 5 0	— 2 6 0	ditto.
——, East India	1 3 0	— 1 9 0	0 16 0	— 1 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 2 11	— 1 14 0	1 1 11	— 1 14 0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	1 2 5	— 1 14 8	1 4 3	— 1 4 8	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 13 9	— 0 14 3	0 13 0	— 0 14 0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0 4 0	— 0 4 2	0 4 0	— 0 4 3	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0 7 0	— 0 7 1	0 7 0	— 0 7 2	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0 0 8¾	— 0 0 9¼	0 0 8¾	— 0 0 9¼	ditto.
——, ——, white	0 0 10	— 0 0 11½	0 0 10	— 0 0 11½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 10 6	— 0 11 6	0 8 9	— 0 9 3	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 3	— 0 5 6	0 3 0	— 0 5 0	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 15 0	— 3 17 0	3 14 0	— 3 17 0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	4 4 0	— 4 12 0	4 4 0	— 4 10 0	ditto.
——, East India, brown	1 19 0	— 2 5 0	1 16 0	— 2 2 0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	5 12 0	— 6 2 0	5 12 0	— 6 2 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 16 0	— 0 0 0	3 16 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
——, Russia, yellow	3 18 0	— 0 0 0	3 15 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6	— 0 2 9½	0 2 5	— 0 2 6	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 6	— 0 5 10	0 5 10	— 0 6 4	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—120 0 0	90 0 0	—120 0 0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120 0 0	—125 0 0	120 0 0	—125 0 0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110 0 0	—120 0 0	110 0 0	—120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 12s. 8d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, June 26.—Amsterdam, 37 B. 2 U.—Hamburgh, 34 4 2½ U.—Paris, 24 25.—Leghorn, 51¼.—Lisbon, 59.—Dublin, 10⅝ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 231l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, 840l.—Coventry, 960l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1530l.—East India DOCK, 160l. per share.—West India, 203l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 12l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 52l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 86l. and on the advance in London, and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 1s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. Consols on the 26th, were 96⅝; 3 per cent. Reduced, 78⅝.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June,* 1818, *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 80.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ASHE J. S. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Aspinall J. Cumberland street, Curtain road, Middlesex, stone mason. (Smith, Barnard's inn
Bailey T. C. Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Oakley and Birch, Martin's lane, Cannon street
Bale H. Drury lane, cheesemonger. (Willett, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Bartlett J. jun. Beckington, Somerset, dyer. (Coates, Paul street, Finsbury square
Baruh D. Houndsditch, apothecary. (Nettlefold, Norfolk street, Strand
Bennett J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Benson J. Birmingham, pocket book maker. (Walker, Lincoln's inn fields
Bentley J. and J. Beck, Cornhill, watch makers. (Kearney and Spurr, Bishopsgate within
Birch T. B. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. (Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple
Bish R. Castle Eden, Durham, copperas manufacturer. (Swain, Stevens, and co. Old Jewry
Boardman J. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and Wheeler, Castle street, Holborn
Brewer A. Bath, dealer. (Highmoor, Scott's yard
Brindle R. Leyland, Lancashire, dealer. (Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Brown W. A. College hill, merchant. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Bread street
Brown J. London, merchant. (Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane
Brown T. Strand, tailor. (Freame and Best, Temple
Bullocke J. Catherine street, Strand, button and trimming seller. (Harvey and Richards, Bucklersbury
Burdon F. and T. Henley in Arden, Warwick, drapers. (Lea and Son, Henley in Arden
Canby W. Leeds, Yorkshire, grocer. (Lamberts, Taylor, and co. Gray's inn square
Clarke W. London, master mariner. (Willis, Clarke, and co. Wainford court, Throgmorton street
Clark J. Manea, Isle of Ely, carpenter. (Leigh, Mason, and co. New Bridge street
Clegg S. Salford, Lancashire, saddler. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Clifford M. and J. Kingston upon Hull, merchants. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings
Coleman W. O. Wapping, slopseller. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Cook J. and E. Gording, Little Alie street, Goodman's fields, upholders. (Warrand, Church row, Fenchurch street
Crook W. Blackburn, Lancashire, farmer. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Dean J. Dean's buildings, Poplar, baker. (Willet, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Ehn G. R. Warwick court, Holborn, farrier. (Hunt, Bedford row
Fisher J. Throgmorton street, merchant. (Buckle, Sise lane, Bucklersbury
Framingham M. Church street, Bethnal green, shoe maker. (Pearson, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.
Gay M. L. Upper Norton street, Mary le bone, stone mason. (Caslon, High street, Mary le bone

George

George J. North Audley street, coach maker. (Wood, Chancery lane
Green J. Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple
Hall T. Reading, tailor. [Jenkins, James, and co. New inn
Hart G. Norwich, ironmonger. [Abbott, Roll yard, Chancery lane
Haslam M and T. Bolton, Lancashire, linen drapers. (Clarke, Richards, and co. Chancery lane
Haywood C. Manchester, manufacturer. (Willis, Clarke, and co. Warnford court
Hemingway J. Elland, Yorkshire, grocer. [Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's inn square
Hilbers H. G. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Oakey and Birch, Cannon street
Holden H. Rippenden, Yorkshire, grocer. [Cardale and Young, Gray's inn
Jackson G. Widegate alley, Bishopsgate street, baker. (Butler, Cornhill
Kennell J. and J. P. Church street, Westminster, army and navy agents. (Manning, Clement's inn
Lamb J. and J. Younger, Crescent, Minories, merchants. (Smith, Finsbury square
Langlois, Beaufort's buildings, Strand, dealer. (Alderson, Symond's inn
Lodge R. Blackburn, Lancashire, butcher. (Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Loudon J. C. Warwick court, Holborn, merchant. (Abraham, Great Marlborough street
Lyne E Plymouth, merchant. [Anstice and Wright, Temple
Mackay C. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. (Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple
Maxton J. St. James's place, Clerkenwell, broker. (Groves, Temple
Mayall W. Exeter, jeweller. (Darke and co. Chancery lane
Mayman J Dewsbury, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's inn square
Mayhew J. St. Osyth, Essex, miller. (Milne and Parry, Temple
M'Guckin H. King's Mews, Charing Cross, merchant. [Hutchison, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Nevison W. North Shields, draper. (Robinson and Burrows, Austin Friars
Nicholls W. Huntingdon, rope maker. (Lowe and Bower, Southampton buildings
Nicholson J. and J. Brown, Bow lane, pin and needle manufacturers. (Greenwood, Lawrence lane
Oliver P. Catdown, Devonshire, ship builder. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Page W. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mercer. (Alpin, Banbury
Peacock G. Aldersgate street, baker. [M'Michael, South Sea chambers
Polley J. Gray's inn lane, plumber. [Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars
Poulgrain R. and H. Fowey, Cornwall, shipwrights. [Thompson, Gray's inn square
Price W. Minories, tea dealer. [Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Rankin S. Greek street, Soho, coal merchant. (Robins and Hill, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street
Randall W High Holborn, grocer. (Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn
Savage J. East Stoke, Notts. coal seller. [Stevenson, Lincoln's inn square
Sayer R. P. Clarence row, Camberwell Surrey, money scrivener. Martindale, Gray's inn square
Shillitoe T. Doncaster, innkeeper. (Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Sorby W. North Anston, Yorkshire, apothecary. (Capes, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Taberer S. Corlyhurst, Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Trewhitt N North Allerton, linen manufacturer. (Wells, Gate street, Lincoln's inn fields
Tyas J. Wakefield, York, grocer. [Wigglesworth and Crossley, Gray's inn
Walter J. Bath, cabinet maker. [Highmoor, Scott's yard
Watts W Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, farmer. (Wilson, Dorset street
Webb R. Winslow, Herefordshire, farmer. [Robinson, Tenbury, Worcestershire
White J. Calver, Derbyshire grocer. (Ellen, Carlisle street, Soho
Whitehouse T Stratford upon Avon, mercer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Wickstead J. Shrewsbury, starch maker. (Lee and Nickson, Shrewsbury
Wrench J. C. St. Mary Axe, wine merchant. (Osbadelston, London street
Yeates T. Bordesley, Warwickshire, patten-tye manufacturer. (Stevenson, Lincoln's inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Abrahams G. Falmouth
Adderton A. Lower Shadwell
Alcock S. Newcastle upon Tyne
Anderson C. R. Austin Friars
Ashby R Poultry
Ashworth J. Bolmfold, Lancashire
Balfour J. Basinghall street
Ball E. R. South Moreton, Berks
Barber W. St. John's street
Barnard S. Southwark
Barnett R. Mill walk, Poplar
Blakey G. Bishopmonkton, and W. Blakey, Leeds
Bourchier W. King street, Holborn
Boyce J. Bordesley
Boyer A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool
Bownas J. Liverpool
Bright T Watling street
Brock W. and B. le Mesurier, Warnford court
Brown J. Holywell, Flintshire
Brown H. and J. Coombs, Windsor
Buckeridge G. Pangbourne, Berks
Butler T. Aston Tirrold, Berks
Bywater T Tadcaster, Yorkshire
Calvert A. Sydenham
Chandler J. Stockport
Chipperfield T Much Hadham
Coar F. Newmarket
Coburn F. Newland, Oxfordshire
Coles W. Mincing lane
Colebatch G Milverton, Warwickshire
Colebeck and co. Westhouse, Yorkshire
Collinson J. and J. H. Trotton, Lombard street
Cortissoz J. Spital square
Carry T. North Shields
Daunah R. Windley, Derbyshire
Dickinson R. and J. St. John street
Druit G. R. Winchester
Dunkin J. Aldersgate street
Dury H. Banbury, Oxfordshire
Elgar W. Maidstone
Elliot C. Tiverton
Elwell E. West Bromwich, Staffordshire
Ellwood R and W. Wilson, jun. London
Enes W. and F. Church row, Fenchurch street
Fields W. London
Fincham B. sen. and co. Epping
Fitch J. Colchester
Fles L. M. St. Mary Axe
Fowler W. Leamington Priors, Warwickshire
Frost L. Macclesfield, J. and M. Ashton, Liverpool
Garbett S. Birmingham
Glover D. Gutter lane
Glover J. Lower Brook street
Golding T. J. and R. F. King, Great St. Helen's
Goold A. Birmingham
Goodyear T. Aldersgate street
Greaves P. P and co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street
Grierson S. Barnsley
Griffiths S. Old Boswell court
Hackett W. Langley, Derbyshire
Hall R. and co. Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire
Hamilton R. Old Broad street
Hanbury W. Shoreditch
Hazard T. R. Liverpool
Hellyer J. Lloyd's Coffee house
Henfry W Loughborough
Herbert W. Sandford Oxfordshire
Hinchliffe M. Dewsbury
Hoidstch G. and W. Bannah, Bankside
Hodson J. and M Hargreaves, Liverpool
Holland J. Little Chelsea
Holwill T. Nine Elms, Battersea
Horton R. Newport, Salop
Humble W Great St. Thomas Apostle
Humphreys J. Hammersmith
Ifold W. Welbeck street, St. Mary le bone
Jackson H. Strand
Jackson W. B. Exeter
Jackson W and W. Kelly, Shepton Mallett
Jenkins T. Judd street, Brunswick square
Jones C. Cannon street
Joseph R. Little New street
Jump J. and T. Hargroves, Fore str.
Keating A. Strand
Kelly A. Worcester
Kesteven J. T. and J. York street, Covent Garden
Kilshaw E. Lancaster
King J. Tonbridge
King J. Yeovil, Somerset
Kingsell S. Poplar
Knapton R. Nicholas lane, Lombard street
Knight J. and T. Ashly, Gough square
Laing G. George yard, Lombard street
Landsell J. jun. Bexhill
Lane R. Burgh Apton, Norfolk
Laycock T. and J. Bradford
Lewis D. Milford Haven
Lewis D. and R. Potter, Mansion house street
Livesey J. and co. Blackburn
Lloyd J. Tring
Long H. J. V. and F. R. Feltoe, Great Tower street
Manks J. Leeds
Mackenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Cross street, Finsbury square
Mansell J. Wood street
Marks J. New road, Fitzroy square
Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol
Matthews W. Liverpool
Medland W. Gutwell street
Mecion E. Aldermanbury
Miller G. Chimney hall Staffordshire
Mitchell S. Dorking
Morgan J. Bedford row
Morrell C. and J. Bertrand, Liverpool
Moss T. Blandford street, Manchester square
Murden E. Princes place, Commercial road
Nash J. Tiverton, Somerset
Nash T. Chesham, Bucks
Naylor J. Barnsley, Yorkshire
Nesbitt J. and co. Aldermanbury
Noble J. Bucklersbury
Nunn R. Preston
Orme W. Southwark
Palmer R Brighthelmstone
Paternoster W. Rochester
Payne A. and J. St. John street
Pritchard J. H. Caerleon, Monmouthshire
Rafun J. Upper John street, Fitzroy square
Renton M. Coventry street
Richardson T. Norwich
Robertson R. Newcastle upon Tyne
Robinson J. Dorking Surry
Robinson G. and S. Paternoster row
Robins J. H Bristol
Rodgers C. Melton Mowbray
Rogers S. Malta
Ronald F. H. and J. Singleton, Foster lane, Cheapside
Sampson S. and C. Chipchase, Bread street
Scales E. Kendal
Scott T. Ware, Herts
Schneider R. W. U. White Lion court, Birchin lane
Scriven J. and J. Alcester, Warwickshire
Seager S. P. Maidstone
Sharpley C. Cambridge
Sheath A. and co Lincoln
Simpson W. Manchester
Sill J. and W. Watson, Liverpool
Smith J. Tabernacle Walk
Smith W. and J. Stapleford, Herts
Spear W. Upper Thames street
Stevens J. and J. Carter, Bread street
Stevens J. Abchurch lane
Steel R. Bristol
Sutton R. Hampton wick

Swainson

Swainson J. Manor row, East Smithfield
Taylor S. and J. Steele, Liverpool
Titford W. and R. Union street, Spitalfields
Thomas J E Reading
Toulmin O. Essex street, Strand
Travers J. and co. Lower Whitley, Cheshire
Tucker W. and co. Sheffield
Tugwood J, Lancaster
Walton J. E. and T, Bread street
Wallace W. Workington, Cumberland
Ward J, Liverpool
Wardle R, King's road, Pimlico
Weiller H. London street
White J, Great Russell street, Covent Garden
Wilson J, Crosby square
Williams T, Back lane, Bethnal Green
Woods W, Crawford street, Mary le bone
Worrall W, and R, Williamson, Liverpool.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BOTH the late warm weather and the present rains have been most fortunate for the crops of every description, and for the improvement of the condition of the lands. The wheats are highly improved in colour; and, on some fertile spots, are as stout, luxuriant, and promising, as in the most favourable years; but the general report is, that they are too thinly planted; and, in Scotland, it is said there is no hope of an average crop Barleys have almost every where been badly got in, from the unfavourable state of the weather and its effect upon the lands. The oat crop is more promising; and beans and peas, although not generally luxuriant, may pod well. All kinds of seed will receive great benefit from the rains, as will the potatoes, which promise a most abundant crop. The latter-sown turnips could not have a better season, but, it is to be feared, few of those will stand which were sown during the drought. The cabbage-root crops, rape, tares, and the artificial grasses, have been greatly improved by the rains. Wheat is blooming upon forward soils, and, excepting the high winds, the weather is favourable to that most important process. Hops are greatly improved, as also the fruit, which suffered greatly from the easterly winds during the late dry weather. The farmers are now occupied in sheep-shearing. Long wool continues in demand at a rising price. In the early districts around the metropolis, haymaking is finished, and a middling crop obtained: from the rains, a heavier crop may be expected in the later counties. Lean stock, last month reported somewhat lower, still bears a very high price; also milch cows, and good horses of every description.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Bacon 5s. to 6s. 2d.—Fat 4s. 4d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 88s.—Barley 38s. to 58s.—Oats 25s. to 40s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 4l. 4s. to 7l. per load.—Clover do. 5l. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 5s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. to 37s. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex, June 22.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for May, 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.44—maximum, 30.26—minimum, 29.18—range, 1.08 inches.
Mean monthly temperature, 55°—maximum, 68°—minimum, 42°—range, 26°.
Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .36 of an inch, which was on the 13th.
Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 23°, which was on the 27th.
Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.5 inches, number of changes, 6.
Monthly fall of rain, 1.080 inches—rainy days, 16—foggy, 0—snowy, 0—haily, 2.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	7	3	8	1	6	1	3	2	0

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
2	4	2	9	2	7	1

Weather generally gloomy and rainy, but warm, to the 16th: then to the end very clear, and without rain. Prevailing winds, south-east and north-east.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 10th of June the Regent dismissed the late unpopular Parliament, in the following Speech from the throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the established church; and, I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the unfunded debt.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

On closing this session, I think it proper to inform you, that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe, since I first met you in this place.

At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make, in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.

The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But, deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy, of the nation.

These expectations have not been disappointed.

The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the laws and attachment to the constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived.

Then the Lord Chancellor, having received directions from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly.

As matter of impartial history, we regret that our personal regard for the private virtues of many of the members does not allow us to conceal that the *late* Parliament had rendered itself generally obnoxious to the nation, owing to its too obsequious compliance with the wishes of the servants of the crown; owing to that most unjust law, which it passed *unanimously*, condemning the Emperor Napoleon to perpetual exile for his popularity in France, and his glorious defence of that country against unceasing confederacies; owing to its countenance of false alarms raised by ministers; owing to its wanton suspension of the Habeas Corpus; owing to its support of a system of *espionage*; owing to the indemnity which it afforded ministers against cruel violations of law; owing to its neglect and contempt of the

the petitions of the people; owing to its severe fiscal regulations and lavish grants for unjust purposes; owing to its anti-British Alien Bill; owing to its resisting enquiry in regard to abuses; and owing to its uniform rejection of all proposals for reform and adequate retrenchment. We have no doubt that future historians will decide in more severe terms against the false policy and misconduct of that Parliament, and add greatly to our enumeration of its errors and crimes.

In the new Elections, the energies of the people have been proportioned to their past feelings; and there never were more attempts made to bring in new candidates of better principles than the former members. The period of the month in which this paragraph is written, precludes us from giving all the results in the present number; but, in our next, we shall devote several pages to a list of the new Parliament, and to the state of the poll wherever there may have been contests. Of course, we hope to see few names of the old Parliament returned to the new one, and that the next House of Commons will render it worthy of the name.

For the present, it will probably be deemed a piece of well-timed information to lay before our readers an abstract of the state of our representation, taken from Oldfield's History of the Boroughs.

BOROUGHS.	Inhabitants.	Voters.	Persons to Voters.	PATRONS AND PROPRIETORS.
Bedford, Bedfordshire	5,051	1,500	3	Independent.
Reading, Berkshire .	11,678	700	16	Ditto.
Abingdon, do. . .	5,140	370	14	Ditto.
Windsor, do. . .	6,971	420	16	Government.
Wallingford, do. . .	2,035	180	11	Sir F. Sykes, Earl of Abingdon.
Buckingham, Bucks.	3,214	13	247	Marquis of Buckingham.
Wycombe, do. .	2,605	65	40	Lord Carington, Sir T. Baring.
Aylesbury, do. .	3,610	600	6	Marq. Bucking. Duke of Devonshire.
Marlow, do. .	2,970	235	13	O. Williams, esq.
Wendover, do. .	1,536	140	11	Lord Carington.
Agmondesham, do. .	—	125	—	D. T. T. Drake, esq.
Cambridge, Cambridgs.	11,692	240	48	Duke of Rutland.
Ditto University . .	—	850	—	
Chester City, Cheshire	17,049	1,000	17	Independent.
Launceston, Cornwall	1,994	23	83	Duke of Northumberland.
Leskeard, do. .	2,044	105	19	Lord Elliot.
Lestwithiel, do. .	—	24	—	Earl of Mount Edgecumbe
Truro, do. .	2,570	26	99	Lord Falmouth.
Bodmin, do. .	2,136	36	60	Sir John Morshead, bart.
Hellestone, do. .	2,340	36	65	Duke of Leeds.
Saltash, do. .	1,682	36	47	J. Buller, esq.
East Looe, do. .	—	50	—	Ditto.
West Looe, do. .	—	55	—	Ditto.
Grampound, do. .	—	60	—	Independent.
Camelford, do. .	—	19	—	Duke of Bedford.
Penryn, do. .	2,968	140	21	Lord de Dunstanville.
Tregony, do. .	—	180	—	R. Barwell, esq.
Bossiny, do. .	—	30	—	Earl M. Edgecumbe, Marquis Bath.
St. Ives, do. .	3,537	190	19	Sir C. Hawkins.
Fowey, do. .	—	70	—	Earl M. Edgecumbe, P. Rashleigh.
St. Germains, do. .	2,209	6	367	Lord Elliot.
St. Michael, do. .	—	32	—	Sir C. Hawkins.
Newport, do. .	—	62	—	Earl of Beverley.
St. Maws, do. .	—	20	—	Marquis of Buckingham.
Callington, do. .	—	52	—	Lord Clinton.
Carlisle city, Cumberl.	14,062	750	19	Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Lonsdale.
Cockermouth, do. .	3,095	180	17	Earl of Lonsdale.
Derby, Derbyshire .	14,285	700	20	Duke of Devonshire.
Ashburton, Devonshire	3,138	170	18	Lord Clinton, Sir L. Palke.
Tiverton, do. .	7,016	24	292	Lord Harrowby.
Dartmouth, do. .	3,797	100	37	E. Bastard, esq.
Oakhampton, do. .	1,504	220	7	Albany Saville, esq, one member.
Honiton, do. .	2,916	380	7	Sir George Young, bart.
Plymouth, do. .	56,800	230	247	Admiralty, one member.
Berealston, do. .	1,735	100	17	Earl of Beverley.

4 B 2 Plympton,

BOROUGHS.	Inhabitants.	Voters.	Persons to Voters.	PATRONS AND PROPRIETORS.
Plympton, do.	—	210	—	Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.
Totness, do.	2,846	58	49	Duke of Bolton, Sir F. Buller.
Barnstaple, do.	4,196	380	11	Independent.
Tavistock, do.	5,473	120	45	Duke of Bedford.
Exeter city do.	20,340	1,500	13	Independent.
Dorchester, Dorsetshire	2,629	200	13	Earls of Shaftsbury and Dorchester.
Lyme Regis, do.	2,207	30	73	Earl Westmoreland.
Weymouth 3,430, and Melcombe Regis, 2,014	5,444	400	13	S. Pulteney, G. Steward.
Bridport, do.	3,938	230	17	Independent.
Shaftsbury, do.	3,018	300	10	Ditto.
Wareham, do.	1,798	180	10	J. Calcraft, esq.
Corfe-castle, do.	—	50	—	H. Banks, J. Bond.
Poole, do.	4,895	95	51	B. Lester, Treasury, Mr. Jeffery.
Durham city, Durham	7,120	1,200	6	Mr. Lambton, Sir H. Tempest.
Colchester, Essex	13,420	1,560	8	Independent.
Maldon, do.	2,892	80	36	J. H. Strutt, one member.
Harwich, do.	4,307	32	134	Treasury.
Tewkesbury, Gloucest.	5,239	500	10	Independent.
Cirencester, do.	4,816	700	7	Earl Bathurst, one member.
Gloucester city, do.	9,045	2,200	4	Independent.
Hereford city, Herefsh.	7,732	1,200	6	Ditto.
Leominster, do.	3,409	400	8	Earl of Essex.
Weobly, do.	—	90	—	Marquis of Bath.
Hertford, Hertfordshire	4,389	600	7	Mr. Calvert, Baron Dimsdale.
St. Albans, do.	4,039	600	6	Viscount Grimston, Earl Spencer.
Huntingdon, Hntsh.	2,606	240	11	Earl of Sandwich.
Rochester city, Kent	10,256	760	13	Independent.
Queenborough, do.	—	170	—	Ordnance and Admiralty.
Maidstone, do.	10,162	680	15	Independent.
Canterbury city, do.	11,031	1,600	7	Ditto.
Sandwich, do.	2,890	700	4	Sir P. Stevens, one member.
Dover, do.	22,017	1,300	17	Admiralty.
New Romney, do.	—	17	—	Sir E. Deering.
Hythe, do.	2,865	40	70	W. Evelyn, H. C. Radcliffe.
Lancaster, Lancashire	9,541	1,600	6	Independent.
Preston, do.	20,535	1,700	12	Earl of Derby, one member.
Liverpool, do.	105,130	3,000	35	Independent.
Wigan, do.	17,012	210	81	Lord Bradford, I. Coats.
Clitheroe, do.	1,953	44	44	Viscount Curzon, Lord Riblesdale.
Newton, do.	1,645	60	27	T. P. Legh, esq.
Leicester, Leicestershire	27,511	1,600	17	Independent.
Stamford, Lincolnshire	5,011	540	9	Marquis of Exeter.
Grantham, do.	3,829	760	5	Duke of Rutland, Lord Brownlow.
Boston, do.	9,433	400	23	Lord Gwydir, T. Fydell.
Great Grimsby, do.	3,134	290	14	Lord Yarborough.
Lincoln city, do.	10,032	1,260	8	Independent.
Westminster city, Midd.	168,600	14,000	12	Ditto.
London city, do.	643,810	12,000	53	Ditto.
Monmouth, Monmouths.	3,615	900	4	Duke of Beaufort.
Lynn Regis, Norfolk	10,61[illegible]	300	35	Earl of Orford.
Yarmouth, do.	19,756	1,150	17	Marquis Townshend.
Thetford, do.	2,604	31	84	Duke of Grafton, Lord Petre.
Castle Rising, do.	251	40	6	Earl Cholmondeley, R. Howard.
Norwich city, do.	32,218	3,000	10	Independent.
Peterboro' city, North.	3,828	460	8	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Brackley, do.	1,678	32	52	Earl of Bridgewater.
Northampton, do.	9,114	1,000	9	Independent.
Higham Ferrers, do.	—	145	—	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Morpeth, Northumberl.	3,429	200	17	Earl of Carlisle.
Newcastle, do.	28,510	2,500	11	Independent.
Berwick, do.	8,113	700	11	Lord Delevel, one member.
East Retford, Notts.	2,146	140	15	Duke of Newcastle.
Newark, do.	7,690	700	11	Ditto.
Nottingham, do.	38,836	1,700	22	Independent.

BOROUGHS.	Inhabitants.	Voters.	Persons to Voters.	PATRONS AND PROPRIETORS.
Oxford city, Oxfordsh.	13,750	48	286	Duke Marlborough, Earl Abingdon.
Ditto University, do.	—	800	—	
Woodstock, do. .	1,509	420	3	Duke of Marlborough.
Banbury, do. .	2,930	18	162	Earl of Guildford.
Shrewsbury, Shropshire	11,047	500	36	Sir J. Pulteney, Lord Berwick.
Ludlow, do. . .	4,379	500	8	Earl Powis.
Bridgenorth, do. .	4,645	750	6	—— Whitmore, esq.
Wenlock, do. . .	2,169	110	19	Lord Bradford, C. Forester.
Bishop's Castle, do. .	1,516	60	25	Earl Powis.
Taunton, Somersetshire	8,014	450	18	J. Hammet, esq. one member.
Ilchester, do. . .	—	70	—	Sir W. Manners.
Milbourn Port, do. .	—	92	—	W. C. Medlycott, Marquis Anglesea.
Wells city, do. . .	5,783	130	44	C. Tudway, partially.
Bridgewater, do. .	5,863	300	19	Earl Paulett.
Bath city, do. . .	33,016	18	1,184	Marquis of Bath, Earl Camden.
Minehead, do. . .	—	190	—	J. F. Luttrell, esq.
Bristol city, do. .	82,450	6049	13	
Winchester city, South.	7,240	34	213	Sir H. Mildmay, Sir R. Gamon.
Portsmouth, do.	41,208	100	412	
Newport, do. .	4,020	24	167	Rev. L. T. Holmes.
Yarmouth, do. .	—	50	—	J. C. Jervoise, L. T. Holmes.
Newton, do. . .	—	40	—	Sir R. Worsley, L. T. Holmes.
Lymington, do. .	2,814	70	40	Sir H. Neale.
Christchurch, do. .	1,670	50	33	Right Hon. George Rose.
Andover, do. . .	3,407	24	142	Earl of Portsmouth, J. Iremonger.
Whitchurch, do. .	—	70	—	Lord Sidney, Lord Middleton.
Petersfield, do. . .	—	140	—	H. Joliffe, esq.
Stockbridge, do. . .	—	105	—	J. F. Barham, G. Porter.
Southampton, do. . .	11,103	800	13	Independent.
Stafford, Staffordshire	5,417	600	9	Ditto.
Tamworth, do. . .	3,215	300	10	Marquis Townshend, R. Peele, esq.
Newcastle, do. . .	7,038	660	10	Marquis of Stafford.
Lichfield city, do. .	5,412	20	270	Lord Anson, Marquis of Stafford.
Ipswich, Suffolk . .	15,074	720	20	
Dunwich, do. . . .	184	18	10	B. Barne, esq. Lord Huntingfield.
Orford, do.	751	20	37	Marquis of Hertford.
Aldborough, do. . .	804	80	10	P. C. Crespigny, esq.
Sudbury, do. . . .	3,628	800	4	Independent.
Eye, Suffolk . . .	2,016	100	20	Marquis Cornwallis.
Bury St. Edmunds, do.	3,200	88	93	Duke of Grafton, Earl of Bristol.
Gatton, Surrey . .	—	30	—	Mark Wood, bart.
Haslemere, do. . .	—	60	—	Earl Lonsdale.
Blechingley, do. . .	—	80	—	Sir R. Clayton.
Ryegate, do. . . .	—	200	—	Earl Hardwick, Lord Somers.
Guildford, do. . . .	3,160	230	13	Lord Onslow, Lord Grantley.
Southwark, do. . .	75,560	3,500	21	Independent.
Horsham, Sussex . .	4,267	25	170	Duke of Norfolk.
Bramber, do. . . .	—	20	—	Duke of Rutland, Lord Calthorpe.
New Shoreham, do. .	4,500	1,350	4	Duke of Norfolk.
Midhurst, do. . . .	—	18	—	Lord Carington.
East Grinstead, do. .	2,942	30	98	Duke of Dorset.
Steyning, do. . . .	—	110	—	Duke of Norfolk, Sir G. Thomas.
Arundel, do. . . .	2,349	450	5	Duke of Norfolk.
Lewes, do.	7,130	300	23	Earl of Chichester, one member.
Chichester city, do. .	7,209	680	10	Duke of Richmond, one member.
Hastings, do. . . .	4,308	34	126	Edward Milward, esq.
Rye, do.	2,896	9	321	Ditto.
Winchelsea, do. . .	—	17	—	Earl of Darlington, Mr. Barwell.
Seaford, do. . . .	—	98	—	Duke of Richmond, one member.
Warwick, Warwickshire	6,879	550	13	Earl of Warwick.
Coventry city, do. .	18,121	2,500	7	Independent.
Appleby, Westmoreland	—	100	—	Earl Thanet, Earl Lonsdale.
New Sarum, Wiltshire	—	54	—	Earl of Radnor.
Devizes, do. . . .	4,010	40	101	I. Sutton, esq.
Marlborough, do. .	2,709	21	129	Earl of Aylesbury.

Chippenham,

BOROUGHS.	Inhabitants.	Voters.	Persons to Voters.	PATRONS AND PROPRIETORS.
Chippenham, do. . . .	3,500	135	26	Sir S. Fludyer, J. Dawkins.
Calne, do.	3,643	24	151	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Malmsbury, do. . .	—	13	—	Dr. Wilkins.
Cricklade, do. . . .	1,708	1,350	—	Independent.
Hindon, do. . . .	—	240	—	W. Beckford, Lord Calthorpe.
Old Sarum, do. . .	—	7	—	Earl Caledon.
Heytesbury, do. . .	—	50	—	Duke Marlborough, Sir W. A'Court.
Westbury, do. . . .	1,852	60	30	Earl Abingdon.
Wotton Basset, do. .	1,524	100	15	Earl Clarendon, Visc. Bolingbroke.
Ludgershall, do. . .	—	70	—	Viscount Sidney, T. Werett, esq.
Wilton, do.	2,409	20	120	Earl of Pembroke.
Downton, do. . . .	2,752	21	131	Earl of Radnor.
Great Bedwin, do. .	—	80	—	Earl of Aylesbury.
Evesham, Worcestersh.	3,219	600	5	Independent.
Droitwich, do. . .	2,236	12	186	Lord Foley.
Bewdley, do. . . .	3,510	13	270	Lord Lyttleton.
Worcester city, do. .	15,042	2,000	7	Independent.
Aldborough, Yorkshire	461	58	8	Duke of Newcastle.
Boroughbridge, do. .	747	60	12	Ditto.
Beverley, do. . . .	7,129	1,200	6	Independent.
Heydon, do. . . .	780	160	5	Ditto.
Knaresborough, do. .	4,406	110	40	Duke of Devonshire.
Malton, do. . . .	4,013	270	15	Earl Fitzwilliam.
North Allerton, do.	2,293	200	11	H. Pierse, Lord Harewood.
Pontefract, do. . .	3,910	600	6	Lord Galway, one member.
Richmond, do. . .	3,251	270	12	Lord Dundas.
Rippon, do.	3,869	140	26	Mrs. Allanson.
Scarborough, do. . .	7,306	44	120	Duke of Rutland, Lord Mulgrave.
Thirsk, do. . . .	2,425	50	44	Sir T. Frankland.
York city, do. . .	19,774	3,000	6	Independent.
Hull, do. . . .	28,297	1,700	16	Ditto.
WALES.				
Beaumaris	1,975	24	82	Lord Viscount Bulkley.
Brecon	3,507	700	5	Independent.
Cardigan	2,163	1,460	—	Ditto.
Carmarthen	7,790	160	48	Ditto.
Carnarvon	5,046	800	6	Ditto.
Denbigh	2,894	560	5	Ditto.
Flint	1,570	4	392	Sir W. W. Wynne.
Cardiff	2,721	1,250	2	Independent.
Montgomery . . .	—	80	—	Earl of Powis.
Pembroke	2,536	500	5	Sir H. Owen.
Haverfordwest . .	3,240	500	6	Lord Milford.
New Radnor . . .	—	1,150	—	Independent.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Members.	Persons to one Member.
Bedfordshire	430	70,213	4	17,553
Berkshire	744	118,277	9	13,141
Buckinghamshire . . .	748	117,650	14	8,403
Cambridgeshire . . .	686	101,109	6	16,851
Cheshire	1,017	227,031	4	56,757
Cornwall	1,407	216,667	44	4,924
Cumberland	1,497	133,744	6	22,290
Derbyshire	1,077	185,487	4	46,371
Devonshire	2,488	383,308	26	14,744
Dorsetshire	1,129	124,693	20	6,232
Durham	1,040	177,625	4	44,406
Essex	1,525	252,473	8	31,559
Gloucestershire	1,122	285,514	8	35,689
Herefordshire	971	94,073	8	11,759
Hertfordshire . . .	602	111,654	6	18,602
Huntingdonshire . . .	345	42,208	4	10,552

Kent,

COUNTIES.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Members.	Persons to one Member.
Kent	1,462	373,095	18	20,727
Lancashire	1,806	828,309	14	59,164
Leicestershire	816	150,419	4	37,604
Lincolnshire	2,787	237,891	12	19,824
Middlesex	297	953,276	8	119,159
Monmouthshire	516	62,127	3	20,709
Norfolk	2,013	291,999	12	24,333
Northamptonshire	965	141,353	9	15,705
Northumberland	1,809	172,161	8	21,520
Nottinghamshire	774	162,896	8	20,362
Oxfordshire	742	119,191	9	13,243
Rutlandshire	200	16,380	2	8,190
Shropshire	1,403	194,298	12	16,191
Somersetshire	1,549	303,180	18	16,843
Southampton	1,533	245,080	26	9,426
Staffordshire	1,196	295,153	10	29,515
Suffolk	1,566	234,211	16	14,638
Surrey	811	323,851	14	23,132
Sussex	1,461	190,078	28	6,788
Warwickshire	984	228,735	6	38,122
Westmoreland	722	45,922	4	11,480
Wiltshire	1,283	193,828	34	5,700
Worcestershire	674	160,546	9	17,838
Yorkshire	6,013	973,113	30	32,437
Total	50,220	9,548,827	489	21,048

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Inhabitants.	Number of Voters.	Persons to one Vote.
Aberdeenshire	155,075	155	806
Argyleshire	85,585	59	1,450
Ayrshire	103,954	163	637
Bamffshire	36,668	32	1,145
Berwickshire	30,779	129	239
*Buteshire	12,033	18	668
*Caithnesshire	23,419	30	780
*Clackmannanshire	12,010	18	667
*Kinrossshire	7,245	17	432
Dumbartonshire	24,189	42	575
Dumfrieshire	62,960	73	862
Edinburghshire	148,607	144	1,032
Elginshire	28,108	35	803
Fifeshire	101,272	221	458
Forfarshire	107,264	112	957
Haddingtonshire	31,164	77	404
Invernesshire	78,336	63	1,305
Kincardineshire	27,439	70	391
Kirkcudbrightshire	33,684	144	233
Lanarkshire	191,752	102	1,879
Linlithgowshire	19,451	72	270
*Nairnshire	8,251	23	358
*Cromartyshire	60,853	11	5,532
Orkney and Shetlandshire	46,153	34	1,357
Peebleshire	9,935	40	248
Perthshire	135,093	214	631
Renfrewshire	92,596	98	934
Rosshire	160,853	68	2,365
Roxburgshire	37,230	146	255
Selkirkshire	5,889	36	163
Sterlingshire	58,174	110	528
Sutherlandshire	23,629	21	1,125
Wigtonshire	26,891	57	471

**** The Counties marked with an Asterisk return the Member alternately.*

During

During the present GENERAL ELECTION, the people never displayed more spirit and discrimination; yet it may be feared that the popular indignation has been excited more by the late insolent and vexatious tyranny of fiscal exaction, than by any enlightened spirit directed against those infractions of civil liberty, and that unprincipled foreign policy, to which, from their superior enormity, we have never ceased to call the attention of our countrymen. Be this as it may, the members of the late Parliament, in all places in which any choice has remained in the people, have, in general, been so execrated, as to be unable to meet their constituents without the protection of the civil power. In some cases, both of them judged it prudent to resign; or, if they went to the poll, they have been rejected by large majorities, as in the City of London, in Southwark, Norwich, Yarmouth, Coventry, Maidstone, Leicester, Stafford, Sussex, Kent, Devonshire, &c. &c.

In London, SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, who for twenty-eight years had identified himself with the obnoxious and questionable policy of ministers, and whose popular manners seemed to raise him above the resentment of principles, lost his election, after a contest of unexampled severity, in which above eight thousand of the livery gave their votes. In like manner, Mr. Atkins, another partizan of ministers, found it necessary to retire from the poll; and Sir James Shaw, a prudent man, but who, from the same cause was equally unpopular, declined to solicit a return. Three patriotic candidates, Messrs. WOOD, WAITHMAN, and THORP, were therefore returned, by large majorities, united to a Mr. WILSON, who, being supported by a strong commercial interest, was unopposed by the political majority, from his professions of political independence.

In Southwark, Mr. Barclay, a wealthy and respected brewer, who had too often voted in subserviency to ministers, was expelled by SIR ROBERT WILSON, a name known to our readers at once for his errors and his virtues. For the former he has atoned, or attempted to atone, by explanations; and, of the latter, we have a pledge in his honourable conduct in assisting the escape of Lavalette, and in his public sentiments, in regard to outraged justice, in the case of Napoleon, and the other patriots of France.

In Westminster, the resignation of LORD COCHRANE, who, it is said, proposes to employ his talents in South America, afforded an opening to the ambition of several patriotic candidates. The confusion created by their various pretensions prompted a Sir Murray Maxwell, a junior captain in the navy, to obtrude himself as a candidate in the court interest. The subserviency of his votes enabled him in the four first days, to follow the illustrious Sir Samuel Romilly on the poll; yet, on the resignation of two of the other candidates, the patriots rallied, and, on the fifth day, a death-blow was given to the hopes of the anti-liberty faction in Westminster by SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY and SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, two of the most exemplary characters that ever sat in Parliament, being placed at the head of the poll.

It is worthy of historical notice, that Mr. HENRY HUNT has also been one of the Westminster candidates. This gentleman has for some time past distinguished himself by the energy of his indignation against the cruel and profligate conduct of ministers, and their half-measured opponents, and is an avowed disciple of the theory of Major Cartwright, on the subject of ANNUAL ELECTIONS, which, by their frequency, would nullify themselves; and of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, which, by conferring votes on the undiscriminating as well as discriminating, on the dependant as well as independent, would destroy all power of discrimination, and all utility of independence. This election has, however, shewn that the advocates of this doctrine, even at its fountain-head, are far from being numerous. We do not suspect either Major Cartwright, Mr. Bentham, or Mr. Hunt, of insincerity; but we conceive that the extravagance of this doctrine is calculated to alarm all moderate men, and that it has for some time served the same purpose of misrepresentation, as was served by the misconceived term, *Egalite*, in the early part of the French revolution. But the Westminster poll has proved, that this political sect, to whose support Mr. Hunt addressed himself, are few in number, and not a proper subject for alarm. For our parts, and we think this a suitable time to risk the declaration, we shall be content, as friends of reform, if we live to see equal portions of householders represented in Parliament, chosen every three years; and, if, on any principle of abstract right, the whole people ought to have a voice, let it be exercised in merely choosing every tenth man for an elector; and then let the intelligence and public spirit

spirit of these electors, so chosen, discriminate on the pretensions of candidates for the legislature. This plan would respect that universal right for which many contend, without its dangers, abuses, and inconveniences: and triennial elections would be sufficiently frequent, because we know that the well-meant energies of an annual officer are always baffled; and because we see that the annual elections of parish-officers are, from their frequency, generally disregarded.

The example, therefore, of the metropolis, in returning none but men distinguished for principles the opposite of those of ministers, has had a sympathetic effect throughout the nation; and we may consequently hope, that the new Parliament will redeem us from the ignominy which has been brought on the British name by the errors, weaknesses, or crimes, of its late representatives.

In the metropolis, the numbers at the close of each poll stood as follows:—

London:—	Ald. Wood	5,700
	Mr. Wilson	4,829
	Mr. Waithman	4,603
	Ald. Thorp	4,335
	Ald. Curtis	4,224
	Ald. Atkins	1,688
Southwark:—	Mr. Calvert	1,932
	Sir R. Wilson	1,377
	Mr. Barclay	1,090
Westminster:— *(Saturday, 9th day.)*	Sir S. Romilly	3,789
	Sir F. Burdett	3,513
	Sir M. Maxwell	3,361
	Mr. Hunt	74

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following Proclamation, declaring the independence of Chili, has lately arrived in Europe. We regard it as a great and interesting event, the final accomplishment of which we devoutly wish.

For more than three hundred years, force has been the chief reason that has kept the new world in the necessity of venerating, as a dogma of the faith, the usurpation of its own rights, and of therein seeking the origin of its greatest duties. Nothing, however, could prevent the term of this unnatural submission arriving; but, in the mean time, it was impossible to anticipate the precise period. The resistance of the weak when opposed to the strong, impresses the character of sacrilege on his efforts and pretensions, and even takes from the justice on which these are founded. It was reserved for the 19th century to behold America claiming her rights without being held as delinquent; and to shew, that the period of her sufferings could only last as long as the existence of her weakness. The revolution of 18th September, 1810, was the first effort made by Chili to fill the high destinies to which she was called by time and nature. From that period, her inhabitants have proved the energy and firmness of their determination, by boldly meeting the vicissitudes of a war in which the Spanish government has sought to prove that its policy, in regard of America, would outlive the overthrow of all kinds of abuses. This last proof has naturally inspired the inhabitants of Chili with a resolution to separate themselves for ever from the Spanish monarchy, and to proclaim their independence in the face of the world. The present circumstances, however, of the war, not allowing of the convocation of a National Congress that might sanction the public voice, we have ordered registers to be opened, in which the inhabitants themselves might inscribe, freely and spontaneously, their sentiments respecting the urgent necessity of the government declaring our independence, enabling them at the same time to put in a negative, or state whether the measure ought to be delayed. It having now resulted that the universal wishes of the inhabitants are irrevocably and decidedly in the affirmative of the proposition, we have thought proper, in the exercise of the extraordinary powers with which, for this particular case, we are authorized by the people, solemnly to declare, in their name, and in the presence of the Most High, and make the same known to the great confederation of the human race, that the continental territory of Chili and its adjacent islands, henceforward, in fact and right, form a free, independent, and sovereign state, and are for ever separated from the monarchy of Spain, with full power to adopt the form of government that may be more conformable to their interests. And, in order that this declaration may have the whole force and solidity that ought to characterize the first act of a free people, we pledge and affiance the same with the honour, lives, fortunes, as well as the social relations, of the inhabitants of this new state; we also pledge our word, the dignity of our offices, and the character of our country's arms; and we order that, in the respective registers, the original Act shall be inscribed, and the same be deposited in the municipality of Santiago, and copies thereof circulated throughout all the towns, armies, and corporations, in order that the emancipation of Chili may be adjured and remain sealed for ever.

We hope the victories alluded to in the following interesting documents will be confirmed by ulterior events.

Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of the Province of Caraccas.

Caraquenians!—The victory of Calabozo has reduced Morillo, the chief of your oppressors,

pressors, to the miserable situation of surrendering or perishing. Straightened on every side, his auxiliary corps cut off, his communications intercepted, in short, surrounded in the midst of Venezuela, little now remains for your liberators to do, unless it is to sweep from your country the remnant of the grand Spanish army, which, from the banks of the Garonne, had a second time come over to exterminate the inhabitants of South America.

Caraquenians!—The government of the republic again shines by the splendour of its arms, which have conquered so many thousands of tyrants. Liberty, equality, and independence, are the fruits of our constancy, our valour, and our blood. The dominion of the monsters is at an end; it is succeeded by that of republican glory.

Caraquenians!—You are again made free, under the auspices of an army of heroes, who, insensible to all kinds of privations, exult in death when the honour of their country, or the salvation of its children are concerned. Confide, therefore, in your benefactors, and prepare to receive them within your illustrious capital.

Rastro, Feb. 14, 1818. BOLIVAR.

Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of the Plains.

Your country is already freed from tyrants. From the centre of New Granada to Maturin and the mouths of the Orinoko, the republican arms have gloriously triumphed over the Spaniards. The armies of Boves and Morillo, late so numerous and so boasting, have been stretched on those fields we have consecrated to liberty. The cities of Calabozo and San Fernando have entered under the protection of the republic, and the remnant of Morillo's forces, beaten on the 12th and 16th inst., fly to take refuge within the walls of Puerto Cavello; but in vain,—thence we will cast them into the sea. An army of free men, brave and conquering, is irresistible. Victory is before you, and Venezuela will shortly see her cruel oppressors either surrender or perish.

Inhabitants of the Plains! You are invincible; your horses, your lances, and your deserts of themselves would free you from tyranny. You shall be independent, in spite of the empire of Spain.

The government of the republic secures your rights, properties, and lives. Flock to the banners of Venezuela, late your insulted, but now victorious, country. The campaign being ended by the taking of the capital, you will again enter on the enjoyment of repose—industry, and also possess the felicity of being free and honourable men. Of these benefits your tyrants sought to deprive you—bless, therefore, that Providence, which has procured for you a government the most conformable to the happiness of the human race. BOLIVAR.

Sombrero, February 17, 1818.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JUNE 1.—A treaty between this country and the King of the Netherlands, for the abolition of the Slave-trade, was signed on the 4th of May; and has been since duly ratified and exchanged.

2.—Sir Francis Burdett, in the House of Commons, after a luminous speech, moved a series of resolutions relative to Parliamentary Reform, embodying the opinion that universal suffrage and annual parliaments are just and necessary. On a division, the numbers were, for the resolutions, only Sir Francis himself and Lord Cochrane—against them, 106.

3.—Joseph Merceron was, in the King's Bench, this day, sentenced, for the first offence of which he was lately found guilty, to pay a fine of 200l. and to be imprisoned six months; and for the second offence, to be imprisoned twelve months, from the expiration of the first sentence.

4.—The first commemoration of the British and Foreign School Society took place on the lawn of Highbury Tavern, near Islington. So early as 12 o'clock, crowds of ladies and gentlemen of the first consideration formed themselves in lines on the ground. At one o'clock the Duke of Sussex appeared, attended by Mr. Bennet, Mr. Alderman Wood, and several other distinguished characters. The children, 4000 in number, educated on the plan of the British and Foreign School system, were drawn up in order to receive their distinguished patrons; and were afterwards treated with roast-beef and plum-pudding.

8.—The new Constitution for Bavaria, establishing a representative system, has been published. There are to be two chambers: one consisting of mediatised princes, the nobility, and prelates; the other to consist of the representatives of the universities, towns, &c. The states-general are to be assembled, for the first time, the 1st of January, 1819.

12.—Intelligence arrived that a Bill had passed the Senate of New York, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in that state. This wise and humane policy is likely to be adopted by every state in the union.

17.—The Sessions commenced this day at the Old Bailey: there being 200 prisoners for trial.

—, Mr. Brooks, of Holborn, in an action against

against a clerk of the Bank of England for false imprisonment, for refusing to deliver up possession to the said clerk of a one-pound note, supposed to be forged, obtained fifty pounds damages.

26.—This day Messrs. Byng and Mellish were returned, at Brentford, for the county of Middlesex, owing to the difficulty of finding an independent candidate with means to sustain the expense. The public indignation was unequivocally expressed, as well at a previous county meeting at Brentford; and the ejectment of Mr. M. was considered as certain, if any candidate had started.

At the annual meeting of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, and the secretary read a most interesting Report of the beneficial effects resulting from this excellent institution.

The Board of Excise has been in commendable activity during the present month, in fining heavily a great number of persons for defrauding the revenue by selling imitation tea, coffee, &c. and also by fining many brewers for having deleterious drugs in their possession.

MARRIED.

On the first instant, at the Queen's palace, his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, to her Serene Highness Augusta Whilhelmina Louisa, Princess of Hesse, youngest daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

At St. Martin's Church, D. E. Morris, esq. to Miss Windus.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. Edward Nightingdale, esq. of Lea, Derbyshire, to Frances, third daughter of W. Smith, esq. M.P. for Norwich.

At St. Pancras, Joseph Layton, esq. to Miss Smart, of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

At St. James's Church, Francis Tattersall, esq. to Miss Martin, of Sackville-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capel Hanbury, esq. to Ellen, only daughter of the late W. Franklin, esq. and grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

Mr. F. Thornhill, to Miss Jones.

Isaac Cohen, esq. to Miss Nayers, of John-street, America-square.

At Streatham, C. Feron, esq. to Miss Node.

At Mary-le-bone New Church, Mr. R. H. Legge, to Miss Hunter.

At Mary-le-bone Church, J. C. Freeling, esq. to Miss Coxe.

At Eton, Mr. Borradaile, of Bernard-street, to Miss March.

Geo. Bishop, esq. of Finsbury-place, to Miss Houlditch.

At the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne's, Albemarle-street, Count Luci, to Miss Maria Gifford, her ladyship's fourth daughter.

Mr. J. Bologna, of the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, to Miss Bristow, late of the same.

E. J. Troughton, esq. of Kennington-common, to Miss Baker.

At Stepney, W. H. Briant, esq. to Miss Somes.

By special licence, the Duke of Leicester to the youngest daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Augustus Giani, esq. to Miss Greenfield, of Pentonville.

At Lambeth, J. P. Murpratt, esq. to Miss Lett.

At Putney, C. Stock, esq. to Miss Kennion.

Mr. T. Churchyard, of Spital-square, to Miss Grace.

At St. James's Church, W. T. Sparks, esq. to Miss Cooper.—G. Adams, esq. to Miss Nickson.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Robert Cadbury, esq. to Miss Richards.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. John Alder, esq. to Miss Reid.

At Streatham, John Webb, esq. to Miss Laing.

T. Parminster, esq. to Miss Simons, of Haydon-square.

At St. George's, Southwark, Joseph Mace, esq. to Miss Steer.

Edward Stanley, esq. to Miss Milne, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Capt. E. Wildman, to Miss Oakes, daughter of Sir H. Oakes, bart.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, E. P. Clowse, esq. to Miss Bodkin.

Mr. W. Richardson, of Mark-lane, to Miss Dalton.

At Loughton, Robert Jenkins, esq. to Miss Briant.

At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, C. P. Hodgson, esq. to Miss Burdon.

At St. Clement's Danes, Robert Gear, esq. to Miss Chessall.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Mr. L. Rogers, to Miss Hensman.

At Wandsworth, H. J. Barchard, esq. to Mrs. Daniell.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Thomas, esq. to Miss Waldgrave.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. Jervis, to Miss Disney, daughter of the late Dr. Disney.

At St. Mary, Somerset, Mr. John Sheppard, to Miss Tomkins.

J. P. Rogers, esq. to Miss Limrick, of Calcutta.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Margesson, esq. to Miss Cooke.

At Mary-le-bone Church, T. J. W. Lewis, esq. to Miss Strettell.

At St. Mary Abchurch, Mr. J. Cochran, to Miss Imray.

Mr. W. Beddow, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Smith, of Peckham.

Alfred Fawkes, esq. of Great Cumberland-street, to Miss Milford, of Guilford-street.

DIED.

At Paris, in his 82d year, the *Prince de Conde.*

William Watson, esq. serjeant-at-arms to the House of Lords.

The *Princess of Saxe Hilburghausen*, sister to the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Florence, *the lady* of Sir G. Cambell, bart. and daughter of M. Burgoyne, esq.

At Isleworth, *the lady* of the late Sir W. Turgeden, bart. of Royden-Hall, Kent.

At Old Windsor, 68, *Lieut-Col. Sir W. O. Hamilton*, many years governor of Heligoland.

Mr. John Allatt, of Bread-street.

At Brussels, *Mrs. Creevy*, wife of T. Creevy, esq.

In Sackville-street, *Miss Garrett.*

In Prince's-street, Bank, *G. Black, esq.*

At Stanmore, *Mrs. Heming.*

In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, 73, *Mr. M. Port.*

At Cobham, Surrey, 76, *Charles Bartholomew:* he was the third and last of the family who were deaf and dumb.

In Sackville-street, *Miss Garrett.*

At Exmouth, 76, *the Right Hon. John Leslie Baron Lord Newark.*

In Halkin-street, *the Right Hon. Viscountess Althorp.*

At Windsor, *Augusta Georgina Elizabeth*, daughter of the late Lord Walsingham.

At Kennington-row, 75, *Mr. T. Kay*, late bookseller in the Strand.

At Hammersmith, 69, *Richard Hunt, esq.*

At Rome, in the 46th year of his age, *George Montague, sixth Earl of Sandwich.* His lordship married in July, 1804, Lady Louisa Lowry Corry, only child of the late Earl of Belmore, by whom he has left one son, now Earl of Sandwich, and two daughters, all infants.

Robert Scarlett, M.D.

At Barnett, 84, *Mr. T. Underwood.*

At Dorking, 61, *Richard Fuller, esq.*

At Sydenham, 72, *Mr. W. Lance.*

At the Old South-Sea House, 36, *J. D. Rucker, esq.*

In Cooper's-row, Crutched Friars, *Miss Hill.*

At Hounslow, 67, *H. Frogley, esq.*

In the Crescent, New Bridge-street, *Mrs. Ridout.*

At Bombay, 20, *Miss Tyndall*, daughter of G. B. T. of Lincoln's-inn fields.

In Albemarle-street, 70, *Arthur Shakespear, esq.*

In the Strand, *R. Gourlay, esq.*

At Twizle Castle, Durham, 80, *Sir F. Blake, bart.*

In Parliament-street, 34, *Charles Bacon, esq.* architect, clerk of the works in the department of Whitehall, &c.

At Kennington, *Capt. Jos. Edmonds.*—80, *Mr. Weston.*

65, *Elizabeth*, widow of the late celebrated Martin von Butchell.

In Brunswick-place, City-road, 81, *Walter Mitchelson, esq.*

In Cannon-street, *Mrs. Howden.*

In Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, *Mr. Adamson.*

In Keppel-street, Russel-square, *Miss Dobson.*

In Burton Crescent, 81, *Mrs. Barnard.*

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Watkinson.*

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *John Campbell, esq.*

In Acre-lane, 70, *Mr. John Ogdin.*

Most sincerely and deservedly lamented, *Mrs. Barnard*, wife of Mr. J. G. Barnard, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill.

At Islington, 70, *Mr. Thomas Cato.*

At Clapham, 51, *Thomas Thompson, esq.*

At Richmond, *Mr. John Edwards.*

At Calcutta, *Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, bart.*

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Hardy.*

At Pentonville, 40, *W. Elmslie, esq.*

At Peckham-rye, 80, *R. Moseley, esq.*—74, *Robert Tippler, esq.*

In Grove-road, Regent's Park, 80, *Mr. James Elliott.*

In the Kent-road, 48, *Curthbert Scarborough, esq.* deservedly respected.

On his passage from Madras to England, *Major-Gen. Sir John Chalmers.*

At Staple-inn, 38, *Mr. W. G. Stevens.*

In Edinburgh, *Francis Napier, esq.* eldest son of the late Hon. General Napier.

At Homerton, *James How, esq.* of the navy-office, deservedly lamented.

In Finsbury-square, 81, *D. Meilan, esq.*

In Drury-lane, *Mr. John Skellett*, surgeon, much regretted.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Gooch*, deeply regretted.

In White Lion-street, Pentonville, *J. Taylor, esq.*

In Charles-street, Northampton-square, *Mrs. Blackwell.*

At Chelsea, *Mr. John Holles.*

At Lower Belgrave-place, 86, *Mrs. Eliza Fisher.*

At Vauxhall, *Miss M. A. Jeffery.*

In Conduit-street, 74, *Mr. Limmer.*

In Sicily, *Bryant Barrett, esq.* formerly of Gray's Inn.

At Hadley, *Mrs. Quilter.*

In Upper Cadogan-place, 34, *Mrs. Meyrick.*

At Wandsworth, 77, *Robert Barker, esq.*

John Somerset Talbot, fifth son of the Dean of Salisbury and Lady E. Talbot.

At Blackheath, 32, *James Munro, esq.*

In Mansfield-street, 14, *Amelia*, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, bart.

At Knightsbridge, 56, *Mrs. Meffré*, wife of the Rev. J. C. Meffré; a lady of elegant accomplishments and great domestic virtues;

tues; who suffered a long illness, which she bore with great patience and resignation.

In Hatton Garden, 62, *Joseph Adams, M.D.* an active, intelligent, and able physician, well known to the literary and medical world by his various writings, and by some valuable discoveries. His work on *Morbid Poisons* may be regarded as a medical classic, and is to be found in every medical library; while his dissertations on the opinions of his preceptor John Hunter, and his recent tract on Hereditary Diseases, prove him to have been an ardent lover of truth. His death was a consequence of the accident of breaking his leg, during an evening's walk on his estate near Holloway, about a fortnight before. He had been many years Senior Physician to the Small-pox and Vaccine Inoculation Hospitals, and to the New Finsbury and Central Dispensary in Smithfield.

At Langford-court, Somerset, 57, *J. H. Addington, esq. M.P.* son of the late Dr. Addington, of Reading, and brother of Lord Sidmouth. Of this gentleman's private character his intimate friends report favourably; but in the House of Commons, and in his connexions with the government, we have nothing to record in his praise. He was the apologist, and often the active agent, of many of those measures which we have uniformly felt it our duty to condemn; and, if his name descend to posterity, it will be in connexion with the Roses, the Dundases, the Cannings, and others of that party. Of his well-remembered treatment of Mr. Plowden, the historian of Ireland, we forbear to enlarge, because that gentleman has sufficiently narrated the circumstance in a pamphlet which characterizes the morality of the politicians of this age.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Lloyd Williams, to the rectory of Eggesford cum Chumleigh.

Rev. George Taylor, to the perpetual curacy of Stoke by Clare.

Rev. Robert Rede Cooper, to the rectory of Ingoldsthorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. J. A. Partridge, to the rectory of Cranwich and vicarage of Freshwould.

Rev. Frederick Kendall, to the vicarage of Riccall, near York.

The Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, M.A. to the exempt donative of Tattershall, Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. Beckett, B.A. to the valuable curacy of Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield.

Rev. Andrew Tucker, M.A. to the rectory of Catherstone Lewstone, Dorset.

Rev. Caleb Colton, M.A. to the vicarage of Kew and Petersham, in Surrey.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Consisting of Memoirs of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

*** *In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.*

HENRY CLARKE, L.L.D.

THIS gentleman, who died at his house at Islington on the 30th of April, in his 76th year, was the son of Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Salford, near Manchester, and born in that town in 1743; at the age of thirteen, he evinced extraordinary talent and propensity for mathematical and scientific knowledge.

Towards his future support in life, he commenced his station in the world as an assistant at the academy of Mr. Aaron Grimshaw, (of the Society of Friends,) at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where he cultivated and extended most favorably his scientific and literary acquirements, and obtained the acquaintance and friendship of several eminent characters, among whom was the late Dr. Priestly. He shortly after entered into partnership, in the establishment of a seminary, with Mr. Robert Pulman, of Sedbeigh, who united the mathematician with the elegant penman, and also Mr. Frederick Williams, (from Berlin,) a celebrated classical scholar; and, during this connexion, he commenced his Tabulæ Linguarum, Rationale of Circulating Numbers, and Practical Perspective, which a few years after he published: but a short time elapsed when he separated from his partnership, for the advantage of travelling about in his own country, and part of the continent. He afterwards practised (for his temporary support,) land surveying; but, from the personal labour of the employment, he returned to what was more congenial to his mind, an academical establishment, and was appointed prælector in mathematics and experimental philosophy, at the New College of Arts and Sciences, at Manchester, in which institution, Dr. Barnes, in Biblical and Oriental Literature; Dr. Thomas Bew, on the Belles Lettres; and Dr. Thomas Henry, on Chemistry, were his colleagues; Lord Derby,

Darby, president; and Dr. Percival, vice-president: but, these combined duties being too much for his constitution, which was not of the strongest nature, he resigned his prælectorship. At this time he was extending his purchases towards a complete collection of philosophical instruments: he afterwards changed the station of his academical establishment in philosophical lecturing from Manchester to Bristol, where he met with the greatest success, by uniting the arrangement of a philosophical museum and lectures with that of public and private tuition: he there continued till the year 1802, when a proposal from Government was made to him, to be appointed a professor and lecturer of history, geography, and experimental philosophy, at the New Royal Military College, first instituted at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and afterwards removed and established at Sandhurst, near Bagshot. At this period he had presented to him, by the University of Edinburgh, the degree of doctor of laws; and, having honorably completed his engagement for the term of fifteen years, (in the above station,) terminating the 5th of July last, he was therefrom inadequately pensioned, by a small annuity.

On the day preceding his death, while at a friend's house in London, he was seized by a fit of apoplexy; and, both in a speechless and senseless state, he continued gently, till the following evening, breathing his last. He was a man of uncommon exertion, and unremitting assiduity, with the quickest perceptive faculties; he was acquainted with the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Oriental, and other languages; he completely understood mathematical branches of the highest nature; he was both an excellent penman and draughtsman, with an extraordinary knowledge of perspective; an expert mechanic; an author,—compiler of and contributor to various respectable, scientific, and literary works, both standard and periodical. As a father, he was kind, intuitive, and indulgent; as a friend, sociable, faithful, and affectionate; and, as a Christian, sincere, uniform, and unassuming. He has left a widow, to whom he was married fifty-two years, and a family of two sons and four daughters. He was the author of the following:—

The Summation of Series, translated from the Latin; with reply and remarks to Mr. Lemden, on the same subject. 4to.

Treatise on Perspective. 8vo.

——— Circulating Numbers. 8vo.

——— Short-Hand, 12mo.

An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning. 8vo.

Tabulæ Linguarum, or concise Grammars of the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and Norman.

The Seaman's Desiderata, or new and concise Rules for finding the Longitude at Sea.

A new and concise Operation for clearing the Lunar Distances from a Star or the Sun.

Virgil Revindicated, in reply to Dr. Horsley's Virgil's two Seasons of Honey. 4to.

And, an Introduction to Geography. 12mo.

JOHN KEOGH, ESQ. OF DUBLIN.

This gentleman was born at Dublin, about the year 1741. Cast on the world in early life, without fortune or introduction, or any advantages except those which he derived from the resources of his own mind; he soon emerged from the middle state of society, and, by persevering industry, he acquired such an independent fortune, as enabled him to apply himself to political and patriotic pursuits. Love of fame and of country seemed to be the ruling passions of his mind; decision, intrepidity, and perseverance, were very prominent features in his character.—To these he added great experimental knowledge of men, and keen observation of human nature.

The Catholics had had a committee to conduct their affairs since the year 1750; but all its proceedings were carried on with a degree of secrecy and timidity that marked the abject and fallen condition of the body. Its meetings were private, and concealed from the knowledge even of the families of the individuals who composed it. Whatever of life or spirit was infused into this committee, declined with the ill-health of Dr. Curry, its founder; and expired with him in 1778. Even so late as that year, the slavery of the Irish Catholics exceeded that of any other people recorded in the annals of modern times. The Greeks under the sceptre of the Ottomans, or the Copts under the scimetar of the Mamelukes, might be exposed to the capricious cruelty of individuals, but groaned not under a settled system of laws, devised with diabolic ingenuity, to reduce a whole people to the state of a wretched populace, without morals, religion, or property; deprived of all rights, and debarred of all means of instruction. *Quarterage* was a tax imposed upon Roman Catholics for the support of decayed Protestant tradesmen, and to defray the expenses of annual commemorations of the victories of the Boyne and Aughrim. This tax being capricious and uncertain, was wielded as an engine to keep Roman Catholics out of the principal trading streets, and thus to uphold a monopoly of trade, as well as a monopoly of power. No efforts of industry, no fortunate speculation in commerce, could bear up against the oppression of quarterage, the measure of which was regulated by the jealousy of monopoly,

monopoly. It was in opposition to this illegal iniquitous tax, that Mr. Keogh's abilities were first displayed. A Mr. Savage, a hatter, had opened a shop in Parliament-street; he was about to sink under the weight of quarterage, when Mr. Keogh stepped forward to extricate him from his perilous situation. He called private meetings of the most respectable of the Roman Catholic citizens, and addressed them in a strain of flowing and persuasive eloquence. His speech, characterized with that enthusiasm by which he was himself animated, succeeded in rousing their torpid sensibility to a sense of their abject condition, and of the shame and degradation of abandoning a fellow Catholic, who had the spirit to oppose this memorial of conquest, and to encounter all the vengeance of the party in power. This appeal met with corresponding feelings, money was collected, counsel employed, and the illegality of quarterage was established by judicial decision.

In this transaction the Catholic Committee had taken no part; a landed aristocracy, paralyzed by conscious degradation, and disciplined into servile submission to the wishes of every successive administration,—and a mercantile aristocracy still more servile, kept down the rising spirit of freedom, and repressed every murmur for liberty. The volunteering system had infused some portion of spirit into this committee, although it was composed principally of the Catholic nobility and their sons, and some opulent merchants of the metropolis. Mr. Keogh became a member of it in 1782, and very soon signalized those talents for debate with which he was so eminently gifted. A recommendation from government to the volunteers, to convert their swords into plow-shares, was supported in the committee by all the weight and influence of the aristocracy, both landed and mercantile. On this occasion, Mr. Keogh painted in such vivid colours the degradation and shame which would accrue to the Catholics from deserting the volunteer standard, and abandoning their Protestant countrymen; the danger which would result to the constitution, just wrested from the embarrassments of England, were its assertors to relinquish the guardianship of it to a corrupt Parliament and a hostile privy council,—that the proposal was rejected with indignation, and the movers and supporters of it branded as traitors to their country.

In 1784 various meetings at the Tholsel, and at the Exchange, took up the question of reform on the broad principle of universal emancipation.—Mr. Keogh was a very prominent actor in these scenes, and endeavoured to convince the Protestants of the incompatibility of their freedom with the slavery of the rest of their countrymen. But old habits, the lust of dominion, inveterate prejudices and hatred to the oppressed, prevailed over obvious interests, and the Protestants of the interior rejected every plan of reform that embraced the mass of the population. All public spirit soon after expired with the volunteering system. The nation relapsed into its former apathy; the Protestants slumbered in fatal security, and the Catholics lay benumbed in servitude, until a genial heat of the French revolution extended its influence to the cold region of this country. His first efforts were directed to emancipate the Catholics from aristocratic influence, as a preparatory step to emancipation from the penal code. After various fruitless efforts to induce the committee to petition parliament for a repeal of the penal laws, he summoned this body to resign its usurped and abused power into the hands of the people: an indignant refusal produced an appeal to the public. All the energies of Mr. Keogh's body and mind were exerted to form a powerful popular party against the committee; he rallied round him all the spirited individuals of the metropolis; he waited personally on such of the citizens as he knew were possessed of intellect and influence: to these he represented, in his usual and impressive manner, the disgrace and ruin brought on their cause by the pusillanimity of those who managed their affairs: by these means he procured meetings in the chapels. The clamour against the committee became loud and universal; this body trembled, and sank into dissolution without a struggle.

In 1791, the cry for emancipation became loud and universal. The Protestants stood alone; but, being possessed of the whole power of the state, legislative, judicial, and executive, they refused to capitulate with slaves who dared to murmur and claim an equality of rights. Mr. Keogh soon perceived that it was in the British metropolis alone he could sap the foundation of Protestant ascendency; but almost insuperable difficulties presented themselves. The hostility of the whole body of the Irish Protestants, hitherto relied upon as the only support of English dominion in the country, the opposition of the established church, the influence and intrigues of the Irish administration, and the strong disinclination of the British cabinet to make any changes in the settled system of government, particularly in revolutionary times—add to these, that in the whole Catholic aristocracy, landed and mercantile, he could not find a single individual possessed of sufficient capacity and address for the management of an enterprise that presented so many difficulties; ministers would naturally look down with contempt on persons deputed from the middle rank of life, and yet in this order alone, could any persons be found adequate to such an undertaking. Mr. Keogh, in

in 1792, proposed a delegation for this purpose; no man would undertake it: he then proposed, at his own expence, to take upon himself the whole management: envy and jealously refused to clothe him with the character of a delegate, but nothing could damp the ardent mind of Mr. Keogh; without connexions, without introduction, in no higher situation than that of an humble silk-mercer in Dame-street, Mr. Keogh proceeded to London to negociate with the British cabinet a total change in the system of Irish government, and a total subversion of that ascendancy which, for centuries, had been upheld as the only foundation of the connexion between both countries. His mind, ever fertile in resources, devised means of procuring an introduction to ministers. Edmund Burke was then in high favour with the court—he had just published his tract on the French revolution. Mr. Keogh visited his old friend, explained the object of his journey to London, described the wretched condition of the Irish Catholics, and roused all the sympathies of that great man for the sufferings of his countrymen. Though by adoption an Englishman, no man ever loved his native country with more fervent attachment than Mr. Burke. He promised to procure an interview for Mr. Keogh with Mr. Dundas, the secretary for the home department, *but cautioned him not to appeal at that interview to humanity or to the justice of his cause, as having little influence upon courtiers and statesmen;* but to the policy which, when states and empires were falling to pieces under the strokes of popular phrenzy, should conciliate a powerful and discontented people. The admission to the bar, and other minor concessions were the result of that interview, in which Mr. Keogh evinced the most consummate address; and not only answered all the objections of the minister, and conquered all his scruples with respect to the general principle of concession, but forced from him a promise that the elective franchise should be taken into consideration by the cabinet, and conceded if at all compatible with the Protestant establishment. The proceedings of the grand juries and corporations in the year 1792, menacing opposition to this measure with their lives and fortunes, and the temperate but manly conduct of the Catholics, are too well known to be repeated here; suffice it to say, that Mr. Keogh was the main spring that controlled and directed the latter; and that, by his admirable address and management, was obtained the elective franchise for the people of Ireland. The peasant who has thereby obtained permanent tenure in the soil, and the proprietor who wields political power, as long as gratitude is a prominent feature in the Irish character, must entertain deep veneration for the memory of John Keogh.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A STRIKING proof of the uncommon warmth and fineness of the season has been exemplified in these northern counties, in the course of the month, by their being visited by the nightingale: and it is said, that one has also been heard near Paisley, in Scotland. The nightingale does not, in general, extend its flight more than about 150 miles in different radii from Dover, over the various parts of England.

The Report of the Select Committee on the administration of justice on the Northern Circuit recommends, that, for the greater facility and despatch of business, such measures should be taken as would divide the present northern circuit into two separate circuits: the one comprehending the counties of Westmoreland, Lancaster, and Cumberland; and the other including York, Northumberland, and Durham.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Greener, to Miss Caxon.—Mr. Simmons, to Miss Watson.—Mr. R. Atkinson, to Mrs. Hall.—Jas. Alexander, esq. to Miss Pollard.—Mr. Robson, to Miss Peacock. —At Hexham, Mr. Curry, to Miss Wilson. —At Tynemouth, Mr. M. Arthur, to Miss Duxfield.—At North Shields, Mr. Gibson, to Miss Peacock.—Mr. Bramwell, to Miss Tate.—Mr. Stone, to Miss Davidson.—At Haydon Bridge, Mr. Routledge, to Miss Hubbuck.—At Sunderland, Mr. Meldrum, to Miss White.—At Ryton, Mr. Daglish, to Mrs. Scott.—At Rothbury, Mr. Armstrong, to Miss Liddle.—At Harbottle, Mr. Forster, to Miss Laidler.—At Meldon Haugh, Mr. Robinson, to Miss Wilkin.—At Alnwick, Mr. Guthrie, to Miss Foster. —Lieut. Johnson, to Mrs. Stamp.—Mr. Grey, to Mrs. Clark.—At Stockton, Mr. White, to Miss Pickering.—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Douthwaite, to Miss Simpson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Hall, to Miss. Potts.—Mr. Richardson, to Miss Wilson.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Hutchinson.—Mr. Owens, to Miss Robson.

Died.] At Newcastle, G. Currie, esq.—48, Mr. Moffatt.—Mr. P. Crowther.

At Durham, 90, Mr. H. Grieveson.—Mr. M. Hall.—82, Phillis Watson.—Martin Dunn, esq. one of the aldermen of this city, much respected.

At Lumley, 80, Mr. R. Burnett.—At Newburn, 72, Mr. Hedley.—At East Ord, 80, Mr. T. Lilly.—At Alnwick, 41, Mr. W. Hunter.—25, Mr. W. Landells.—At

Monkseaton,

Monkseaton, 20, Mrs. Talbot.—At Hexham, 80, Mrs. Walker.—At Monkwearmouth, 45, Mrs. Smart.—At Staley, 82, Mr. Giles.—At Thropton, Miss Dixon.—At Great Driffield, 91, Mr. W. Hargrave.

At North Shields, 48, Mrs. Salkeld.—70, Mr. R. Dixon.—32, Mr. John Harrison.—20, Mrs. Mackie.—73, Mrs. Dewar.—48, Mr. Thompson.—60, Mrs. Spraggon.—70, Mr. Bell.—80, Mrs. Robson.—Miss Carse.

At Barnard Castle, 49, Mrs. Driver.—At Monkseaton, 20, Mrs. Talbot.—At Bishopwearmouth, 77, Mrs. Finlayson.—At Marwood, Mrs. Addison.—At Gateshead, 29, Mrs. Walter Watt.—At Bigge's Main Heath-house, 85, Mrs. Richardson.—At Darlington, 47, Mr. Oliver.—90, Mr. J. Rickaby.—At Embleton, 37, Mr. W. Grey.—At Newbiggin, 72, Mr. R. Curry, much respected.—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. Lowry.—At Alston, 53, John Walton, esq.—Mr. Bell.—At Tweedmouth, 79, Mr. G. Anderson.—54, Mr. Bruce.

At Berwick, 28, Mrs. White.—Mrs. Moffatt.—87, Mrs. Laverock.—63, Mr. R. Robinson.—38, Mr. John Gardner.—Mr. Boyd.—69, Mr. Steel.—79, Mrs. Muckle.

At Spittal, Miss Steel.—At Lumley, 80, Mr. R. Barnett.—At Wilton Gilbert, Mrs. Pattison.—At Newbottle, Miss Hobson.—Mrs. Waddel.—At Epsley, 52, Mrs. Nicholson.—At Heaton, Mr. T. Cairns.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Collins.—50, Mr. Wilton.—22, Mr. Main.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Smith.—Mr. John Paisley, to Miss Thomlinson.—Mr. Storey, to Miss Balmer.—Mr. Threkeld, to Miss Bowe.—At Penrith, Mr. Bateman, to Miss Brinkley.—Mr. Dixon, to Miss Kitcher.—Mr. Watson, to Miss Clark.—Mr. Physic, to Miss Campbell.—At Ousely, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Blay.—At Clifton, Mr. Holmes, to Miss Wells.—At Beckermont, Mr. Allison, to Miss Mossop.—At Newton, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Nicholson.—At Wigton, Mr. Studholm, to Miss Graves.—At Bootle, Mr. Pickthill, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Carlisle, 31, Miss Nichol.—Miss Moffatt.—55, Mr. W. Hutton.—Mr. Joseph Grainger.—Miss Irving.—47, Mrs. Hall.—Mrs. Bowman.—90, Mrs. Gill.—Mr. R. Andrew.—55, Mr. W. Hutton.—39, Mr. Edgar.—73, Mr. Atkin.—33, Mr. T. Ritson.—44, Mrs. Snowden.—73, Mrs. Wilson.—84, Mrs. Atkin.—42, Mr. John Bell.—Mr. Barnes.

At Penrith, 76, W. Pearson.—68, Mrs. Todd.—17, Miss Lowther.

At Keswick, 60, Mrs. Gritten.—At Hall-Garth, 84, Miss Crossthwaite.—At Wigton, 81, Mrs. Nixon.—At Caldbeck, Mr. W. Beattie, surgeon.—At Rockliff, 83, Mrs. Johnson.—At Salton, 85, Mr. T. Abbey.—At Kendal, Miss Robinson.

YORKSHIRE.

A short time ago, Mr. H. Smith, jun. of Doncaster, struck with the appearance of a little chimney-sweeper, was induced to enquire who he was: the persons to whom he belonged informed Mr. S. they had purchased him of a female tramp. The poor child states his name to be Richard Stansfield, and that his father resides in a large house, dressed in black, and that his *own mother* taught him to say his prayers.

Married.] At York, the Rev. J. Hailstone, to Miss Telford.—Mr. Spink, to Miss Doughty.—At Leeds, Mr. John Benson, to Miss Stead.—At Pontefract, Mr. Monkman, to Miss Rayner.—At Shelf, Mr. Blackburn, to Miss Murgatroyd.—At Dewsbury, Mr. Chadwick, to Miss Stapleton.—At Wath, Mr. Raymer, to Mrs. Taylor.—At Scarborough, E. H. Hebder, esq. to Miss Tindall.—At Hull, Captain Ruston, to Mrs. Archer.—Mr. Woolfit, to Miss Tong.—Mr. Lupton, to Miss Atkin.—John Reckitt, esq. to Miss Andrews.—Mr. John Mansell, to Miss Cook.—At Newfield, Mr. Ellam, to Miss Beaumont.—At Wakefield, James Tute, esq. to Miss Sheppard.—At Hornsea, Mr. Wetherell, to Miss Terrington.—At Tadcaster, Capt. Hockworth, to Miss Hunter.—At Beverley, T. Renow, esq. to Miss Ashley.—At Grimsby, Mr. Wright, to Miss Cook.—At Brigham, Mr. Bewly, to Miss Hotham.—At Paul, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Richardson.—At Hornsea, Mr. Cooper, to Miss Dancey Warcop.—Mr. Marsh, to Miss Hood.—At Ripon, Mr. Lodge, to Miss Barugh.—At Sheffield, Mr. Hammond, to Miss Fairman.—Mr. Jefferies, to Miss Knoll.

Died.] At Hull, 36, Mrs. Brandham.—65, Mr. F. Haworth.—37, Mrs. Hyde.—55, Mr. James Armstrong.—28, Mr. T. Wilson.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Sheffield, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. Mappin.—51, Mr. Bean.—78, Mr. Richardson.—57, Mrs. Gray.—71, Mrs. Matkin.—Mr. J. Burkinshaw.—54, Mrs. Dawson.

At Leeds, John Thomson, M.D. a physician who, in his practice, united the embellishments of science with the benevolence of the friend.—84, Mrs. Westmoreland.—Mrs. Holmes.—W. Kilbington, esq.—Mr. Beecroft.—Mr. Wormald.—Mr. Borthwick.—63, Mr. Longbottom.—71, Mrs. Horner.—The Rev. E. Charnock.—69, Mrs. Brown.—70, Mr. John Dixon.—Mrs. Nutall.

At Highroyd House, Joseph Armitage, esq.—At Hatfield, 75, G. Kitson, esq.

At Huddersfield, 68, Mr. John Sutcliffe.—76, Mr. Boothroyd.

At Scarborough, 70, Mrs. Cockerill.—63, Mr. Samuel Staveley.—21, Mr. C. Hodgson.—55, Mrs. Sollitt.—30, Mr. Bell.

At Whitby, 77, Mrs. Ann English.

At Wakefield, Mr. Fitzgerald, manager of the theatres at York, Leeds, Sheffield, &c.

&c.—At Pontefract, 95, Mrs. Hasleby.—At Richmond, 54, Mrs. Hobson.

At Halifax, Mr. W. Perkins.—67, Mrs. Bradley.—60, Mr. Bracken.—51, Mr. Bell.—Mrs. Bradley.

At her house, Heath, near Wakefield, 59, Mary, the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, esq. of Ormerod, near Burnley, in Lancashire. She was endowed with every amiable and inestimable quality, uniformly displaying the most genuine and unaffected piety, with the mildest benignity of disposition; cheerfully acquiescing in all the dispensations of Providence; soothing and alleviating the sufferings of the afflicted; relieving the wants of the indigent, and zealously inculcating the purest principles of Christianity, with every moral virtue, in youth, whose innocent amusements she was ever ready to indulge. Her last painful and protracted illness she bore with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation; and, for a considerable time before her demise, when the paroxysms of her malady permitted, or when not occupied in those devout exercises preparative to the awful change she was about to undergo, the interests were employed in sending momentoes to her numerous and respectable friends; which marks of her esteem are highly appreciated, and will be for ever valued and preserved by them. She left every direction relative to her funeral; and, agreeably to her own desire, her remains were deposited in a small vault in the church-yard of Kirkthorpe, at the spot previously fixed on by herself. Her whole mortal career was one unvaried series of good works; and, after participating in the holy Sacrament, she humbly resigned her spirit, in the confident hope, through the merits of her Redeemer, to receive that crown of glory, in the regions of immortal bliss, which her well-spent life so justly inspired. To her near relatives, her loss is irreparable; who, with her numerous friends, and all ranks of society, while they revere her memory, will long and deeply deplore her loss. *Quies in Cœlum!* —*See Monthly Mag. Jan.* 1816.

LANCASHIRE.

Sir James Edward Smith is about to give a course of Lectures on Botany and Vegetable Physiology, including the more recent discoveries on these subjects, at the Liverpool Institution: an honour of no trifling kind to that establishment.

The foundation stone of a new church, to be built at Rochdale, was laid on the 4th instant: eleven different lodges of Freemasons attended upon the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Drake. The design is in the simple Gothic, by Mr. Taylor, the architect of Leeds.

A new wooden bridge has been erected at Warrington. It consists of one arch of 140 feet span, which only rises six feet from the spring: it is paved with cast iron.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Barnard, to Miss Spencer.—Mr. John Allen, to Miss Lowe.—Joseph Cooke, esq. to Miss Rhodie.—Mr. Morris, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Goff, to Miss Kitchen.—Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Watkinson, to Miss Heatherington.—Mr. Edwards, to Miss Hayes.—Mr. Moreton, to Miss Jones.—Mr. Stewart, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. Hall, to Miss Rose.—James Carruthers, esq. to Miss Roughsedge.—At Hesket-in-the-Forest, Capt. Graham, to Miss James.—At Woolplumpton, Mr. Humber, to Miss Threfall.—At Halsall, R. Barton, esq. to Miss Knowles.—Sir G. Sitwell, bart. of Renishaw, to Miss Tait.—At Manchester, Mr. T. Atherton, to Miss Whittingham.—Mr. Holt, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. Giller, to Miss Bagnley.—Mr. Howarth, to Miss Roberts.—J. M. Astbury, esq. to Miss Ashworth.—Mr. James Norcliffe, to Miss Child.—Mr. Holt, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. Allen, to Miss Keates.—Joshua Wood, esq. to Miss Walton.—Mr. Hulme, to Miss Hesketh.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Rowe.—Mr. T. Fletcher.—84, Mrs. Evans.—Mr. John Fishwick.—33, Mr. D. G. Hutchison.—35, Mrs. Eyes.—66, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. James Miller.—Lieut. H. Tregent.—Mrs. Troughton.—31, Mrs. M'Clive.—43, Mr. J. Thompson.—67, Mr. John Williamson, for more than thirty years a distinguished portrait painter: as an artist, his productions were not always equally happy; but his portraits of Roscoe, Sir Wm. Beechey, Fuseli, the Rev. J. Clowes, and Mr. Birch, will place him in a respectable rank in his profession.—Mr. John Stevens.—83, Mrs. Johnson.—42, Mr. T. Sproston.—Mr. G. Oxton.—36, Mrs. Gibson.—30, Mr. Todd.

At Halton Park, 88, Thomas Bateman, esq.—68, Capt. Braithwaite.

At Sutton, 56, Mr. W. Tarbuck.—At Prescott, 79, Mr. James Parr.—At Knutsford, 72, Mrs. Allinson.—At Warrington, Mr. Lilton.—W. Eyres, esq.—At Bruch Hall, Mrs. Jackson.

At Manchester, Miss Falkner.—64, Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. T. Harrison.—59, Mrs. Hartwright.—Mr. Royle.—64, Mrs. Jackson.—53, Mr. T. Clark.—Mr. John Dutton.—70, Mr. Ninian Smith.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Kettlewell.—At Brussels, 48, R. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Lime Grove, near Preston.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Blake, the master of a seminary, at Hallwood, near Runcorn, with his assistant-teachers, accompanied his pupils (as he had invariably done when his boys went to bathe) to a situation on the banks of the river Mersey, where it was intended they should bathe, and where Mr. B. had always previously taken his boys when they were

were disposed to enjoy that recreation. One of the boys, soon after he had gone into the river, slipped into a hole, that had been made by the tide, beyond his depth: three of his school-fellows, in attempting to rescue him, were placed in the same perilous situation. Mr. Blake instantly plunged into the water, and used every exertion in his power to save them, but without effect. A boat arrived at the fatal spot a few minutes after the four unfortunate boys had sunk, but all efforts to save them proved unavailing. The bodies were found soon after, and the best means were used to produce resuscitation; but the vital spark had fled. Their names were—Thomas Eardley, aged 15; Joseph Schofield, aged 14; Peter Jackson, aged 14; and T. Nixon, aged 15.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Middleton, to Miss Whittingham.—Mr. Frost, to Miss Stubbs.—Mr. Wright, to Miss Davidson.—Lieut. Nixon, to Miss Jackson.—At Cranage, Mr. Hill, to Miss Hulme.—At Stockport, Mr. Brooks, to Miss Thornley.—At Witton, Mr. W. Golding, to Miss Lea.—Mr. Gunn, to Miss Horsley.—At Thornton-le-Moors, Mr. Walley, to Miss Dutton.—At Nantwich, Mr. Salmon, to Miss Hayward.—Mr. Reade, to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Chester, 58, Chas. Hamilton, esq.—Mrs. Green, deservedly regretted.—79, John Wilbraham, esq.

At Macclesfield, 64, Mr. James Frost.—91, Mrs. Cottrell.—46, Mrs. Parker.

At Bowdon, 63, the Rev. Tho. Whitaker.—At Mosley Bank, 18, Miss Nield.—At Stockport, 38, Mr. John Stanley.—70, Mr. Worsley.—Mr. Hurst.—At Over Tabley, 85, Mrs. Gleave.—At Ruxbon, 90, Mrs. James.—At Churton, Mr. John Moor.

DERBYSHIRE.

The town of Bakewell, in this county, is undergoing considerable improvement. The Duke of Rutland has lately opened and beautified the old and long-hidden cold-bath, and has laid out the garden adjoining with much taste.

Married.] At Garscube, Sir George Sitwell, bart. of Reinshaw, to Miss Tait.—At Chaddeson, Mr. Wright, to Miss Morley.

Died.] At Derby, 68, Mr. W. Hall.—Miss Taylor.

At Burrowash, 76, John Swindell, esq. who, about twenty years ago, when following the humble occupation of a labourer, very unexpectedly, by will came into possession of the estates and other property of the Rev. Henry Swindell, M.A. of the same place. Dying without issue, Mr. S. has bequeathed a fortune of 2000*l.* a year to the family of Mr. Rose, of Weston-on-Trent, near Castle Donnington, in grateful return for the kindness he experienced from them, whilst in their servitude, prior to his elevation in life.

At Stanton-by-Dale, Mr. G. Winfield.—At Twyford, 81, Samuel Bristowe, esq.—At Barrowcote, 78, Mr. T. Bates.—At Totley, Mr. T. Hancock.—At Spondon, 75, Joseph Osborn, esq.—At Chesterfield, Thomas Lucas, esq. deeply and deservedly lamented.—At Egginton, 61, Mr Ashby.—At Ashborne, Mrs. Mills.—At Hungry Bently, 48, Mr. T. Orme.—At Weston House, T. Harrison, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An Auxiliary Bible Society has been established at Newark.

Seven rams, the property of Mr. Buckley, the celebrated breeder, of Normanton-hill, were lately, by some wretch, hamstrung, and otherwise cut and maimed in a dreadful manner. They are estimated to be worth one thousand guineas. This abominable crime has been committed in less than a month from the time that Burley was to have been executed for killing rams at Countesthorpe.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Clark, to Miss Ashwell.—Mr. E. Elliott, to Mrs. Benton.—Mr. Soar, to Miss Richards.—Mr. Street, to Miss Hall.—At Bulwell, Mr. Godby, to Miss Hart.—At Bingham, Mr. Upton, to Miss Maltby.—At Keyworth, Mr. Gunn, to Miss Disney.—At Cuckney, the Rev. W. Rogers, to Miss Oldham.—At Southwell, Mr. Forster, to Miss Hutchinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Hudson.—75, Mr. Harrison.—Mrs. Kitchen, sincerely regretted.—47, Mr. Stoney.—60, Mr. Almond.—30, Mrs. Charlton.

At Mansfield, 74, Mr. Senior.—At Farndon, Mr. John Butler.

At Newark, Mr. Wilkinson.—52, Mrs. Haiston.—Miss Cooper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Surfleet, Mr. Good, to Miss Beasley.—At Spalding, Mr. Lambert, to Miss Beech.—Mr. Digby, to Miss Albin.—At Stamford, Mr. G. T. Smith, to Miss Archer.—At Swineshead, Mr. Smith, to Miss Ellis.

Died.] At Alexton, 46, the Rev. G. Charnock.—At Spalding, W. Andrew, far advanced in years; and who, for the last fifteen, has never had his clothes off.—At Horington, of the small-pox, 30, Mr. G. Harvey.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A Rutlandshire farmer lately saved five acres of Prussian peas, on which small white snails, or slugs, had made great devastation, by procuring some fresh lime, and, after throwing as much water upon it as reduced it to powder, sowing the lime in a hot state upon the land that was overrun with the vermin, at the rate of about twelve bushels to the acre. The lime was sown towards the wind, and, falling upon them in a fermented state, instantly killed them.

Married.] At Wing, James Higgon, esq. to Miss Bellairs.—At Narborough, Mr. Billson,

Billson, to Miss Exton.—At Netherseal, Mr. Leedham, to Miss Bates.—At Cosington, Mr. Grantham, to Miss Rastell.—At Oakham, Mr. Dickens, to Miss Towell.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. D. Kirk.—Mr. John Powers.—Mrs. Wall.

At Loughborough, Mr. Joseph Jones.—Miss Bates.

At Belgrave, Mrs. Marston.—At Gaddesby, Mrs. Cheney.—At Hathern, 40, Mr. Garland.—At Kirby Lodge, Mr. John Sharpe.—At Hinckley, 18, Mr. J. Hafford.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At an electioneering riot at Tamworth, on the 8th instant, much mischief was done to two houses in that town: one man's life is despaired of, and another had his leg broken.

[All election returns and polls will be given in our next.]

Married.] At Walsal, Mr. Price, to Miss Barber.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Bagshaw, to Miss Stokes.—At Handsworth, Mr. Cotton, to Miss Parkes.

Died.] At Lichfield, 72, Mr. T. Birch.—At Stafford, Mr. A. B. Seckerson.—At Tutbury, Mrs. Hunt.—At Walsal, 63, Mrs. Plant.—40, Mr. Bullock.—At Standeford, Mr. W. Baker.—49, Mr. T. Pagett.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Wellings.—Mr. Oxford, to Miss Marklew.—Mr. Bickley, to Miss Cheney.—John Matthers, esq. to Miss Green.—Mr. T. Loutch, to Miss Kinberley.—Mr. Collins, to Miss M. Kimberley.—The Rev. J. Hinton, to Miss Birt.—Mr. T. Burbridge, to Miss Tompson.—Mr. Lassetef, to Miss Lucy Wright.—Mr. Rowe, to Miss Boulton.—At Warwick, W. D. Watson, esq. to Miss Kendall.

Died.] At Birmingham, 61, Mrs. Maxwell.—Miss Freeth.—Mr. T. Dawes.—Mr. James Mills.—77, Mr. W. Ballard.—Miss Newnham.—44, Mr. D. Lowe.—78, Mrs. Eades.—Mrs. Grew.—39, Mr. T. Archer.—Mr. G. Holmes.—61, Mrs. Nicholas.—30, Mrs. Freeman.—Miss Emma Sarjeant.—59, Mr. Woodcock.

At Solihull, 18, Miss Harding.—At Atherstone, Mrs. Paget.—At Coleshill, 56, Mr. B. Downing, surgeon.—Miss Harrison.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Pied Flycatcher, the *Gold-finch* of the Germans, (*Muscicapa atricapilla* of Linnæus,) "*no where common,*" has been seen by an attentive observer of nature, at West Felton, both this May and the last. He first saw it in the woods below Chirk Castle, the 20th of May, attracted by the unusual note: its nest was found in the hole of an old oak. It arrived this year as early as the 15th April. In habits, but not at all in plumage, it somewhat resembles its congener, the *Spotted* Flycatcher (*Grisola*), catching flies with a snap, and repeatedly returning to the same perch. Bewick has a wood-cut of the male, vol. i. p. 193; but the description is not very accurate.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward, to Miss Townsend.—Mr. Russel, to Miss Weston.—At Baschurch, Mr. Windsor, to Miss Vaughan.—At Whixall, Mr. Humpage, to Miss Vaughan.—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Compson, to Miss Baxter.—Mr. Elliot, to Miss Smith.—At Little Wenlock, Mr. F. Williams, to Miss Shirk.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Vaughan.—Mr. T. Price.—55, Mrs. Dowbiggin.

At Bishop's Castle, 74, Mr. Sayce.—At Downton, the Rev. R. Pitchford.—At Whittington Park, Mr. C. Edwards.—At Wheatall, 87, E. Thorne, esq.—At Barford House, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Rushout.—At Onslow, Miss Teece.—At Wellington, Miss Vickers.—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Bargham.—70, Mr. Palmer.—Mr. Hodgkiss.—Mr. Sutton.—Mr. Barnfield.—At Ludlow, Mr. T. Hiles.—At Uffington, 82, Mrs. Menlove.—At Longor, 82, Mr. R. Brown.—At Little Drayton Common, 102, *Mary Taylor*.—At Ryton, Mr. Crompton.—At Nonnerly, Mrs. Boodle.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Enoch Lloyd, to Miss Key, of Maddresfield.

Died.] At Worcester, 56, Mr. B. Niblett, china-painter in the manufactory of Flight, Barr, and Co.—77, Mrs. Nash.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Richards.—At Oddingley, Mrs. Butt.—At Dudley, Mr. Shirt.—At Withymoore Mills, Mr. J. Griffiths, sen.—At Brierly Hill, Mr. Seager.—At Holley Hall, Mr. E. Robinson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The present warm summer promises abundance to the orchards of this productive county.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Gough, to Miss Nash.—At Leominster, Mr. Jones, to Miss Bedford.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. Brookes.—At Leominster, 75, Mrs. Taylor.—79, Mrs. Bedford.—At Llanwarne, Mrs. Higgins.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

We have not room for the speech of Mr. ELTON, at Bristol, on the nomination of HUGH BAILLIE, esq. as a proper person to represent that city in Parliament; but it is one of those public documents, containing liberal and constitutional sentiments, which we ourselves are proud to avow and to defend. The resolutions passed on the same occasion do honour to the enlightened character of Bristol, and it is to be regretted that they were not followed by success.

Married.] At Gloucester, S. Commeline, esq. to Miss Wilton.—Mr. Wintle, to Miss Woodward.—At New Church, Mr. W. Naish, to Miss Stuckey.—At Huntley, John Wait, esq. to Miss Fryer.—At Cam, Mr. Ricketts, to Miss Drew.—At Cheltenham, Sir W. Cunningham Baillie, bart. to

to Miss Cooper.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Kedward, to Miss Gainer.—At Eastington, H. C. Eycott, esq. to Miss Clutterbuck.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Tanner.

At Kingscote, Miss Kingscote.—At Wick, 78, Mrs. Haynes.—At Twining, 80, Mr. T. Dudfield.—At Frampton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Pye.—At Clifton, Miss Edwards.—At Upper Easton, Mrs. Tandy.—At Highfield, 30, Miss Huddleston.—At Campden, Mrs. Tidmarsh.

At Bristol, Miss Helen Palmer.—22, Mr. W. H. Baylis.—Mrs. Livett.—82, Mrs. Rose.—Mrs. Perry.—Mrs. Parker.—Mrs. Rees.—67, Mr. J. Cooke.—Mr. Thomas.—Mr. J. Hill.—Mr. W. E. Morgan, surgeon.—15, Miss Prosser.

At Pontypool, Miss E. Edwards.—At Siston, 100, *Richard Kew.*

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Parkhurst.—Mrs. Dudden.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, at Dorchester, on the 9th instant, 2 agricultural implements, 9 bulls, 6 milch cows, 6 fat cows, 2 heifers, 1 stallion, 1 stallion colt, 17 rams, 10 pens of ewes, 9 pens of fat wethers, 2 boars, and 2 sows, were exhibited for prizes. Fourteen ploughs started for the ploughing-match, and there were twelve candidates for the prizes for good shearing. There were also numerous candidates for the prizes in classes 3, 4, and 5. Premiums were awarded, amounting in all to 264*l.* 10*s.*

The Prize Compositions at Oxford have been adjudged as follow:—The Chancellor's Prizes.—*English Essay*, (Biography,) Mr. John L. Adolphus, B.A. Fellow of St. John's College.—*Latin Essay*, (Quam vim in Moribus Populi conformandis exhibeant Rerum publicarum subitæ Mutationes?) Mr. S. Hinds, B.A. of Queen's College.—*Latin Verse*, (Titus Hierosolymam expugnans,) Mr. T. Holden Ormerod, Undergraduate Fellow of New College.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—*English Verse*, (The Coliseum,) also to Mr. T. H. Ormerod.

The rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, has permitted to be circulated throughout the University a singular paper, relative to what has been termed "the infamous system of *plucking* which is going on in the schools!" Whilst we must admit the good intentions of the worthy rector, we feel concerned for the honour of the university, and really think that that learned body will obtain no credit from these public discussions, nor from the cant language which it has thought proper to use.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Cooling, to Miss Ward.—Mr. H. Grantham, to Miss Winter.—The Rev. Mr. Cotton, to Miss Laurence.—At Bletchington, Mr. C. Venables, to Miss Bailey.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Harris.—35, Mr. T. Hegdon.—20, Robt. Atkyns, esq.

At Souldern, Mr. Gough, coroner for the county.—At Ambroseden, 76, Mr. John Williams.—At Cassington, 74, Mr. C. North.—At Great Milton, Mr. Silver.—At Chalgrove, Mr. Webb.—At Overthorpe, Mr. Leaver.—At Banbury, Mrs. Pain, sen.—At Cowley, 47, the Rev. J. B. Leasinby.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wantage, Mr. Hayward, to Miss Jennings.—At Reading, Mr. J. J. Blandy, to Miss Burgh, of Stanley Park.—At Buckingham, Mr. Cash, to Miss Southam.

Died.] At Reading, 65, Mr. W. Reed.—J. F. Falwasser, esq.

At Sonning, Mr. Pottinger.—At Mill Hill, Mrs. Lockey.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hatfield, the Rev. G. Baker, to Miss Franks.—At Moor End, Mr. Swannell, to Miss Inskip.—At Ampthill, Mr. H. Ashby, to Miss Morris.—At Yelden, the Rev. S. Arnott, to Miss Bunting.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. T. Small.—Miss Malden.

At Ampthill, Mrs. Richardson.—At Ashwell, 76, Mr. John Ball.—At Tillbrook, 91, Mr. G. Osborn.—At Oakley, 55, Mr. Pain.—At Hitchin, N. Field, esq.—At Shelton, Miss Harris.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Manning, to Miss Jones.—At Peterborough, Mr. James Hill, to Miss Jecks.—At Wellingborough, Mr. Cook, to Mrs. Warner.—At Clifton, Mr. Bromwich, to Miss Howkins.—At East Haddon, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Rhoddis.

Died.] At Northampton, 98, Mrs. Witsey.—Mrs. Lewis.

At Woodend, 88, Mr. R. Pittam.—At Weston Favell, Mr. Wm. Jenson, master of the charity school for 29 years.—At Higham Ferrers, Mr. Blott.—At Hannington, Mr. Knight.—At Hanwick, 20, Miss Proby.

At Peterborough, 85, Miss Tallis.—77, Mrs. Wollaston.

At Ailesworth, Mr. Shelston.—At Tinwell, 79, Mr. Christian.—At Wansford, 32, Mr. R. Royall.—At Deeping Saint James, 84, Mrs. White.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Rev. A. Sedgewick, M.A. is elected to the Woodwardian professorship in the university of Cambridge.

Married.] At Wisbeach, Mr. Holmes, to Miss Ream.—At Barton, Mr. Angier, to Miss A. Holben.—At March, Mr. Cockett, to Miss Thacker.—At Gamlingay, the Rev. E. Manning, to Miss Woodham.—At Fenstanton, Mr. Lambert, to Miss Beech.

Died.] At Cambridge, 67, Mrs. Rutherford, much respected.—C. Fitzherbert, esq.

At Huntingdon, 50, Mrs. Nawell.—71, Mr. Ashwood.—59, Mrs. Baker.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

The new Jetty at Cromer, which was built at a considerable expence, to prevent the encroachment of the sea, has been completely railed and seated for the accommodation of the numerous visitors during the bathing season.

An extraordinary case of hydrophobia has occurred at Coltishall, Norfolk, in a boy of seven years of age. It appears, that so far back as October, 1815, he was bitten in the cheek by a pointer dog, who died soon after in an unequivocal state of madness. The child's wound, however, having been treated with caustic, healed without producing any bad effect; but on the 12th of April last he became restless, lost his sleep and appetite, and, when seen by a medical gentleman on the 16th, was declared to labour under hydrophobia, and on that evening he died.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Curi, to Miss Thelton.—Mr. Mathews, to Miss Minns.—Mr. Annison, to Mrs. Barnes.—At New Buckenham, Mr. Bissey, to Miss Green.—At Cromer, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Wilson.—At Glandford, Mr Robins, to Miss Cooke.—At Wymondham, Mr. Bilham, to Miss Wiseman.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Paul, to Miss Gauton.—Mr. Plummer, to Miss Dunn.—Mr. Carter, to Miss English.—Mr. Aaron, to Miss Phillips.—At Hethersett, the Rev. J. Edwards, to Miss Stratton.—At Aylsham, Mr. Peart, to Miss Overton.—At Ringland, Mr. Millet, to Miss Barwick.—At Downham-market, Mr. Garrett, to Miss Wright.—At Walterton, Mr. J. Lock, to Miss Hart.

Died.] At Norwich, 52, Mrs. Fitt.—77, Mr. T. Graves.—36, Mrs. Bassett.—40, Mrs. Slater.—Miss Robinson.—21, Mr. Brereton.—65, Mrs Cone.—T. Strickland, esq.—61, Mrs. Cols.—19, Miss Brett.—20, Miss Sidell.—Mr. Noverre, 90, Mrs. West.—52, Mr. A. Hood.—Mr. Knights.

At Tibenham, 63, Mrs. Lester.—At Kenninghall, 80, Mr. Pilgrim.—At Lynn, 103, *Mrs. Rachel Crawforth*.—Mr. Holditch.

At Gorleston, 51, Capt. Wenham.—At Bradfield, Mr. E. Pull.

At Chedgrave, Mrs. Adams.—At Wells, 18, Miss Race.—At Letheringsett, Mr. Burrell.—At Sutton, 62, Mr. John Clare.—At Cranworth, 68, Mr. D. Long.—Mr. W. Wilcocks.—At Wymondham, 83, Mrs. Howlett.—At Diss, Mr. Harvey.—At Thorpe, Mr. Tey.—At Ludham, 73, Mr. R. Rust.

At Ashwelthorpe, 62, Mr. F. Tye.—At Burgh, Mr. Sewell.—At Beighton, Mr. R. Fowler.—At Colkirk, 46, Mr. Baker.—At South Lopham, 85, Mr. F Holland.—At St. George's Tombland, Mrs. Hows.—At Downham, 71, Mr. C. Fuller.—At Tombland, 19, Mr. R. Barton.—At Old Buckenham, 36, Mr. Hamsworth.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Jones, to Miss Watson.—At Sudbury, Mr. Adkin, to Miss Jones.—At Wrentham, the Rev. F. Bealty, to Miss Barlee.—At Stonham Aspal, Mr. Nash, to Miss Day.—At Ipswich, Mr. Banstead, to Miss Wright.—Mr. Schulen, to Miss Firke.—Mr. Strongler, to Miss Crisp.—At Blaxhall, the Rev. John Bathrop, to Miss Rogers.—John Norman, esq. of Long Melford, to Mrs. Parson.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. H. Major.—80, Mrs. Tompson.—50, Mr. B Downs.

In London, T. Farrow, esq. of Monk's Leigh.—At Theudeston, 22, Mr. W. Buxton.—At Wingfield, 69, Mr. R. Dunnant.—At Naughton Brick-house, 77. Mr. R. Grimwade.—At East Bergholt, Miss Tillett.—At Chedburgh, 69, Mr. Drew.—At Woodbridge, Mr. J. Waspe.—At Ipswich, Mrs. Ralph.—Mr. J Thorndike.—Mrs. Spencer.—At Gisleham, 19, Miss Gooch.—At Brandeston, 103, *Elizabeth Boon.*

At Chillesford, Mr. R. Crisp.—At Halesworth, 61, Mr. G. Simpson.

At Aldborough, 96, Mrs. Maplestone.—At Pakenham, Mr R. Langham.

ESSEX.

The fourth anniversary of the Wivenhoe National Schools was celebrated on the 4th instant. About two hundred children assembled on the lawn, in the front of the Rev. N. Corsellis' house, and were regaled with cake and ale. The interesting appearance of the children made a striking impression on all who witnessed the gratifying spectacle.

Married.] At Colchester, the Rev. G. Walker, to Miss Carr.—Mr. Parkes, to Miss Betts.—Mr. Hale, to Miss Dowson.—At Wivenhoe, Mr. Partridge, to Mrs. Hicks.—At Witham, Mr. Tomkin, to Miss Royce.—At Loughton, J. R. Jenkins, esq. to Miss Bryant.—At Rawreth, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Osborne.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Tomkins.—Mr. Holder.

At Coggeshall, 88, Mrs. Sunee.—At Little Bentley, Mr. Woodruffe.—At Brentwood, Mr. S. Bailey.—At East Ham, Mrs. Wilson.—At South End, Miss Hubbard.—At Great Baddow, 21, Mr. W. Urquhart.—At Ilford, 52, W. Bawtree, esq.—At Blasted-hill, Mr. Forster.—At Birch, 33, Mr. P. Potter.—At Newport, Mr. John Monk.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. Tindell.—At Waltham Abbey, Capt. R. Dale.

KENT.

The establishment of the transit or meridian time in the pier-house of Ramsgate, constructed by Lieut. Friend, of the Royal Navy, will be of great advantage to the neighbourhood, from the strict accuracy with which the apparent time is discovered thereby, and by means of which the time of that place is now regulated.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Marsh, to Miss Philpott.—At Dover, Capt. Williamson, to Miss Pepkus.—At Faversham, Mr. John Sharp, to Miss Goodhugh.

Goodhugh.—Mr. Higgins, to Miss Baldock.—At Maidstone, Mr. Moore, to Miss Bounds.—At Cheriton, Mr. Falera, to Miss Hart.—At Biddenden, Mr. Swadling, to Miss Wood.—Mr. Dean, to Miss Buckhurst.—At Laysdown, Mr. Osman, to Miss Shrubsole. — At Cranbrook, Mr. Tickell, to Miss Boeman.—At Tenterden, Mr. Chatfield, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Rammel.—Mrs. Monins.—Lieut. Fayerman.

At Maidstone, Miss Gegan.

At Chatham-hill, Mrs. Newnham.

At Rochester, Mrs. Porter.—Mr. Patch.

At Lenham-heath, Mr. Bolton.—At Whitstable, 82, Mr. T. Baker.—At Folkestone, 56, Mr. W. Hill.—At Bowley, 66, Mr. G. Harrison.—At Sittingbourne, the Rev. J. Lightfoot.—At Buckland, Mr. Glandfield.—At Nonnington, 59, Mr. S. Nash.—At Romney, 72, Mrs. Walter.—86, Mrs. Whitfield.—At Finglesham, Mrs. Scarlett.—At Red Leap, Mrs. Wells.—At Chatham, 58, Mr. Downs. —70, Mr. Shirley.

SUSSEX.

An Act has received the royal assent for lighting the town of Brighton with gas.

Married.] At Worthing, C. Snoad, esq. to Miss Winham.—Capt. George King, to Miss Yaldwyn, daughter of the late R. Y. esq. of Blackdown House.

Died.] At Brighton, John Vernon, esq. of Wherstead Lodge, Suffolk. He was nephew of the late Earl of Shipbrook, and the last male heir to the estates of Admiral Vernon.

At Angmering, Mr. G. Baker, deservedly lamented. — At Emsworth, Mrs. Whitaker.—At Billingshurst, Miss E. Jeffery.—At Whatlington, the Rev. T. Lewis.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Kingston, Mr. W. Graggen, to Miss Baker. — At Havant, Mr. T. Byerly, to Mrs. Head.—At Northstoneham, Mr. Stevens, to Miss Kerley.—Mr. King, to Miss Harding.—At Portsea, Mr. Serey, to Miss Williams.—At Lymington, Lieut. Ferrar, to Miss Gilbert.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Muspratt, deeply lamented.—Mrs. Bernard.—Mr. Southwell.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Bowerman.—94, Mrs. Hibbage.

At Comoton, 75, Mr. R. Simmonds, much respected. — At Collingbourn, 91, Mr. Deane.—At Overton, 28, Miss Pyle.

At Portsmouth, 16, Miss Amelia Meredith.—96, Charles Woodham.—83, Mrs. Lyall.—Capt. A. Achison.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 91, Mr. Biles.—At Addiscombe College, Mr. G. Shearer.—At Romsey, 53, Mr. J. Morris.—Mrs. Slade.—At Stoke, 58, Mr. Isaac Holdway.—At Alton, 60, Mrs. Kemp.

At Carisbrooke, Mr. Blake.—At Newport, 64, R. Barlow, esq.—At South..., 82, Mr. Joseph Webb.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, W. L. Wharton, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jacob.—At Melksham, Mr. Eyles, to Miss Thompson.—At Wickers, Captain Turner, to Miss Quarterly.—Mr. Wilson, of Calne, to Miss Strugnell, of West Kennet.

Died.] At Warminster, Mrs. Lacy.—At Hannington House, 80, Mrs. Freke.

At Devizes, 70, Mrs. Biggs.—28, Mrs. Poltow.

At East Harnham, Mrs. Thresher.—At Tisbury, 90, Madame E. L. Prevost.—At Chippenham, Mr. W. Cambridge.—Miss Cambridge.—At Lyrencot, 74, Wm. Dyke, esq.—At Bishopton Farm, 52, Mrs. Leagram.—At Lineham, 34, Mrs. Yeates.—At Trowbridge, Miss Gould.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The 20th ult. was the interesting anniversary of the Bath National School, when the examination of 360 boys took place before the archdeacon of Bath, the mayor, and the gentlemen of the committee.

On the following day, the children of the National School, the Blue School, and the Sunday School, amounting to 1350, attended divine service at the Abbey.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. W. Collins, to Miss Atkins.—Mr. Willoughby, to Miss Cockey.—Mr. Evill, to M... St...hert.—Mr. Stone, to Miss Brewer.—At Clevedon, Edward Cook, esq. 70, to Miss Vowles, 22.—At Wrington, the Rev. P. Serle, to Miss Quincey.—At Frome, Mr. John Clark, to Miss Palmer.—At Langport, Mr. Draper, to Miss Viney.—Lieut.-Colonel Robison, to Miss Frankland, of Wells.

Died.] At Bath, 63, Mrs. Lawrance.—58, W. Welch, esq.—Mrs. Harvey.—90, Mr. Powell. — Mrs. Phillott.— 58, Mrs. Baston.—Miss Arthur.—V. Jones, esq.—76, Mrs. Herring.—Mrs. Dickey.—19, Miss Morris.—63, Mr. John Morgan.—Mrs. Harr.—65, F. Johnson, esq.

At Timsbury, Mrs. James.—At Axbridge, of the *inoculated* small-pox, Miss E. Hase.—At East Chelborough, 86, Mrs. Swafield. At Frome, Mrs. Yeatman.—At Bruton, R. B. Williams, esq.—At Oakill, 64, Mrs. Jordan.—At Handford, Mrs. Cayme.—At Brislington, 70, Richard Ricketts, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Major Wallace, to Miss Hodges.—James Lush Buckland, esq. of Shaftesbury, to Miss Lush, of London.—At Weymouth, Mr. S. Brown, to Miss Russel.—Q. H. Stroud, esq. to Mrs. Whitaker, of Motcombe House.

Died.] At Weymouth, 16, Mr. James Frampton. — At Wareham, 74, Mr. T. Brown.—At Lime, 74, Tho. Follet, esq.—Mr. Levi.—At Sherborne, Miss Hawker.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is stated, from undoubted authority, that, during the last year, 2450 prisoners were confined in the prisons of Exeter.

Foundation stones for a new gaol and bridewell for that city have been laid during the current month.

Married.] At Exeter, T. Bremridge, esq. of London, to Miss E. H. Worthy.—R. Watts, esq. to Miss Dolphin.—Lieut.-Col. Jarvois, to Miss Maitland.—Mr. Cornish, to Miss Kerslake.—Mr. Rench, to Miss Wag.—J. L. Mallet, esq. to Miss Merrivale.—At Broadhembury, W. Willey, esq. to Miss Matthews.—At Marshead, Dr. Miller, to Ann, daughter of Sir G. Hewett, bart.

Died.] At Exeter, 88, Mr. John Eastlake.—45, Capt. Watson.—44, Mr. John Smale.—Mr. T. Pattinson.

At Moretonhampstead, 70, Mrs. Worthy.—At Exminster, Mr. Vinicombe.—At Walkhampton, 100, *John Williams*.—At Heavitree, 45, Mrs. Teed.

At Plymouth, W. Jacobson, esq.—Mrs. Congdon.—80, Mr. Jason.—Mrs. Milton.

At Gatecombe, C. Cornish, esq.—At Barnstaple, 103, *Mrs. Bremridge*.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Camelford, Mr. E. Arnold, 17, to Miss Broad, 15.—At Madron, M. N. Peters, esq. to Miss Borlase, daughter of the late Rev. W. Borlase.

Died.] At Launceston, Miss Jago.—At St. Day, in Gwennap, 58, Mrs. Dennis.

WALES.

TENBY, in Pembrokeshire, notwithstanding its remoteness from London, has become one of the most favourite sea-bathing places in the kingdom; and, consequently, has afforded a field for the employment of capital and labour, in the erection of public and private buildings, construction of roads, and other improvements, in which the enterprise and public spirit of Sir William Paxton, and other opulent land-holders, have been already munificently displayed, and are still active. Another source of improvement to the same county and neighbourhood is beginning to manifest itself, and will in time, we think, produce much more substantial advantages, in the patronage which has lately been afforded to PEMBROKE HARBOUR. The institution of a *Farmer's Club* at PEMBROKE, by Lord Cawdor, Sir John Owen, and others, is another subject for congratulation; as it tends to encourage the people in pursuits of "*agriculture and internal improvement*," instead of training them to the arts of slaughter, for the purposes of foreign conquests or aggrandisement.

Parliament has granted a sum of money for erecting a chain bridge, 500 feet span, over the Menoi, at Bangor, to render the communication between this and the sister kingdom as complete as it is important.

The Society of Arts have awarded the gold medal to Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. of Wynnstay, for planting 845,500 forest-trees.

Married.] At Wrexham, Mr. Gregory, to Miss Done.—At Ruthin, Capt. Nicholls, to Miss Jones.—At Conway, Mr. Jones, to Miss Hughes.—At Montgomery, W. Davies, esq. to Miss Humphreys.—At Welchpool, Mr. Edwards, to Miss Rider.—At Presteigne, Mr. Went, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Llysfaen, near Abergele, 57, Mrs. Hughes.—At Plasnewdd, Anglesea, the lady of Sir Nicholas Bailey, bart.

At Llanyeil, near Bala, 79, Mrs. Anwyl.—At Wrexham, Miss Randles.

At Welchpool, Mr. H. Foulkes.—Mr. Dax.—21, Mr. W. Ashford.

At Haverfordwest, 41, Mr. Davies, deeply regretted.—At Llanddarog, 83, Mr. H. Morgan.—At Court Herbert, Mrs. Gronow.—At Swansea, 24, Mrs. Dixon.

At Aberlloiwyn, Mrs. Jones.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, M. C. Fox, esq. to Miss Bush, daughter of the Solicitor-general.

Died.] In Dublin, Mr. W. Watson.

At Gortnagally, near Dungannon, 122, J. Woods, an industrious farmer. He lived a sober life.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be happy to take charge of Mr. Watts's package.

Our Brussels Correspondent is referred to the local Post-Office as the only certain means of being supplied with this Miscellany at a moderate expence.

We think the plan of Parochial Lending-Libraries so useful, if liberally conducted, and supplied with instructive and interesting Books, that we shall be happy to receive further accounts of them, and to see them rapidly extended through the Empire. We hope the North and East will not be outdone by the West.

The Pilgrimage to Woolstrope will be resumed in our next.

Several papers on Glandular Swellings of the Neck are inadmissible. We shall gladly insert those which prescribe a specific remedy.

The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the current Volume, containing its usual variety of interesting matter, will be delivered with the ensuing Number.*

Four Shillings per Number will be given for clean copies of Numbers 158 and 160, at our Publisher's.

ERRATA.—Page 544, last line, for *our*, read *a*; and, page 547, for *with ease*, read *with care*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. 314.] JULY 31, 1818. [Price 2s.

Selections from the chief Publications of the Half-year.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CURRAN AND SOME OF HIS COTEMPORARIES;
BY CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.

"He was my friend."—*Otway.*

8vo.—Pp. 407.—Price 12s.

[Memoirs of Curran, the eloquent, witty, and patriotic Irish barrister, by Phillips, on whom the mantle of his eloquence has fallen, afforded the promise of a rich repast to the literary epicure; and this anticipation will in no degree be disappointed. The work abounds in beauties; and, in selecting our specimens, we found ourselves in danger of transcribing the entire volume. We have therefore done violence to our taste in passing over many passages and pleasant anecdotes, which we could have wished to incorporate into our pages, because, in doing justice to the author's rare ability, we should have done great injustice to his publishers. The selections will, we have no doubt, tend to increase the popularity of the work, and will, we hope, be the means of adding one to the number of its editions.]

THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION TO MR. CURRAN.

When I was called to the bar, Mr. Curran was on the bench. Not only bagless but briefless, I was one day with many an associate taking the idle round of the hall of the Four Courts, when a common friend told me he was commissioned by the Master of the Rolls to invite me to dinner that day at the Priory, a little country villa about four miles from Dublin. Those who recollect their first introduction to a really great man, may easily comprehend my delight and my consternation. Hour after hour was counted as it passed, and, like a timid bride, I feared the one which was to make me happy. It came at last, the important five o'clock, the *ne plus ultra* of the guest who would not go dinnerless at Curran's. Never shall I forget my sensations when I caught the first glimpse of the little man through the vista of his avenue. There he was, as a thousand times afterwards I saw him, in a dress which you would imagine he had borrowed from his tipstaff—his hands in his sides—his face almost parallel with the horizon—his under lip protruded, and the impatient step and the eternal attitude only varied by the pause during which his eye glanced from his guest to his watch, and from his watch reproachfully to his dining-room—it was an invincible peculiarity—one second after five o'clock, and he would not wait for the Viceroy. The moment he perceived me, he took me by the hand, said he would not have any one introduce me, and with a manner, which I often thought was *charmed*, at once banished every apprehension, and completely familiarized me at the Priory. I had often seen Curran—often heard of him—often read him—but no man ever knew any thing about him who did not see him at his own table with the few whom he selected. He was a little convivial deity! he soared in every region, and was at home in all—he touched every thing, and seemed as if he had created it—he mastered the human heart with the same ease that he did his violin. You wept, and you laughed, and you wondered, and the wonderful creature who made you do all at will, never let it appear that he was more than your equal, and was quite willing, if you chose, to become your auditor. It is said of Swift, that his rule was to allow a minute's pause after he had concluded, and then, if no person took up the conversation, to recommence himself. Curran had no conversational rule whatever; he spoke from impulse, and he had the art so to draw you into a participation, that, though you felt an inferiority, it was quite a contented one. Indeed, nothing could exceed the urbanity of his demeanor. At the time I speak of, he was turned of sixty, yet he was as playful as a child. The extremes of youth and age were met in him; he had the experience of the one and the simplicity of the other. At five o'clock we sat down to

to dinner; at three in the morning we arose from table, and certainly half the wish of the enthusiastic lover was at least conceded—"*Time*," during that interval, was "*annihilated*." From that day till the day of his death I was his intimate and his associate. He had no party to which I was not invited; and, party or no party, I was always welcome.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

From the academy of Middleton, he passed on to Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered as a Sizar, on the 16th of June, 1767, under the tutelage of Dr. Dobbin. He obtained the second place at entrance. Curran's academical course was unmarked by any literary distinction; and, indeed, both for the college and its professors he through life entertained the most sovereign contempt. It is very little to be wondered at.

Perhaps there is not to be found in the whole history of literature, any institution so ancient and so endowed, so totally destitute of literary fame, as the Alma Mater of Ireland. With the two exceptions of Dr. Magee and Dr. Millar, there is scarcely a single fellow of modern times who has produced a work which is not beneath contempt; and the English reader should be informed, that a fellowship in Dublin College is an office of no inconsiderable emolument. Seven of the fellows are permanent stipendiaries on the institution, whose united salaries, &c. are little less than 10,000*l.* a-year. There is a whole host of junior fellows, whose incomes are very considerable, and a variety of livings from 1800*l.* a-year downward, upon which they are billetted, as Death takes his revenge upon the extern incumbents for a too free enjoyment of the comforts of this world. Swift, more than a century ago, described the site of his "Legion Club" to be,—

"Scarce a bow-shot from the college—
Half the globe from sense or knowledge,"—

and so prophetic, as well as poetic, were the lines, that it has ever since received, both at Cambridge and at Oxford, the ignominious appellation of "*The Silent Sister*."

HIS CALL TO THE BAR.

In the year 1775, with, as he said himself, no living possession but a pregnant wife, he was called to the bar of Ireland. To that enlightened body, as at that day constituted, the "*future men*" of this country may be allowed to turn with an excusable and, in some sort, a national satisfaction. *There* were to be found her nobles, her aristocracy, her genius, her learning, and her patriotism, all concentrated within that little circle. No insolent pretension in the high frowned down the intellectual splendour of the humble—education compensated the want of birth—industry supplied the inferiority of fortune—and the *law*, which, in its suitors, knew no distinction but of justice, in its professors acknowledged none except that of merit. In other countries, where this glorious profession is degraded into a trade—where cunning supplies the place of intellect, and an handicraft mechanism is the substitute for mind—where, in Curran's peculiar phrase, "men begin to measure their depth by their darkness, and to fancy themselves profound because they feel they are perplexed"—no idea can be formed of that illustrious body—of the learning that informed, the genius that inspired, and the fire that warmed it; of the wit that relieved its wisdom, and the wisdom that dignified its wit; of the generous emulation that cherished while it contended; of the spotless honour that shone no less in the hereditary spirit of the highly born, than in the native integrity of the more humble aspirant; but, above all, of that lofty and unbending patriotism that at once won the confidence, and enforced the imitation, of the country. It is not to be questioned, that to the bar of that day the people of Ireland looked up in every emergency with the most perfect reliance upon their talent and their integrity. It was then the nursery of the parliament and the peerage. There was scarcely a noble family in the land that did not enrol its elect in that body, by the study of law and the exercise of eloquence, to prepare them for the field of legislative exertion; and there not unfrequently there arose a genius from the very lowest of the people, who won his way to the distinctions of the senate, and wrested from pedigree the highest honours and offices of the constitution.

LORD CLONMELL.

Amongst those who were most distinguished when Mr. Curran came to the bar, and with whom afterwards, as chief justice, he not unfrequently came in collision, was Mr. John Scott, afterwards better known by the title of Lord Clonmell. This person sprung from a very humble rank of life, and raised himself to his subsequent elevation, partly by his talents, partly by his courage, and, though last not least, by his very superior knowledge of the world. During the

stormy

stormy administration of Lord Townsend, he, on the recommendation of Lord Lifford, the then chancellor, was elected to a seat in the House of Commons, and, from that period, advanced gradually through the subordinate offices to his station on the bench. In the year 1770, and during the succeeding sessions, he had to encounter, almost alone, an opposition headed by Mr. Flood, and composed of as much effective hostility as ever faced a treasury bench. His powers were rather versatile than argumentative; but, when he failed to convince, he generally succeeded in diverting; and, if he did not, by the gravity of his reasoning, dignify the majority to which he sedulously attached himself, he at all events covered their retreat with an exhaustless quiver of alternate sarcasm and ridicule. Added to this, he had a perseverance not to be fatigued, and a personal intrepidity altogether invincible. When he could not overcome, he swaggered; and when he could not bully, he fought. The asperities of his public conduct were, however, invisible in private. He was stored with anecdote; seldom, it is true, very delicate in the selection: but his companionable qualities were well seconded by the fidelity of his friendships; and it is recorded of him, that he never made an insincere profession or forgot a favour. On the bench, indeed, and in some instances with Mr. Curran, he was occasionally very overbearing; but a bar such as I have described was not easily to be overborne; and for some asperity to a barrister of the name of Hackett, he was, after a professional meeting of the body, at which, though chief justice, he had but one supporter, obliged to confess and apologize for his misconduct in the public papers! The death of Lord Clonmell is said to have originated in a very curious incident. In the year 1792, Mr. John Magee, the spirited proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, had a fiat issued against him in a case of libel for a sum which the defendant thought excessive. The bench and the press were directly committed; and, in such a case, had a judge tenfold the power he has, he would be comparatively harmless. The subject made a noise—was brought before parliament—and was at last, at least politically, set at rest by the defeat of the chief justice, and the restriction of the judges in future, in such cases, to an inferior and a definite sum. Discomfited and mortified, Lord Clonmell retreated from the contest; but he retreated like an harpooned leviathan—the barb was in his back, and Magee held the cordage. He made the life of his enemy a burden to him; he exposed his errors; denied his merits; magnified his mistakes; ridiculed his pretensions; and, continually edging without overstepping the boundary of libel, poured upon the chief justice from the battery of the press a perpetual broadside of sarcasm and invective. "The man," says Dr. Johnson, challenging Junius—"the man who vilifies established authority, is sure to find an audience." Lord Clonmell too fatally verified the apophthegm. Wherever he went he was lampooned by a ballad-singer, or laughed at by the populace. Nor was Magee's arsenal composed exclusively of paper ammunition: he rented a field bordering his lordship's highly improved and decorated demesne; he advertised month after month that on such a day he would exhibit, in this field, a *grand olympic* PIG *hunt*—that the people, out of gratitude for their patronage of his newspaper, should be gratuitous spectators of this revived *classical* amusement, and that he was determined to make so amazing a provision of whiskey and porter, that if any man went home thirsty it should be his own fault. The plan completely succeeded—hundreds and thousands assembled—every man did justice to his entertainer's hospitality, and his lordship's magnificent demesne, uprooted and desolate, next day exhibited nothing but *the ruins of the olympic pig hunt!* The rebellion approached—the popular exasperation was at its height—and the end of it was, that Magee went mad with his victory, and Lord Clonmell died literally broken-hearted with his defeat and his apprehensions.

WALTER HUSSEY BURGH.

Another, but a very different character, at that time in high eminence at the Irish bar, was the justly celebrated Walter Hussey Burgh, a man reverenced by his profession, idolized by his friends, loved by the people, honoured by the crown, and highly respected even by those who differed from him. The history of no country, perhaps, hands down a character on its records upon which there exists less difference of opinion, than on that of Hussey Burgh. As a man, benevolent, friendly, sincere, and honest; as a barrister, learned, eloquent, ardent, and disinterested; as a senator, in power respected by the opposition—and out of it by the ministry; he was always allowed principle, and heard with delight.

delight. His life was one continued glow of intellectual splendour; and, when he sunk, the bar, the senate, and the country, felt a temporary eclipse. Of his eloquence, the reporters of that day were too ignorant faithfully to transmit any fair memorial to posterity; and the memory of his few remaining contemporaries rather retains the general admiration of its effect, than any particular specimen of his language. I have heard but of one sentence which has escaped unmutilated. Speaking of the oppressive laws which had coerced Ireland, and ended in the universal resistance of the people and the establishment of the volunteers, he warmed by degrees into the following fine classical allusion: "Yes," said he, "such laws were sown like the *dragon's teeth* in my country; but, thank God, the harvest has been *armed men!*" The fire of his manner, the silver tone of his voice, the inimitable graces of his action, all combined, gave such irresistible effect to this simple sentence so delivered, and addressed to an audience so prepared, that an universal burst of enthusiasm is said to have issued from the house, and to have been echoed by the galleries.

JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON.

Another barrister, who had immediately preceded the period of Mr. Curran, was the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, the founder of a very distinguished family. From every account, he must have been a most extraordinary personage. After having amassed a large fortune at the bar, and held a distinguished seat in the senate, he accepted the provostship of Trinity College, and was, I believe, the first person promoted to that rank, who had not previously obtained a fellowship. His appointment gave great offence to the university; but he little heeded the resentment which was the consequence of any pecuniary promotion; and, indeed, such was his notoriety in this respect, that Lord Townsend, wearied out with his applications, is reported to have exclaimed, "By G—! if I gave Hutchinson England and Ireland for an estate, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a *potatoe-garden!*" The whole college combined against him, but it was only to prove the imbecility of mere bookworms, when opposed to a man of the world. "The provost," said Goldsmith, "stands like an arch—every additional pressure only shows his strength." He justified the observation—withstood all his enemies; and is said, when he was at the head of the university, actually to have had one of his daughters gazetted for a majority of horse, which commission she held for several days, until an opportunity offered for her *selling out to advantage!* It will readily be believed that the man who could thus captivate the court and command the university, must have been no very ordinary personage. Yet he owed his power much more to his genius than his servility. With no common influence at the castle, he is well known to have differed with ministers upon the most important questions—among the rest, the catholic; and to have re-seated himself upon the treasury bench with an influence rendered more respectable by the proofs of his independence. It is very true that he provided amply for his family; and I am glad he did so, because on many occasions they have proved themselves ornaments to their country. If it was a weakness, it was at all events an amiable one; and few there were in political life who have had the good fortune to find, in the merits of its objects, such a justification for their partiality. The provost seems to have been born a courtier. He had the power beyond almost all men of disguising his emotions; and, when he chose, you might just as easily have extorted from a mask, as from his countenance, what was passing within him. Of this faculty there is a memorable instance given in his treatment of Dr. Magee, the present Dean of Cork, and author of the celebrated work on the Atonement. Hutchinson was provost, and had proposed his son for the representation of the university. Magee was a fellow, and had a vote. The fellows, after a certain time, must be ordained, unless they obtain a dispensation from the provost; and such dispensation was the wish next Magee's heart, as his rare talents must have raised him to the very highest station at the bar. He was given to understand it would be granted provided he voted for the provost's son. This, however, a previous promise (which, of course, he was too honourable to violate) withheld him from doing. The provost had just heard of the refusal, and was in a paroxysm of rage when Magee came to solicit the dispensation: his face was instantly all sunshine; with the most ineffable sweetness he took the offending applicant by the hand—"My dear Sir, consider," said he, "*I am placed guardian over the youth of Ireland*—How could I answer it to

my

my conscience or my country if I deprived the university of such a tutor!" "Never," said Magee, repeating the anecdote, "never did politician *look* deceit so admirably."

HIS FIRST RETAINER.

The first fee of any consequence which he received was through Lord Kilwarden's recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be without its interest to the young professional aspirant, whom a temporary neglect may have sunk into dejection. "I then lived," said he, "upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and, as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what she wanted in wealth, she was well determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no other idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings, and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the the subject; with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temperament. I fell into the gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence—I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where Lavater alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of Old Bob Lyons marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a share of it—and that dinner was the date of my prosperity." Such was his own exact account of his professional advancement.

Bob Lyons, the attorney, was a perfect, but indeed a very favourable, specimen of a class of men now quite extinct in Ireland, and never perhaps known in any other country in creation. They were a kind of compound of the rack-rent squire and the sharp law practitioner; careless and craving—extravagant and usurious—honourable and subtle—just as their education or their nature happened to predominate at the moment. They had too much ignorant conceit not to despise the profession, and too many artificial wants not at times to have recourse to its *arcana*. The solicitor of the morning was the host of the evening; the invitation perhaps came on the back of the *capias*, and the gentleman *of undoubted Milesian origin* capped the climax of his innumerable bumpers with toasting confusion to the gentleman by *act of parliament*. This race of men, a genus in themselves distinct and peculiar, grew like an excrescence upon the system of the country: the Irish squire of half a century ago, *scorned* not to be in debt; it would be beneath his dignity to live within his income; and next to not incurring a debt, the greatest degradation would have been voluntarily to *pay one*. The consequence necessarily of creditors was law, and the indispensable consequence of law was an attorney; but those whom law estranged, the table re-united—the squire became reconciled to the attorney over a bottle—to avoid his process he made him his agent, and the estate soon passed from their alternate possession by the same course of ruinous prodigality.

HIS FORENSIC TALENTS.

From this period he began rapidly to rise in professional estimation. There was no cause in the metropolis of any interest in which he was not concerned, nor was there a county in the provinces which, at some time or other, he did not visit on a special retainer. It was an object almost with every one to pre-occupy so successful or so dangerous an advocate; for, if he failed in inducing a jury to sympathize with his client, he at all events left a picture of his adversary behind him, which survived and embittered the advantages of victory. Nor was his eloquence his only weapon: at cross-examination, the most difficult and by far the most hazardous part of a barrister's profession, he was quite inimitable. There was no plan which he did not detect—no web which he did not disentangle—and the unfortunate wretch who commenced with all the confidence of pre-concerted perjury, never failed to retreat before him in all the confusion of exposure. Indeed, it was almost impossible for the guilty to offer a successful resistance. He argued—he cajoled—he ridiculed—he mimicked—he played off the various artillery of his talent upon the witness—he would affect earnestness upon trifles, and levity upon subjects of the most serious import, until at length he succeeded in creating a security that was fatal, or a sullenness that produced all the consequences of prevarication. No matter how unfair the topic, he never failed to avail himself of it; acting upon the principle, that in law, as well as in

war, every stratagem was admissible. If he was hard pressed, there was no peculiarity of person—no singularity of name—no eccentricity of profession, at which he would not grasp,—trying to confound the self-possession of the witness in the, no matter how excited, ridicule of the audience. To a witness of the name of *Halfpenny* he once began, Halfpenny, I see you're a *rap*, and for that reason you shall be nailed to the counter."—"Halfpenny is *sterling*," exclaimed the opposite counsel.—"No, no," said he, "he's exactly like his own conscience, only *copper washed*."

To *Lundy Foot*, the celebrated tobacconist, once hesitating on the table—"Lundy—that's a poser—*a devil of a pinch*." This was the gentleman who applied to Curran for a motto, when he first established his carriage. "Give me one, my dear Curran," said he, "of a serious cast, because I am afraid the people will laugh at a tobacconist setting up a carriage, and, *for the scholarship's sake*, let it be in Latin."—"I have just hit on it," said Curran—"it is only two words, Lundy, and it will at once explain your profession, your elevation, and your contempt for their ridicule, and it has the advantage of being in two languages, Latin or English, just as the reader chooses—put up '*Quid rides*' upon your carriage."

Inquiring his master's age from an horse-jockey's servant, he found it almost impossible to extract an answer. "Come, come, friend—has he not lost his teeth?"—"Do you think," retorted the fellow, "that I know his age as he does his horse's, by *the mark of mouth?*" The laugh was against Curran, but he instantly recovered—"You were very right not to try, friend; for you know your master 's a *great bite*."

He was just rising to cross-examine a witness before a judge who could not comprehend any jest which was not written in *black letter*. Before he said a single word, the witness began to laugh. "What are you laughing at, friend—what are you laughing at? Let me tell you that a laugh without a joke is like—is like——" "Like what, Mr. Curran?" asked the judge, imagining he was nonplussed—"Just exactly, my lord, like a *contingent remainder* without any particular *estate* to support it."—I am afraid none but my legal readers will understand the admirable felicity of the similitude, but it was quite to his lordship's fancy, and rivalled with him all "the wit that Rabelais ever scattered."

Examining a country squire who disputed a collier's bill—"Did he not give you the *coals*, friend?"—"He did, sir, but——" "But what?—on your oath wasn't your payment *slack?*"

It was thus that in some way or other he contrived to throw the witnesses off their centre, and he took care they seldom should recover it. "My lard, my lard"—vociferated a peasant witness, writhing under this mental excruciation—"My lard, my lard—I can't answer yon little gentleman, *he's putting me in such a doldrum*."—"A doldrum! Mr. Curran, what does he mean by a doldrum?" exclaimed lord Avonmore. "O! my lord, it's a very common complaint with persons of this description—it's merely a *confusion of the head arising from a corruption of the heart*."

He was addressing a jury on one of the state trials in 1803 with his usual animation. The judge, whose political bias, if any a judge can have, was certainly supposed not to be favourable to the prisoner, *shook his head* in doubt or denial of one of the advocate's arguments. "I see, gentlemen," said Mr. Curran, "I see the motion of his lordship's head; common observers might imagine that implied a difference of opinion, but they would be mistaken—it is merely accidental—believe me, gentlemen, if you remain here many days, you will yourselves perceive that when his lordship *shakes his head* there's *nothing in it!*"

THE MONKS OF THE SCREW.

His convivial habits were never interrupted; and a society was formed of the choicest spirits in the metropolis, in which Curran contributed more than his proportion of amusement. Of the hours passed in this society he ever afterwards spoke with enthusiasm. "Those hours," said he, addressing Lord Avonmore as a judge, and wringing tears from his aged eyes at the recollection,—"those hours which we can remember with no other regret than that they can return no more"—

"We spent them not in toys, or lust, or wine;
But search of deep philosophy,
Wit, eloquence, and poesy,
Arts which I loved; for they, my friend, were thine."

This society was entitled, no doubt very appropriately, "*The Monks of the Screw*." It met on every Saturday during the law term, in a large house in Kevin's Street, the property of the late Lord Tracton, and now converted into a Seneschal's Court! The furniture and regulations

of

of their festive apartment were completely *monkish*, and they owed both their title and their foundation to an original society formed near Newmarket by Lord Avonmore; of which he drew up the rules in very quaint and comic monkish Latin verse. The reader may have some idea of what a delightful intercourse this society must have afforded, when he hears that Flood, Grattan, Curran, Father O'Leary, Lord Charlemont, Judges Day, Chamberlaine, and Metge; Bowes Daly, George Ogle, Lord Avonmore, Mr. Keller, and an whole host of such men, were amongst its members. Curran was installed Grand Prior of the order, and deputed to compose the charter song. I have often heard him repeat it at his own table in a droll kind of recitative, but it is a little too bacchanalian for publication. It began thus—

When Saint Patrick our order created,
And called us the Monks of the Screw,
Good rules he revealed to our abbot,
To guide us in what we should do.
But first he replenished his fountain
With liquor the best in the sky,
And he swore by the word of his saintship,
That fountain should never run dry.
My children, be chaste till you're tempted,—
While sober, be wise and discreet—
And humble your bodies with fasting,
Whene'er you've got nothing to eat.
Then be not a glass in the convent,
Except on a festival, found—
And this rule to enforce, I ordain it
A festival—*all the year round.*

Saint Patrick, the tutelary idol of the country, was their patron saint; and his Lilliputian statue, mitred and crosiered, after having for years consecrated their monkish revels, was transferred to the convivial sideboard of the Priory. If that little statue was half as sensitive to the beams of wit, as the work of Memnon was to the sunbeam, how often would its immortal master have made it eloquent!

LORD AVONMORE.

Eminent in this society, and indeed in every other society of which he was a member, was Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, the early friend of Curran, the companion of all his dearest enjoyments, the occasional rival of his talents, or victim of his whims, and, to the day of his death, the theme of his idolatry. His character has been drawn by Sir Jonah Barrington, in his admirable work on the Union, with such a powerful hand, and, as I have heard acknowledged by Mr. Curran, with such scrupulous fidelity, that I shall give it an entire transcription.

"It would be difficult to do justice to the lofty and overwhelming elocution of this distinguished man, during the early period of his political exertions. To the profound, logical, and conclusive reasoning of Flood; the brilliant stimulating, epigrammatic antethesis of Grattan; the sweet-toned, captivating, convincing rhetoric of Burgh; or the wild fascinating imagery, and varied pathos of the extraordinary Curran, he was respectively inferior;—but in powerful, nervous language, he excelled them all.

"His talents were alike adapted to public purposes, as his private qualities to domestic society. In the common transactions of the world he was an infant; in the varieties of right and wrong, of propriety and error, a frail mortal; in the senate and at the bar, a mighty giant; it was on the bench that, unconscious of his errors, and in his home, unconscious of his virtues, both were most conspicuous. That deep-seated vice, which with equal power freezes the miser's heart, and inflames the ruffian's passions, was to him a stranger: he was always rich, and always poor; but, though circumstances might sometimes have been his guide, avarice never was his conductor: like his great predecessor, frugality fled before the carelessness of his mind, and left him the victim of his liberality, and, of course, in many instances, a monument of ingratitude. His character was entirely transparent, it had no opake qualities; his passions were open; his prepossessions palpable; his failings obvious; and he took as little pains to conceal his faults as to publish his perfections.

"As a judge, he certainly had some of those marked imperfections too frequently observable in judicial officers: he received impressions too soon, and perhaps too strongly; he was indolent in research, and impatient in discussion; the natural quickness of his perception hurried off his judgment, before he had time to regulate it, and sometimes left his justice and his learning idle spectators of his reasons and his determination; while extraneous considerations occasionally obtruded themselves upon his unguarded mind, and involuntarily led him away from the straight path of calm deliberation.

"This distinguished man, at the critical period of Ireland's emancipation, burst forth as a meteor in the Irish senate: his career in the Commons was not

not long—but it was busy and important; he had connected himself with the Duke of Portland, and continued that connexion uninterrupted till the day of his dissolution. But through the influence of that nobleman, and the absolute necessity of a family provision, on the question of the Union, the radiance of his public character was obscured for ever; the laurels of his early achievements fell withered from his brow; and, after having with zeal and sincerity laboured to attain independence for his country in 1782, he became one of its sale-masters in 1800; and, mingling in a motley crowd, uncongenial to his native character, and beneath his natural superiority, he surrendered the rights, the franchises, and the honours of that peerage, to which, by his great talents and his early virtues, he had been so justly elevated.

He and Curran were to dine together at the house of a mutual friend, and a large party was assembled, many of whom witnessed the occurrences of the morning. Curran, contrary to all his usual habits, was late for dinner, and at length arrived in the most admirably affected agitation." "Why, Mr. Curran, you have kept us a full hour waiting dinner for you," grumbled out Lord Avonmore. "Oh, my dear lord, I regret it much; you must know it is not my custom, but—I've just been witness to a most melancholy occurrence." "My God! you seem terribly moved by it—take a glass of wine—what was it? What was it?"—"I will tell you, my lord, the moment I can collect myself—I had been detained at court—in the Court of Chancery—your lordship knows the Chancellor sits late."—"I do—I do—but go on."—"Well, my lord, I was hurrying here as fast as ever I could—I did not even change my dress—I hope I shall be excused for coming in my boots?"—"Poh, poh—never mind your boots—the point—come at once to the point of the story."—Oh—I will, my good lord, in a moment—I walked here—I would not even wait to get the carriage ready it would have taken time, you know—now there is a market exactly in the road by which I had to pass—your lordship may perhaps recollect the market—do you?"—"To be sure I do—go on, Curran—go on with the story."—"I am very glad your lordship remembers the market, for I totally forget the name of it—the name—the name—" "What the devil signifies the name of it, sir?—it's the Castle Market."—"Your lordship is perfectly right—it is called the Castle Market.—Well, I was passing through that very identical Castle Market, when I observed a butcher preparing to kill a calf—he had a huge knife in his hand—it was as sharp as a razor—the calf was standing beside him—he drew the knife to plunge it into the animal—just as he was in the act of doing so, a little boy about four years old—his only son—the loveliest little babe I ever saw, ran suddenly across his path—and he killed! O! my God, he killed——"—"The child!—the child!—the child!" vociferated Lord Avonmore.—"No, my lord, *the calf*," continued Curran, very coolly—"he killed the calf—but—*your lordship is in the habit of anticipating*." The universal laugh was thus raised against his lordship, and Curran declared that often afterwards, a first impression was removed more easily from the Court of Exchequer, by the recollection of the calf in the Castle Market, than by all the eloquence of the entire profession.

Amongst his other peculiarities, he was in the habit of occasional fits of absence. One day at a crowded dinner, the common toast of our *absent friends* was given. Curran, as usual, sat beside Lord Avonmore, who was immersed in one of his habitual reveries, altogether unconscious of what was passing. He maliciously aroused him—"Yelverton—Yelverton—the host just announced your health in very flattering terms; it is considered very cavalier in you not to have acknowledged it." Up started the unsuspecting Yelverton, and it was not till after a very eloquent speech that he was apprised of the hoax in which it had originated!

When the draft of the patent was sent to Lord Avonmore for his approbation, he called into his study a few friends, and among the rest Mr. Curran, to see if all was right. The wording ran in the usual form:—"To all to whom these letters patent shall come, greeting, We, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c." Mr. Curran, when the reader came to this part, exclaimed, "Stop, stop!"—"Why should he stop, sir?" said Lord Avonmore.—"Why, because it strikes me, my lord, that the *consideration* is set out too early in the deed."

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

During the administration of the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Curran continued in parliament and in opposition. Indeed, so unpopular was this nobleman in Ireland, that, on his first presentation at the

the theatre he was publicly hooted by the populace. His vice-royalty was the scene of much stormy contention, and much political importance in the House of Commons, but he was himself wholly devoted to his private pleasures.* It was said he was sent to drink the Irish into good humour, and his court was the residence of riot and dissipation. The taste of the duke himself was by no means the most refined, nor was his majesty the most dignified in the world. A celebrated courtezan of the name of Peg Plunket occupied his attention much more than the privy-council, and sometimes unconsciously shared even the honours of royalty. It is a notorious fact, that, one evening, losing all recollection in her society, he forgot that he had been accompanied by a guard of honour, and morning dawned upon a troop of dragoons parading before her lodgings in attendance upon his excellency! I have heard Curran relate two anecdotes of this woman, which he said were in universal circulation at the time. The duke had gone in state to the theatre. The whole vice-regal suite was assembled—chamberlain, pages, aids-de-camp, &c. &c. The favourite, as usual, graced the lattices. A fellow in the gallery recognized her, and, wishing to mortify the duke, who was very unpopular, bellowed out most unceremoniously, "Peg—Peg—who was your companion yesterday evening?"—"*Manners*, fellow, *manners*," retorted Peg, affecting to rebuke him. It is unnecessary to add that *Manners* is the name of the Rutland family.

At another time, a lady of rank, ignorant of the person to whom she had been referred, went to inquire the character of a dismissed servant. In a short time, however, she discovered her mistake, and was very naturally greatly disconcerted. "Oh," said she, immediately, with the most perfect *sang-froid*, "I beg your ladyship may not be in the least alarmed—I shall let you away through the back door which I had made *for the accommodation of the Irish Bishops*."

The duke died, according to the account of Mr. Hardy, Lord Charlemont's biographer, of a fever produced by excessive dissipation, at the age of thirty-three!

LORD CLARE.

The consequence of an altercation in the House of Commons was a message from Mr. Fitzgibbon; and the parties, having met, were left to fire when they chose. "I never," said Mr. Curran, relating the circumstances of the meeting—"I never saw any one whose determination seemed more malignant than Fitzgibbon's; after I had fired, he took aim at me for at least half a minute, and, on its proving ineffectual, I could not help exclaiming to him, "It was not your fault, Mr. Attorney; you *were deliberate enough*." The Attorney-General declared his honour satisfied; and here, at least for the present, the dispute appeared to terminate.

Not here, however, terminated Fitzgibbon's animosity. His zeal, his politics, his exertions on the subject of the Regency, and his unquestionable abilities, raised him to the seals on the resignation of Lord Lifford, during whose judicial life Curran was rising rapidly to the fame and emoluments of the chancery practice. From the moment of his elevation, Lord Clare, on every occasion, exhibited his hatred of the politician by his neglect of the advocate. At length the agents observed this marked hostility—the ear of the judge, as it is called, was lost—the client participated in the unpopularity of his counsel, and Curran's practice was soon confined exclusively to Nisi Prius. "I made," said Mr. Curran, in a letter addressed to Mr. Grattan, twenty years after,—"I made no compromise with power; I had the merit of provoking and despising the personal malice of every man in Ireland, who was the known enemy of the country. Without the walls of the court of justice, my character was pursued with the most persevering slancer; and within those walls, though I was too strong to be beaten down by any judicial malignity, it was not so with my clients; and my consequent losses in professional income have never been estimated at less, as you must have often heard, than 30,000*l*." The incidents attendant upon this disagreement were, at times, ludicrous in the extreme. One day, when it was known that Curran was to make an elaborate argument in Chancery, Lord Clare brought a large Newfoundland dog upon the bench with him; and, during the progress of the argument, he lent his ear much more to the dog than to the barrister. This was observed at length by the entire profession. In time, the chancellor lost all regard for decency; he turned himself quite aside in the most material part of the case, and began, in full court, to fondle the animal. Curran stopped at once.—"Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said Lord Clare, who certainly had much of the coxcomb in his manner—"O! I beg a thousand pardons, my lord; I really took it for granted that your

your lordship was employed in consultation."

HIS OPINIONS OF MEN.

Speaking of Dr. Johnson, whom he could not bear, he once violently exclaimed, "Sir, he was intolerant, and an intolerable dogmatist; in learning, a pedant; in religion, a bigot; in manners, a savage; and in politics, a slave." Characterizing the late Lord Avonmore as a judge—"Oh," said he, "the poor fellow on his death-bed could have had no more selfish wish than that justice should be administered to him in the world to come, in the same spirit with which he distributed it in this."

Speaking of Mr. Fox's social manners, I remember his using a very curious, and, as some have said, a very happy illustration.—"Fox," said he, "was by no means unsusceptible of humour; when I have trembled before him, I have caught a smile *rippling the fine Atlantic of his countenance.*"

MR. PETER FINNERTY.

Mr. Finnerty was the publisher of a newspaper called The Press, to which the most distinguished literary characters of the opposition of that day contributed. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Curran himself was amongst the number. The circumstances in which the prosecution against Mr. Finnerty originated, were these: a person of the name of William Orr had been tried and convicted at a preceding assises of Carrickfergus, before Lord Avonmore, for administering an unlawful oath. Some of the jury who tried Orr were induced subsequently to make an affidavit, declaring that they were intoxicated when they agreed to their verdict, and beseeching that mercy might be extended to the convict. The memoir was transmitted to the Castle. Orr was several times respited; but, after the mature deliberation of the Privy Council, the law was allowed to take its course, and he was accordingly executed. His fate excited great interest at the time, and the circumstances attending it underwent much discussion. A letter, bearing the signature of Marcus, appeared in the Press upon the subject, couched in very indignant and very eloquent language. Mr. Finnerty was indicted as publisher, tried, convicted, and pilloried in consequence. The result, however, was considered very far from discreditable to him, and his punishment was regarded as a sort of penal triumph. He was accompanied by some of the most leading men in the country, and repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the populace. The political feeling of the day was strongly in his favour; the trial, on which his paper had descanted, was in the mildest parlance a very singular one; and, more than all, it was generally, and, I believe, truly understood, that Mr. Finnerty might have averted the prosecution from himself, by surrendering Marcus up to the vengeance of the government. This, however, his principles restrained him from doing; and his highly honourable determination converted, in the estimation of many, the convict into the martyr. Mr. Curran, who managed his defence, was not ashamed of his intimacy, and, to my knowledge, held him to the day of his death in a very high degree of estimation. Finnerty was one of the few admitted to his funeral. Curran's speech, upon the trial of this gentleman, is a masterpiece of eloquence, and it is difficult to select one passage more splendid than another.

THE BLOODY 1798.

Shortly after Mr. Finnerty's trial, the year 1798, a year written in blood in the annals of Ireland, arrived. Whether the account of the proceedings of government, as detailed by Mr. Curran in the preceding speech, be true, or whether the natural spirits of the Irish people led them to an unjustifiable discontent against their rulers, it is not for me to decide; but a rebellion was now engendered, quite unparalleled in the ferocity of its character. The people rose in great strength in different quarters, and a French invasion in some degree organized the exasperated rabble. It would be revolting to repeat, and perhaps impossible to convince, the English reader of all the miseries which the violence of one party, and the fierce, unsparing, and unpitying reprisals of the other, inflicted during this frightful period. Military tribunals superseded law; summary executions excluded mercy; and rape, murder, torture, and conflagration, alternately depopulated and deformed the country. At such a season, Justice might be said not to have time to deliberate. Her victims were often denounced indiscriminately; often selected by personal hatred or religious prejudice; and too often desperately flung upon the pile rebellion lighted, in the hope that blood might drown its conflagration! It was a tremendous scene: government, on the one hand, terrified into desperation; sedition, on the other, preferring death to endurance; and, in the few intervals which fatigue, rather than humanity, created,

created, Religion waving aloft her "fiery cross," and exciting her clans to a renewal of the combat! The animosity rose at last to such an height, that political differences were almost considered as revolutionary symptoms; and the man, who dared be liberal, seldom escaped the imputation of being rebellious. The consequence was, that the principal political opponents of government retired from the country. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and the slightest suspicious surmise was the prelude to a lingering imprisonment. Mr. Curran's situation was at this period extremely critical. Many barristers were implicated in the political transactions of the day; and his language, always constitutional, had been, however, always in a tone of high defiance. He was certainly marked out by the adherents of government as peculiarly obnoxious; and many there were who would with pleasure have seen him ascend that scaffold which he was every day despoiling of its almost predestined victims. It is said, indeed, that he was at this time indebted for his security to the good Lord Kilwarden, who, from the very infancy of his professional career, seems to have watched over him like a guardian angel. Be this as it may, however, he plainly proved that he was not to be intimidated. He stood boldly and even indignantly forward, commencing what might be called a system of defensive denunciation. He advocated the accused; he arraigned the government; he thundered against the daily exhibition of torture; he held up the informers to universal execration; and, at the hourly hazard of the bayonet or the dungeon, he covered the selected victim with the shield of the constitution. It is at this period of his professional career that the friend of liberty must delight to contemplate him. If he had not been, at least politically, as unstained as the ermine, he must have fallen a victim; and, with this consciousness, how nobly does he appear, wielding all the energies of law and eloquence in defence of the accused! Many there are who may well remember him rising in the midst of his *military audience*, only excited by the manifest indignation of their aspect to renewed and more undaunted efforts. In every great case of high-treason, he was almost invariably assigned as counsel; and those who have throbbed with delight over the eloquence he exhibited, will grieve to hear that, at the very time, he was oppressed by severe personal indisposition, and obliged to submit, in a few months after, to a very severe surgical operation.

MR. GODWIN.

His intimacy with Mr. Godwin was of long duration, and he very much esteemed him. Indeed, so reciprocal was their affection for one another, that Mr. Godwin has dedicated his last novel to "the memory of Curran, the sincerest friend he ever had." The dedication, of which there is no living man but might be proud, is very creditable to the independence of Mr. Godwin's character. Indeed, during their entire intercourse, the most unrestrained sincerity existed; and of this, upon the part of Godwin, Curran used to relate a very ludicrous and characteristic instance. Godwin had gone on a visit to the Priory, where he had at once an opportunity of enjoying the society of his friend, and of studying the manners of a new people. During the visit, one of those forensic occasions occurred, which called forth the full display of Curran's oratorical talents. He was naturally anxious that his English guest should hear him to advantage; and he not only brought him to court in his carriage, but took care that he should have every convenient accommodation in the gallery. The cause came on; Curran exerted all his powers; and never, in the opinion of many, with happier effect. The carriage was ordered, and the orator took his station, fully prepared for Godwin's valuable eulogium. There was the most provoking silence: the weather, the bridges, the buildings, in short, the most commonplace topics, alone interrupted it. Curran at length lost all patience: "What did you think, my dear Godwin, of our cause to-day?"—"O! I had forgotten," answered the philosopher, with the utmost apathy; "I am very glad I heard you, Curran; I think I can now form some idea of *your manner!*" The panegyric was certainly not very extravagant; and Curran never failed afterwards, with the most jocular simplicity, half jest, half earnest, to relate it as an instance of Godwin's *want of taste*.

LORD ERSKINE.

They met at the table of an illustrious personage. The royal host, with much complimentary delicacy, directed the conversation to the profession of his celebrated visitors. Lord Erskine very eloquently took the lead. He descanted, in terms which few other men could command, on the interesting duties of the bar, and the high honours to which

 its

its success conducted. "No man in the land," said he, "need be ashamed to belong to such a profession: for my part, of a noble family myself, I felt no degradation in practising it; it has added, not only to my wealth, but to my dignity." Curran was silent; which the host observing, called for his opinion. "Lord Erskine," said he, "has so eloquently described all the advantages to be derived from the profession, that I hardly thought my poor opinion was worth adding; but perhaps it was—perhaps I am a better practical instance of its advantages even than his lordship: he was ennobled by birth before he came to it; but it has," said he, making an obeisance to his host—"it has in my person raised the *son of a peasant to the table of his prince.*"

ROBERT EMMETT.

One day, previous to his trial, as the governor was going his rounds, he entered Emmett's room rather abruptly; and, observing a remarkable expression in his countenance, he apologized for the interruption. He had a fork affixed to his little table, and appended to it there was a tress of hair. "You see," said he to the keeper, "how innocently I am occupied. This little tress has long been dear to me, and I am plaiting it to wear in my bosom on the day of my execution!" On the day of that fatal event, there was found sketched by his own hand, with a pen and ink, upon that very table, an admirable likeness of himself, the head severed from the body, which lay near it, surrounded by the scaffold, the axe, and all the frightful paraphernalia of a high-treason execution. What a strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm, and fortitude, do not the above traits of character exhibit! His fortitude, indeed, never for an instant forsook him. On the night previous to his death he slept as soundly as ever; and when the fatal morning dawned he arose, knelt down and prayed, ordered some milk, which he drank, wrote two letters (one to his brother in America, and the other to the secretary of state, inclosing it), and then desired the sheriffs to be informed that he was ready. When they came into his room, he said he had two requests to make: one, that his arms might be left as loose as possible, which was humanely and instantly acceded to. "I make the other," said he, "not under any idea that it can be granted, but that it may be held in remembrance that I have made it—it is, that I may be permitted to die in my uniform." This of course could not be allowed; and the request seemed to have had no other object than to show that he gloried in the cause for which he was to suffer. A remarkable example of his power, both over himself and others, occurred at this melancholy moment. He was passing out, attended by the sheriffs, and preceded by the executioner,—in one of the passages stood the turnkey who had been personally assigned to him during his imprisonment: this poor fellow loved him in his heart, and the tears were streaming from his eyes in torrents. Emmett paused for a moment; his hands were not at liberty—he kissed his cheek—and the man, who had been for years the inmate of a dungeon, habituated to scenes of horror, and hardened against their operation, fell senseless at his feet. Before his eyes had opened again upon this world, those of the youthful sufferer had closed on it for ever.

HIS APPLICATION.

An attention to the pleasures, to the exclusion of the labours, of life, has been made a constant article of accusation against him, certainly not without some foundation, but one to which he always gave a most indignant denial. However, his notions of industry were very ludicrous. An hour to him was a day to another man; and in his natural capabilities his idleness found a powerful auxiliary. A single glance made him master of the subject; and, though imagination could not supply him facts, still it very often became a successful substitute for authorities. He told me once, in serious refutation of what he called the professional calumnies on this subject, that he was quite as laborious as it was necessary for any Nisi-Prius advocate to be: "For," said he, with the utmost simplicity, "I always perused my briefs carefully when I was concerned for the plaintiff, and it was not necessary to do it for the defendant, because you know *I could pick up the facts from the opposite counsel's statement.*" This was what Curran considered being laborious; and to say the truth, it was at best but an industrious idleness. However, his natural genius never deserted him—the want of legal learning was compensated by eloquence, ingenuity, and wit; and, if it must be conceded that there were many men as lawyers his superiors, it may be maintained, with much more justice,

justice, that there was no one as advocate his equal.

However, it is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Curran was universally indolent. It is quite impossible that any man, who had not, at some time or other, devoted himself seriously to study, could have attained his acquisitions and his accomplishments. He was a most admirable classical scholar—with the whole range of English literature he was perfectly acquainted—he not only spoke French like a native, but was familiar with every eminent author in that language; and he had acquired a knowledge of music, that entitled him more to the character of a master than a proficient. His execution both on the violin and the violoncello was admirable, and the exquisite euphony of his sentences may perhaps be traced to his indefatigable attention to this study.

MILTON.

There are many who may remember his table dissertations upon Milton; and I choose to call them dissertations, although delivered in conversation, because they were literally committed to memory. It was very easy, in vulgar phrase, to *draw on him* for the criticism; and, to do him justice, he never refused acceptance. That criticism was certainly a finished specimen at once of his want of taste and of his wonderful talents. He hated Milton like one of the inhabitants of his own pandemonium. His choice of a subject, which had so long perplexed the poet, he thought peculiarly injudicious. "If the theme was true," he would say, "it ought not to be the topic of profane poetry; and, if it was not true, it would be very easy to have invented one more interesting." He would then run through the management of the poem, in a strain of alternate ridicule and sublimity that was quite amazing. It was as impossible to hear his disbelief that the Almighty could wage war upon his angels, without an awful admiration; as it was his description of primitive simplicity, without laughter. Adam and Eve he certainly treated with very little filial reverence.

HIS MELANCHOLY.

There were times when he was subject to the most extreme despondency; but the origin of this was visible enough, without having recourse to any mysterious inquiries. It was the case with him as it is with every person whose spirits are apt to be occasionally excited—the depression is at intervals in exact proportion. Like a bow overstrained, the mind relaxes in consequence of the exertion. He was naturally extremely sensitive—domestic misfortunes rendered his home unhappy—he flew for a kind of refuge into public life; and the political ruin of his country, leaving him without an object of private enjoyment or of patriotic hope, flung him upon his own heart-devouring reflections. He was at those times a striking instance of his own remark upon the disadvantages attendant upon too refined a sensibility. "Depend upon it, my dear friend," said he, "it is a serious misfortune in life to have a mind more sensitive or more cultivated than common—it naturally elevates its possessor into a region which he must be doomed to find *nearly uninhabited!*" It was a deplorable thing to see him in the decline of life, when visited by this constitutional melancholy. I have not unfrequently accompanied him in his walks upon such occasions, almost at the hour of midnight. He had gardens attached to the Priory, of which he was particularly fond: and into these gardens, when so affected, no matter at what hour, he used to ramble. It was then almost impossible to divert his mind from themes of sadness. The gloom of his own thoughts discoloured every thing, and from calamity to calamity he would wander on, seeing in the future nothing for hope, and in the past nothing but disappointment—You could not recognise in him the same creature, who but an hour preceding had "set the table in a roar"—his gibes, his merriment, his flashes of wit, were all extinguished. He had a favourite little daughter, who was a sort of musical prodigy. She had died at the age of twelve, and he had her buried in the midst of a small grove just adjoining this garden. A little rustic memorial was raised over her, and often and often have I seen him, the tears "chasing each other" down his cheeks, point to his daughter's monument, and "wish to be with her and at rest." Such at times was the man, before whose very look not merely gravity but sadness has often vanished—who has given birth to more enjoyment, and uttered more wit, than, perhaps, any of his cotemporaries in any country—who had in him materials for social happiness, such as we cannot hope again to see combined in any one; and whose death has cast, I fear, a permanent eclipse upon the festivities of his circle.

Perhaps, after one of those scenes of misery, when he had walked himself tired, and wept himself tearless, he would again return into the house, where the

the picture of some friend, or the contingency of some accident, recalling an early or festive association, would hurry him into the very extreme of cheerfulness! His spirits rose—his wit returned—the jest, and the tale, and the anecdote, pushed each other aside in an almost endless variety, and day dawned upon him, the happiest, the pleasantest, and the most fascinating of companions. The friends whom he admitted to an intimacy may, perhaps, recognise him, even in this hurried sketch, as he has often appeared to them in the hospitalities of the Priory:—but, alas!—the look all-eloquent—the eye of fire—the tongue of harmony—the exquisite address that gave a charm to every thing, and spell-bound those who heard him, are gone for ever!

HIS TALENTS AT THE BAR.

Mr. Curran's place at the Irish Bar has not even been approached since his departure. There is no man, not merely next him, but near him.* I have heard the best efforts of the ablest amongst them; and, though they were brilliant in their way, it was as the brilliancy of the morning star before the sunbeam. One, perhaps, is witty, sarcastic, argumentative—another, fluent, polished, plausible—a third, blunt, vehement, and energetic—but, there is not one like him, at once strong, persuasive, witty, eloquent, acute, and argumentative, giving to every argument the charm of his imagery, and to every image the magnificent simplicity of his manner—not one, who, when he had touched all the chords of pity, could so wrinkle up the cheek with laughter, that the yet undried tear was impeded in its progress—not one, who, when he had swept away the heart of his hearer, left at the same time such an impression upon his memory, that the judgment on reflection rather applauded the tribute which, at the moment of delivery, had been extorted from the feelings! Who, at any bar, was ever like him at cross-examination? This was considered the peculiar forte of one of the present Barons of the English Exchequer; but that natural shrewdness did not in him, as it did in Curran, act merely as a *pioneer* for the brilliant and overpowering force that was to follow. "The most intricate web," says the learned editor of his Speeches, "that fraud, malice, or corruption ever wove against the life, character, or fortune, of an individual, he could unravel. Let truth and falsehood be ever so ingeniously dovetailed into each other, he separated them with facility. He surveyed his ground like a skilful general, marked every avenue of approach, knew when to yield or attack, instantly seized the first inconsistancy, and pursued his advantage till he completely involved perjury in the confusion of its contradictions." His effect at times was electric and universal. The judge and the mob, the jury and the bar, were equally excited and Lord Clonmell himself, his bitter enemy, rising on the judgment-seat to restrain the popular enthusiasm, confessed himself overcome by the eloquence that had produced it.

To his fellow-labourers at the bar he was all amenity, but most particularly to the young and inexperienced. There was no young man of his time, of any promise, to whom he did not hold out the hand, not only of encouragement, but of hospitality; and, so far was he from indulging an ungenerous sally at their expense, that it would have been a dangerous experiment in another to have attempted it in his presence. No person, who has not been educated to a profession, can estimate the value, or the almost peculiarity, of this trait of character. But his was a mind originally too grand to found its distinction on the depreciation of his inferiors; and, were it even necessary, his spirit was too lofty to stoop to the expedient. He affected no importance from the miserable accident of seniority or station, and laughed to scorn the pretensionless stupidity that sought, like the cynic, an enforced reverence to its rags and its dotage. During the thirty-two years of his professional life, there is not on record of him an unkindness to a junior, an asperity to a senior, an undue submission to overweening power, or a single instance of interested servility. Sincerely were it to be wished that all his cotemporaries had acted towards him with the same generosity which he uniformly evinced. But, alas! there were some who hated him for his talents, some who envied him for his fame; and mean malignity too often led them to depreciate the one and undermine the other. The faults and the foibles, to which the very best are subject, were in him observed with an eagle's eye, and held with the tenacity of an eagle's grasp. He was docile even to a fault, often relinquishing his own fine intellect

* Another writer would have excepted Mr. Curran's biographer, who, notwithstanding his exuberancy, is questionless the most eloquent man of his time.

intellect to very inferior guidance. Did a casual indiscretion arise from such docility, it was carefully noted down, recalled periodically, and then religiously returned to the malignant register, to be again declaimed upon, when any future exhibition of his genius provoked afresh the hostility of his enemies.

A JOURNEY TO ROME AND NAPLES,

PERFORMED IN 1817;

Giving an Account of the present State of Society in Italy;

And containing

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FINE ARTS.

BY HENRY SASS,

Student of the Royal Academy of Arts.

8vo.—Pp. 345.—12s. boards.

[This is a most delightful volume: the author is a man of taste,—and, what is better, he is a man of principle and feeling. We should have thought that every topic to be discussed in a journey through France and Italy had been exhausted;—but we have perused Mr. Sass's agreeable book with as much satisfaction as we did Keate's Account of Pelew, or Hall's Account of Loo-Choo. His well-stored mind and powers of painting give an air of novelty and interest to every subject he touches. The facts he relates of the affection held over the continent for the person and government of Napoleon must make Englishmen blush at the wicked impositions of which they have been the dupes, and at the disgraceful tragedy which even at this hour is acting in their abused name at St. Helena.—An apology for the length of our extracts from so small a volume will be afforded by the intrinsic merit of every passage.]

ITALY AND FRANCE.

ITALY and France still resemble each other in some particulars, which may have arisen from their long intercourse, and having been under the same government; but in most things, at the present moment, they are widely different. The French are proverbially honest, the Italians directly the reverse. There is a neatness and cleanliness in the French; and, although they cannot be compared to the English in these particulars, they are greatly superior to the Italians, who are in general very filthy. The country of France is richly cultivated, whilst a great part of Italy is a desert. Where it is to be got, the dressing of the food is very similar; but, in travelling through some parts of Italy, the visitor must not be very fastidious, but content himself with sour bread, bad cheese, and indifferent wine. The French are lively and industrious: the Italians add cunning to their liveliness, and are extremely indolent. If extreme poverty is seen in France, the most abject misery and wretchedness are met with continually in the other country. The system of police is so good in France, that you travel in perfect safety in every part; whilst, in Italy, your property is in continual jeopardy, nor is your life ever secure. In fact, to compare the government of Italy with that of France, we may almost give the latter the appellation of paternal. In the conveniences of travelling also, in these two countries, there is a great difference. A person may be conveyed in safety and comfort, by the diligences, to all parts of France; or, if he has a carriage, can travel equally so by post. In Italy, there being no regular conveyances from one part to another, the difficulty of getting to any particular place is great, unless you have a carriage of your own; and you are then subject to every species of villainy and extortion, without the possibility of getting any redress; besides the continual hazard of being attacked by the distressed and infuriated rabble, who infest every part of Italy. Indeed, without an escort of cavalry, travelling is avowedly dangerous; and, on the other side of the Apennines, a guard of that kind is absolutely necessary. By the intelligence lately received from Italy it appears, that the audacity of the bands of robbers has arrived to such a pitch, that they not merely rob and murder travellers, plunder the villas in the vicinity, and brave the gates of Rome, carrying off prisoners and then demanding their ransom, but even enter that city in large bodies, and threaten its inhabitants. Turkey, a government we despise for its imbecility, is not so bad as this. From good authority, I know that we can travel there in comparative safety. However, such are the results in Italy, from the return of what are termed the legitimate governments.

TRAVELLING.

Since the late intercourse with France, when such crowds of our countrymen have landed on her shores, their impatience of delay has induced the proprietors of the coaches to make arrangements in the Imperial to carry six persons, which in fine weather is far from being unpleasant. Novelty first induced us to select, and

and necessity afterwards obliged us to continue in this place. Our progress was slow, but agreeably enlivened by a Frenchman, who warbled some favourite airs with much taste and feeling. The lower classes in France are greatly superior to those in England, while the higher are much inferior. The slavish attendance exacted from them by an arbitrary, superstitious, and bigotted Court, by damping the energies of the mind, produces perhaps this inferiority. This despotism extends, and is felt, universally. Such is the influence of the crown, and patronage of the ministry, that to get the lowest situation in a common coach-office, it is first necessary to be a courtier, and have what is termed the influence of government, which, of course, is obtained by fawning.

GERARD'S AUSTERLITZ.

The best picture that has appeared in the modern French school, is the battle of Austerlitz, by Gerard. To be sure, in the hero of that event was a subject to inspire any one. It was finely composed, and had a proper attention to character and detail; but its greatest fault was a want of the breadth of nature, which distinguishes the productions of the English school. This picture, that semi-barbarian, Blucher, wished to destroy. It is, however, no longer seen, having been removed from the place which it occupied, in the room adjoining the chapel in the Thuileries.

Charges at a respectable Hotel at Paris.

	f.	s.
Breakfast, consisting of coffee, bread, butter, and eggs - -	1	10
Dinner at the table d'hôte, fish, flesh, and fowl, wine, dessert, &c.	3	0
A cup of coffee - - - -	0	8
Bed - - - - -	2	0
	6	18

PARIS.

There is no modern city that can boast of such a succession of magnificent places as Paris. Beginning with the Palais Royale, you cross the Rue St. Honoré to the Palais des Arts et des Sciences; whence, you pass through the Place de Carousel, to the Triumphal Arch of Bonaparte, on which were placed the bronze horses now at Venice. Going through the centre of the Thuileries, you enter upon the gardens, adorned with statues, fountains, walks, &c. On the right of the gardens is the Place Vendome, with the Column Napoleon; on the left the Seine, whose stream flows slowly on, lingering as if it regretted leaving so delightful a place. Still advancing, you arrive at the Place de la Concorde; a magnificent range of buildings is seen on the right; the Champs Elysées in front, and on the left the fine Pont de la Concorde. Crossing the bridge, you find yourself opposite the beautiful palace of the Corps Legislatif, behind which is l'Hopital des Invalids, and near it l'Ecole Militaire. The next grand object which presents itself is the Champ de Mars, at the further end of which is the classical Pont de Jena. On the opposite side was to have been the palace of the King of Rome, for which an immense space had been cleared; nothing, however, except the foundation, is visible. All these places form an unbroken scene of magnificence and grandeur. Distributed about the Fauxbourgs St. Germain and St Marçeau, are other objects equally interesting. Such are the Musée des Petits Augustins, Luxembourgh Palace and gardens, St. Sulspice, the noble and elegant pile of the Pantheon, the Catacombs, the Observatory, the Gobelin tapestry, and the Jardin des Plantes. Crossing the iron bridge of Austerlitz, you arrive at the foundations of the Hall of Abundance, begun by the order of Napoleon, but now left to decay, like many other fine works which were in progress when the Bourbons returned. Proceeding by the fosée of the Bastile to the fountain of the Elephant, likewise unfinished, you arrive at the beautiful fountain of the Lions, and the best part of the Boulevards.

Such a succession of pleasing objects, united to the civility with which you are received, the prevailing urbanity and politeness of the inhabitants, the music and singing which charm your ear, the drollery of the *grimaciers* and mountebanks, which irresistibly excite you to laughter, the bustle, the activity, and the vivacity seen around, all conspire to create that feeling of delight and ecstacy which is seldom felt in our own country. The comforts which attend the walks of the sensualist are great. If he be warm, he can retire to a delightful shade; and command ices, lemonade, and punch of the most delicious kinds. If he be hungry, the most luxuriously cooked meats await his order: amusements of all kinds surround him; and almost every wish his heart can form, is within his reach. Such is Paris for the common visitor.

LEGITIMACY.

I quote the following authentic paper, being a licence granted to Poulthier d'Elmotu by the Sieur le Noir, intendant of

of the police of the press, under the old Bourbon government. I permit you to write against *the Deity*, but not against Monsieur de Maurepas; against *religion*, but not against government; against *the apostles*, but not against ministers; against *the saints*, but not against the ladies of the court; against *morals*, but not against the police."

THE INTERIOR.

The country on the other side of Paris is much superior to that between the coast and the capital, and to the traveller much more interesting. There are more visible signs of population; chateaux and cottages are continually seen, although it cannot boast of that succession of villas which we see in England. The land appears every where richly cultivated; the roads are broad and good, and for the most part paved in the centre. The forest of Fontainbleau is beautiful, extensive, and grand.

NAPOLEON LE GRAND.

In going from Paris to Lyons by this route, we travel, for many miles, on the banks of the Loire, and pass in sight of the place where the army retired on the abdication of Bonaparte. As an impartial relater, I cannot help here noticing the enthusiasm that seemed every where to prevail in favour of Napoleon: with whomsoever we conversed, he appeared to be idolized. In the diligence there were two ladies and three gentlemen, all French. As we were on the same road by which he made his triumphal entry into France, on his return from Elba, the conversation naturally turned on the emperor: when expressing my sentiments of him, happening to say something in his favour, the animation which sparkled in every eye; the exclamations, accompanied by that liveliness of gesticulation peculiar to the French; the fervour with which they grasped my hand spoke volumes. Indeed, it was every where the same; on passing by one of the buildings in Paris, where workmen were employed to erase the effigies of Napoleon, a man exclaimed, "*Ah! they may blot out his emblems, but they cannot erase him from our hearts.*" Again, when I inquired why the Halle d'Abondance, which Napoleon began, was left unfinished, it was emphatically observed, that every thing was at a stand since the Bourbons had returned.

A young woman was introduced to us at one of the inns, who, when Bonaparte passed that way from Elba, and wanted a postilion, offered her services, and guided him safe to the next post. He afterwards allowed her a pension. Whether they thought to tease us, as the English are supposed to have an inveterate hatred of Bonaparte, I know not; but they appeared to delight in calling our attention to any thing that related to him, and seemed never weary of eulogizing him.

LYONS.

Lyons is most beautifully picturesque: seated between the Rhone and the Saone, whose streams unite about half a mile below the town, in the 45th degree of latitude; and, defended by the hills on the north, it experiences neither the excessive cold nor heat of other places. Hills spring from the other side of the Saone, on which houses and chateaux are built, ornamenting their sides to the top, and giving richness and magnificence to the scene.

Some fine bridges have been built by order of Napoleon, displaying much simplicity and elegance of structure. The city is commanded by two mountains, that of Fourvières, on which, when first founded, it was built; and that of St. Sebastian, which rises like an amphitheatre between the Saone and the Rhone. The women are in general well-looking, but many of them have large throats. This peculiarity, as we approach the Alps, becomes a dreadful disease. The beer of Lyons is very celebrated; but, although the best we had tasted in France, we found it much inferior to what we have in England. French beer has, invariably, a smoky taste. The manufactures of Lyons consist chiefly of cloths of gold, silver, and silk, which are brought to such perfection, as to excite the admiration of strangers. These form the first class. Galloons, ribbons, and lace, take the second; and the hosiers, hatters, and booksellers, are reckoned in the third. To these are added the workers of gold thread, silk-weavers, dyers, &c. occupying altogether about 20,000 persons. The whole population is reckoned at 150,000.

The charms which Nature has spread with profusion over the territory of Lyons, united to the engaging manners of its inhabitants, render it doubly attractive. Fully justified was the enthusiasm of a distinguished poet, who still admired it on his return from Italy. After having seen the alluring delights of the

the Tiber, and the majestic beauties of Rome, he exclaimed:

"En fin, je vous revois, ô ma chère patrie,
Lyon, temple sacré des arts, de l'Industrie:
Que mon ame est émue en parcourant des yeux
Ces plaines, ces coteaux heureux,
Ces remparts, ce vaste rivage,
Ces fleuves amans de ces bords:
Qui de les embellir disputant l'avantage,
Confondent à l'envi leurs flots et leurs transports."

SAVOY.

Leaving this place, the mountains of Savoy broke upon our view, interspersed with clouds. We soon after arrived at Pont Beauvoisin, where we were detained a long time by the Douanieres, this being the entrance to the Sardinian dominions. An obvious change in the character of the people may here be observed. From Pont Beauvoisin we began to ascend the mountains, surrounded by every beauty of vegetation. The vineyards were luxuriant; and we refreshed ourselves, in passing, with the fruit which offered, such as walnuts, apples, pears, and plums. Those who are fond of the terrific beauties of nature may there enjoy themselves; and, to the stranger, who has never before approached the Alps, the lofty ridges of Savoy present a grand and novel sight. On entering the first defile, the rocks above, the precipices below, the woods, the cascades, and the torrents, form a *coup d'œil* gratifying in the extreme. The broken cliffs appear as if rent asunder by some mighty convulsion of nature. Passing onwards, we entered the delightful valley of Echelles, in the midst of which rises the pretty village of that name; the beauty of the scene it is impossible to describe. We now approached a prodigious work, said to have been begun by Cæsar, but executed principally by the order of Charles II. Duke of Savoy, in 1760. It is called the Grotto, and is a passage cut through the mountain to the length of five thousand yards, and, in perpendicular height, above one hundred feet. It is sufficiently wide for two carriages to pass, and of gradual ascent. We viewed, with astonishment, the masses of rock which had been cut through. About half way, there is a fine work of modern times. It is a complete tunnel, running in another direction, one thousand feet long and thirty-six feet high, cut by the order of Bonaparte for the convenient conveyance of cattle. Workmen were employed night and day, for six years, in completing it. These rocks spoke praises of Napoleon; and indeed I may here observe, that, in the course of our journey, whatever we met with which was admirable, well contrived, or well regulated, it was Bonaparte's, and the emperor was continually mentioned by the inhabitants.

MOUNT CENIS.

After passing Lanslebourg, we began to ascend Mount Cenis, and entered upon the road formed by the late emperor. The genius of Napoleon seems to have inspired and produced super-human efforts. Wherever his hand is seen, or his mind is concerned, we are astonished at the grandeur and prodigious magnitude of his ideas. The Alps, whose terrific images has for ages excited the dread of man, have fallen before his power: no longer dressed in their former character, but covered with vegetation, they excite nothing but the most agreeable sensations. He has cut through some mountains, overturned others, filled up precipices, turned the course of torrents, formed bridges, and made roads of the most gentle ascent, which avoid all former dangers and inconveniences. On them the traveller moves with ease and delight, and hospitality every where prevails. Although he has been our enemy, every one in passing the Alps must think as I do, and will almost have a feeling of gratitude towards him, if they would honestly express it; for, in these wonderful works, as in many others, he has been a benefit to the human race.

In our approach to Mount Cenis, we sometimes ascended very high, while the mountains appeared still higher, and the torrent seemed lost in abysses below; however, we gradually attained the top. There had been a heavy storm the preceding night, (August 6th,) and a great fall of snow, which covered the surrounding summits. Every one will be lost in admiration on seeing this grand road, winding up the side of the mountain in a serpentine line of a most easy ascent, flanked with stone, and defended by posts and parapets. Twenty-eight houses are placed at certain distances by order of Bonaparte, to succour the distressed in case of need. Fires, beds, &c. are provided, together with every necessary. The old route is still seen, and miserable it must have been to those who were obliged to pass by it. On the top of Mount Cenis is a plain six miles long, covered

covered with verdure; and affording pasturage to cows, goats, and sheep. In the centre is a lake, two miles in diameter, which produces excellent trout. The post-house and an auberge are situated about the centre, as likewise a barrack; and a little higher is an hospice, built by order of the late emperor of the French, similar to that of Great St. Bernard. We suffered much pain in our extremities from the cold. From the highest of these mountains the plains of Piedmont are seen; and from this spot, it is said, Hannibal shewed his soldiers the fine country they were going to conquer. Mount Cenis, at the post, is 6251 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point is 9261 feet, and at the Grand Cross, on the side of Italy, 6022 feet.

TURIN.

Turin is one of the finest cities in Italy. It is situated almost at the foot of the Alps, in a fine plain watered by the Po, and in the place where that river receives the Dora Ripuaria. It is surrounded by good walls and a deep ditch, and was one of the best fortified places in Europe: the works are now all destroyed. It is celebrated for the many sieges it has sustained, and for its territory being the theatre of so many battles. The houses are grand, and built with great regularity, the streets being all at right angles with each other. Although, from that circumstance, it may, after a time, appear somewhat monotonous, yet it has an air of magnificence, and was certainly the handsomest city we had seen. The castle is a noble pile, and stands in the centre of a large square, called Piazza Castella. All the buildings have a clean appearance; and, although the architecture cannot boast of much taste, either in its formation, or in the distribution of its ornaments, yet, altogether, the city has a fine effect. Many of the houses are profusely ornamented, and almost all are adorned with Fresco painting, some scriptural, some heathen subjects, and numbers representing balconies, terraces, &c. well executed. The churches also have much ornament. They use the marble of Suza, which resembles the *verde antique*, the blue marble of Piedmont, and others of different colours, from the quarries of Geneva and Dauphiny. Nature has been lavish to this country in the finest marbles; but she has not bestowed upon it a Bramante, a Buonoretti, a Vasari, or a Palladio. The bread here is of a much better quality than in France. Ice is served at table, brought from the neighbouring Alps, and of so pure a quality, that it is common to put it into the wine to cool it before drinking, and, by dissolving there, it consequently becomes a part of the beverage. The manufactory for silk is in full vigour at Turin. The silk stockings are highly prized. The citadel is now ornamented with rows of trees, which form a promenade for the inhabitants. The king of Sardinia, who resides here, is not much respected by the people, who take every opportunity of ridiculing him.

GENOA.

We entered Genoa, called, by distinction, *la superba*. The Genoese appear a noble and independent race. They have more the appearance of gentlemen (and by that I mean Englishmen) than any we had yet met with on the Continent. The women also reminded us of those of our own country, and still more so from their dress being in general white. They are finely formed, noble in carriage, a full size, have good features, and sparkling eyes; but they want that mark of health, the carnation bloom, which distinguishes the British fair. The streets were so crowded with them on our entry, that we might have supposed the population to be entirely of women. They were proceeding to the promenade. The Genoese appear to retain all their ancient spirit, and nothing seems to gall them so much as being under the Sardinian government, which they detest. The Piedmontese and Genoese have always been at enmity with each other; and, being now placed under the same king, the whole of the odium falls on his Sardinian Majesty. The Genoese say they should glory in being under the British government; but, tied down under those who know not how to appreciate them, they suffer the most odious impositions and exactions. The city is filled with troops, as if it were a besieged town; and the rattling of drums is heard from morning till night. They say that there are more troops than can be paid; and, if it were not from the fear of an English fleet, they would expel the whole of them in twenty-four hours. The soldiers are openly insulted, the government is execrated, and so little respect have they for the king, that a man, carrying his bust along the street, was offered, by three different persons, fifty and a hundred livres each, to let them throw a stone at it. Such is the present state of Genoa, worthy of being a colony and an ally of England.

All that we saw reminded us of the former power of Genoa; but the Genoese citizens, with whom we conversed, although evincing in themselves an independence of spirit, such as we do not often meet with on the Continent, told us that Genoa was now but a shadow of its former self: they lamented they were betrayed by those for whom they had the greatest respect, and assured us it was only under a solemn promise their independence should be recognised, that they admitted the English troops. In spite, however, of this, they were delivered into the power of a narrow-minded tyranny. It is painful to hear our country, whose character has stood so high, thus charged with a breach of faith. However, there is some satisfaction that they seem to know from whence it springs, and make a distinction between the ministers of our great empire and its people.

VOYAGE TO LEGHORN.

Although our voyage was tedious, we were enlivened at times by the singing of the padrone, who had great power of execution. In the course of conversation with the passengers, we were told that we should find the Italians universally in favour of Napoleon, and they certainly expressed their sentiments much more openly than in France. It was astonishing to us, as Englishmen, to find how little information the people of Italy or France had of what was transacting in other parts of the globe. They inquired when Bonaparte died; and, when we informed them that he was still alive at St. Helena, they repeated the information among themselves, then shook their heads, and assured us that we were deceived by our ministers, for that he died in England. It was delightful to hear this distinction always preserved between the ministers and the people.

LEGHORN.

Leghorn is a free port, and displays all the consequent bustle and activity. We felt much gratified in our reception. The moment we were known to be English, the examination of our passports was dispensed with; at the same time, it was politely signified that we might go where we pleased.

The whole of the pavement of Leghorn being of flat stones, it was a luxury to walk on them; and the coaches, which are very light, and drawn only by one horse, glide along the streets with ease and celerity.

The women, in general, wear large flat bonnets, adorned with plumes of feathers, placed on one side of the head, or negligently thrown on their backs. It gives them a style that is very pleasing. Having entered now into the heart of Italy, the appellation of *Signor* is much more general. "Si, Signor" is the affirmative to every question asked, and, whether from its novelty or its harmony, the sound was very agreeable to our ears. It has certainly not the abruptness of "*Yes, sir,*" nor the hardness of sound in "*Oui, Monsieur.*" This was the only place, during our journey, where we enjoyed the luxury of knives that would *cut*, and they were of English manufacture.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

It is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a circular flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but, in coming down, still more so. It appears, on the upper side, as if you were ascending, and on the lower side, you feel as if you would fall headlong. On the top it has a fearful slant; and, but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood more than six hundred years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk when built as high as the fifth story, and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

ROME.

The principal objects of attraction are the Coliseum, the Capitol, the Pantheon, the Vatican, the Farnese palace, and the villa Farnesiana; the first as being the ruins of one of the grandest edifices of the Romans; the second having been the former seat of empire; the third as the best preserved and most beautiful of their temples; the fourth containing the finest examples of modern painting, and an assemblage of the most beautiful specimens of antique sculpture; and the last two from being adorned by the works of Raffaelle and Annibal Carrachi. To the Capitol we immediately hastened.

The Capitol is situated between modern Rome and the ancient ruins, forming the boundary of the one and the commencement

commencement of the other. Seated on the summit of the tower, rising from the senatorial palace, which is built on the top of the Capitoline hill, the highest point of the city; clasping the figure of Minerva, by which it is crowned, we enjoy the sight of both. When from this eminence we view the scene by which we are surrounded, and contemplate the past, what melancholy emotions are inspired! Within that range what scenes had passed, what actions had been performed, what glories seen, what cruelties executed! There had been practised every virtue which can adorn humanity, and every vice which can degrade it. The noblest and the vilest actions: the most glorious liberty had dignified that spot; the most detestable despotism had disgraced it.

Surrounding the Forum, and within the compass of one's eye, is an assemblage of objects grand, beautiful, and interesting: triumphal arches; columns of fine proportions, the only remains of edifices once so celebrated; temples in ruins; and, at the end, the prodigious form of the amphitheatre of Vespasian. On the right it is bounded by the Palatine hill, the seat of infant Rome, but now a shapeless mass of rubbish. The Tarpeian rock, which lay between the Capitol and the Tiber, rendered so famous by the number of victims hurled from its top, is no longer an object of terror, and indeed can hardly be pointed out, as ruins have not only filled up the gap, but raised the banks and narrowed the course of the river.

Descending from the Capitol, we approached the arch of Septimus Severus, which, with three columns of the temple, erected by Augustus to Jupiter Tonans, is situated at the foot of the mount. These, with eight pillars of the Temple of Concord, the arch of Constantine, and many others, have been cleared by the French of the rubbish in which they were buried; and their bases now appear considerably below the present elevation of the ground. An insolated column of the Corinthian order, called the Pillar of Phocias, the half only of which had heretofore been seen above ground, was clearing, and was nearly completed when we left Rome, by the order, at the expense, and much to the honour, of the Duchess of Devonshire. These are acts which shew true nobility. Below its base are seen several steps, by which it was approached; and at the foot of these is the original pavement of the Forum. Here we descended and enjoyed the idea that we were standing on the same ground, nay, resting perhaps on the same stone, which Cæsar, Cicero, or Virgil, had trod before us. The pavement of the Forum is above thirty feet below the present causeway; and, from this account, the reader will have some idea of the quantity of ruins which could fill up a space so large as the Forum, to such a height above its original level, and likewise of what treasures might be found if the whole were excavated and cleared. Rome, in the hands of the French or English, might be partly resuscitated; but, much as it was improved under the government of the former, its course has been retrograde since they left Italy.

In whatever way we consider the amphitheatre of Vespasian, whether as to its colossal size, the solidity of its structure, its architectural taste and proportion, or its convenience, it equally strikes us with wonder and admiration. With what delight did we wander among its ruins, climb its seats, parade its galleries and arcades, and pass through its vomitories. Days might be spent in exploring and examining its subterraneous passages.

In addition to those I have mentioned are the ruins of the temples of Antoninus and Faustina, of Peace, of the Sun and Moon, of Remus, and three Corinthian columns of Jupiter Stator. All these lie within a circle, surrounding the Forum, and excite a vast idea of its original magnificence.

We visited the baths of Caracalla early one morning; little remains but the wall, which, with the ground, are covered with weeds. It is said to be buried so deep in its ruins, that we tread on the roof of the lower chambers. A large walnut-tree has grown in the middle of what appears to have been the principal saloon; on the fruit of which, and some blackberries, we made our breakfast. The Hercules of Glycon, and Farnesian bull, both now at Naples, were found in these ruins. The baths of Titus are in better preservation; many of the chambers, though now subterranean, being still adorned by painting, the colours appearing in almost their primitive beauty. The triumph of Grecian sculpture, the Laocoon, was dug from these baths.

We extended our walk to the walls, which, in many parts, are in excellent preservation. Many aqueducts, which supply the city, are seen; and, on examining the parts that are broken, we discovered

discovered that the water of some of them was conveyed through metal pipes. We went out by the gate of St. Sebastian, and, passing on the outside of the walls, again entered through that of St. Paul; on the side of which is the pyramidical mausoleum of Caius Cestius. Returning by the Aventine hill we came upon the Circus Maximus, where the rape of the Sabines took place. Mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were found, was before us. On it are the ruins of a modern villa; besides immense arches and excavations one within another, which we entered until we were lost in darkness. These are the ruins of the palaces of the emperors. The greatest part of the hill is covered with vines, and the residence of the Cæsars is now a rope-walk.

The Pantheon! It is impossible to describe one's feelings on entering this edifice. It must have the same effect upon every one; and none can be wearied in the contemplation of it. Its beautiful proportions, its columns of a single shaft of yellow antique, fluted, of the Corinthian order, its immense dome, the light entering from a single aperture in the centre, shedding around its radiance undistracted, and throwing every object into fine masses of light and shadow—absorbed our powers—we were lost in rapture. For my own part, it was my constant resort daily during my stay in Rome, and sometimes twice and thrice; yet I was never satisfied, but always longed to return.

ST. PETER'S.

St. Peter's is situated on the Vatican Mount, the other side of the Tiber. The approach to it is over the bridge of St. Angelo and through some dirty streets. Whether from its being unconnected with other buildings, and seen alone in the vast surrounding space, or from the number of small parts of which it is composed, although actually larger than St. Paul's, it appeared diminutive. When we had entered the nave, however, we became sensible of its magnitude, and were delighted with its decorations. There appeared, indeed, no end to its beauties. Still there was a something wanting. Our bosoms did not swell, nor were our minds filled with that overpowering sensation which the sight of ancient grandeur had produced, to almost the extinction of thought.

They who wish to enjoy St. Peter's must visit it on their first entry into Rome. They will then be delighted with its magnificence. Its proportions, its mosaics, its sculpture, and its marbles, will *then* have their full effect upon the mind. But, should they, unfortunately for St. Peter's, visit first the remains of ancient Roman grandeur, it will sink in the comparison. Its style will appear little, its ornaments profuse, its decorations paltry and gaudy, and it will have an air of unwarranted pretension; as if the gaiety of its materials would compensate for its want of simplicity. From its embellishment, it seems well calculated to strike the sight of the vulgar, and answer the purposes of the Romish religion. Such, at least, was the effect upon our minds, after having wandered in the ruins of the Forum, contemplated the amphitheatre of Vespasian, and viewed the exquisite beauty, elegance, and simplicity, of the Pantheon!

Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican. In the exterior of this building there is nothing remarkable; but who can describe the wonders it contains? The Sistine chapel, adorned by the Sibyls, the Prophets, and the Last Judgment, of Michael Angelo, I entered for the first time early one morning, and night surprised me before I had half examined its treasures. The chambers of Raffaelle next occupied my attention; and days, weeks, and years, might be advantageously employed in their contemplation and study. But what a lamentable account am I to give of their present state! The most culpable negligence, the blindest indifference, seem to pervade the Papal government. While an outcry has been raised at the statues being removed to France, where they were better seen, and while, with much affected feeling, they have been calling for their restitution, they are permitting such injuries to those fine works, which could not be removed, as nothing will repair. The paintings of Raffaelle from the Bible in the corridore are almost destroyed by the damp; those in the chambers, from the same cause, are bulged, and project from the walls, (they who know what fresco-painting is will tremble at this relation;) and a machine of wood to exhibit some mummery has been raised and fixed to the wall in the Sistine chapel, hiding a portion of the Last Judgment, which contains one of the finest groupes in existence.

The gallery of sculpture is a continued scene of elegance and beauty. The Vatican can again boast of possessing the Apollo, the Laocoon, the Antinous, and all those fine examples of the exquisite taste, nicety of feeling, and delicate sentiment, of that refined people—the Greeks. The above statues are seen in their

their little chambers; and it may also be said, that their radiance, indignant at being confined to so small a space, seems desirous of bursting its narrow limits. To view them in their present situation properly is impossible, unless we could press our backs into the stone wall, so as to enable us to recede to a sufficient distance, that the whole figure may be embraced within the compass of the eye. At Paris they had places worthy of them; every thing that could display them to advantage was done, and they received the adoration of thousands. At Rome, such is the state of feeling, that they only appear to be valued as objects for the attraction of visitors, who come from all quarters of the globe, and the city being principally supported by them. Instead of, as in Paris, where we saw the Louvre crowded with its inhabitants, the Vatican presents on public days about twenty or thirty individuals scattered about its rooms.

The Transfiguration of Raffaelle, the St. Jerome of Domenichino, and the St. Petronilla, by Guercino, since their return from Paris, have been placed in a room by themselves; but it is too dark to see them as they ought to be viewed.

THE POPE.

The pope's summer residence on the Quirinal hill is extensive; from its gardens there is a good view of Rome. Here the pope's guards are seen in a most ludicrous costume. While we were enjoying their comic appearance, the pope arrived from his evening ride. He is a venerable old man, borne down by sickness and the infirmities of age, and described to be a most exemplary character. The custom of salutation was new to us. As the carriage passed, the people knelt down upon one knee, their hats off, their bodies bent forward, and their heads inclined towards the ground. He gently bowed his head in passing, giving us a beneficent smile.

PECULIAR HABIT.

Very few persons are seen in the streets between two and four o'clock; the inhabitants then retire to rest, to avoid the heat of the day. It is a common saying in Italy, and I have also understood it to be the same in Greece and the Ionian's islands, that during that period of the day, none but Englishmen and dogs are seen out. It was truly ridiculous to see the disturbance that was created by our sometimes entering the shops to make purchases between those hours.

LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT.

We now entered upon the most dangerous part of the road: the ground between here and Torre del Tre Ponti the brigands seem to have chosen for the scene of their principal exploits. When about half way, we beheld a sight shocking to humanity, and disgraceful to the government in whose territory it occurred. Strewed in our path, and stretched in the arms of death, lay a traveller, the victim of assassination. His horse, likewise, lay dead by his side. So effectually had the villains taken aim, that both appeared to have fallen instantaneously. Systematic in their blood-thirsty designs, a square ravine, or ditch, dug on one side, and at right angles with the road, was so formed, that they could secrete themselves without the chance of being discovered, even on the brightest moonlight night, and from thence take sure aim at their unfortunate victim. If any one is way-laid in such a place as this, it appears almost an impossibility for him to escape; for, if the first shot should miss, another from the next angle is certain of taking effect. It will hardly be believed, that such was the culpable negligence and inattention of the papal government to the safety of the people, that when we repassed, a fortnight afterwards, this ravine, dug by assassins for the express purpose of robbery and murder, had never been filled up, but was left in all its terrors, to be again used for the same fell purpose. Lamentably indeed must the people of Italy feel this change. They say, that when the French possessed the supreme power, assassination was unknown, and robbery was almost exterminated. The towns-people could sleep in their beds in safety; the poor people were not sunk into extreme misery, nor driven to desperation by excessive taxation and the monopolization of the necessaries of life. The French exactions were devoted to the improvement of the country, of the state of society, and were amply repaid in the protection given to the people. The present governments plunder the people, without the power of restraining the licentious, and, as it would appear, even without the disposition.

Unfortunately, this was not the only murder of that night. Another person was stopped near the same place and dragged into the marshes; the particulars of which we learned at Torre del Tre Ponti. This man was known to have received a sum of money, but which he had left at home in the care of his

his wife. The brigands, finding he had not the money with him, obliged him to write a letter to his wife, desiring her to give the bearer a specified sum. This was conveyed by one of the gang, while the man remained as a hostage in the hands of the banditti. The wife, eager to save the life of her husband, delivered all as desired, and waited in fearful anxiety his return. The robber, in going back to his companions, was questioned by the guard, seized, searched, and sent to prison. Meantime the brigands, becoming impatient at the prolonged stay of their comrade, and suspecting they were betrayed, in revenge shot the poor man who was left in their power. His body was soon after discovered.

NAPLES.

Those who have witnessed that delectable treat, Bartholomew fair, in all its glory, may have some idea of the streets of Naples from the dawn to sun-set.

Naples is a fine city; but when I see people immersed in so much dirt and filth, and who have, altogether, so wretched an appearance, it is difficult to reconcile it with the splendid palaces around.

The rattling of coaches, the bawling of coachmen, the various cries of the various trades, of basket-makers and knife-grinders, of sellers of lemonade, fruit, brooms, &c. conveyed in the highest key of the voice, assail the traveller from all quarters, and stun his ears. It is all confusion; and there is equal danger of being run over, jostled in a crowd, or tumbled into a stall of fruit, fish, or vegetables; driven first on one side of the way, then on the other; steering through crowds of baskets, stalls, &c. of different professions; pestered with importunate beggars, or by the Lazaroni, who continually offer their services. One person insists upon cleaning your shoes; another pulls you by the coat, and, showing some fruit, exclaims, "*Oh, che bella cosa!*" while a third thrusts some article of sale into your hand. The carts being drawn by cattle, we occasionally found a bull's horn under our arms, or thrust into our sides. This is but a slight picture of the streets of Naples; where thousands of persons are pursuing a thousand different objects; where the human voice divine approaches to absolute shrieking; and where the noise and confusion are so great, that we are inclined to say "Chaos is come again." All this, with the good-humour that exists, would incline a spectator to imagine that the utmost happiness and liberty prevailed. But when we contrast the splendid habiliments of the rich and the wretched nakedness of those who serve them, the magnificent palaces of the court, and the stony bed, covered only by the canopy of heaven, of the poor; and to this add the filth, the nastiness, the vermin, by which every thing and every person almost is covered, our desire is to fly from such an accumulation of misery and uncleanliness, and to bury ourselves in the woods or deserts; for, if this be society, it is the greatest curse.

Innumerable carriages are seen with ladies, officers, and others, in fine attire; whilst the man who drives them has little or no covering, and the boy who mounts behind is absolutely in rags; his motions indicating, pretty clearly, that there are many more animals carried on the voiture than are apparent to the eye. The fruit, though delicious to the sight, we hardly dared to purchase from the filthy appearance of the venders. In fact, from morning till night, in the shops, at the windows, and in the streets, all leisure moments are filled up by the pleasing task of extracting from each other the vermin with which they abound.

Want of cleanliness, and of the frequent use of water, is the general reproach of Italy; but at Naples it seems to have reached it climax. I have before spoken of the Roman flea; but here we have them of all sizes and shapes; Swammerdam, the Dutch entomologist, would have been delighted with such various and inexhaustible stores for his research. The best houses are not free from them. At the Hotel Crocelli, Strada St. Lucia, one of the first, we inhabited apartments sufficiently clean to the eye, but we were obliged to strew our beds with essence of lavender to escape annoyance; and, even with frequent washing, bathing, and changing of linen, could not keep ourselves free from these tormenting vermin. Such is the present state of Naples; glorious in its climate, surrounded by all the luxuries of nature, adorned with some of the finest specimens of art, but with a degraded though lively and good-humoured, population.

However, in observing more closely, there is a source from which these and all other popular evils spring. It is the bad government. The most convincing proof of this is the number of troops in the city. Soldiers stare you in the face at every corner; and, although gifted with almost unlimited power, yet I understand, when

when wanted, they cannot be depended upon. I have seen a soldier draw his sword and strike a man several times, who, by accident in passing, put his hat on one side. I have seen soldiers strike, and repeatedly slap the face of some young men who were passing, for some supposed offence, and without their daring to retaliate. This seems to be allowed, as likewise picking of pockets, which is done with a most barefaced impunity. Indeed, anarchy seems to be the order of the day in the Neapolitan dominions. The want of power in, or the corruption of, the government, will be sufficiently known when I relate two facts; that the revenue of Naples is thirty millions of ducats, and only eighteen millions come into the treasury; and, that the country is thronged with lawless bands, to the chief of one of which the king allows about two hundred pounds a-year to keep the road clear in Calabria. I may add the following extract from the Naples Gazette:—"We are happy to find that the brigand chiefs are coming to the terms of government, and beginning to clear the roads of their companions." Such is the government of Naples; and, indeed, most of those of Italy.

The king appears to be a heavy, slovenly sort of man; and the best thing I observed of him was, that he rode about without fear, or any ridiculous pomp and show. He is often seen in an open calash with only one attendant. In this he has all the appearance of the king of a free nation, who would think it his greatest pride to be ranked as its first citizen. He is said to be very good-natured; and, although he borrows his subjects' money without scruple, and never gives any thing in return but his bill, yet he passes through the streets without annoyance, either by acclamation or censure. His lady has a bad name, as it is said she causes much of the misery by a monopoly of the corn; but these reports of individuals are generally erroneous; the main fault being in the want of an efficient government.

After suffering the various vicissitudes common to all cities of Italy in their intestine broils, Naples became subject to the king of Spain. At last, Napoleon the Great, late emperor of France and king of Italy, conquered the kingdom of Naples, and gave it to his brother Joseph: Joachim Murat, a lover of science and the fine arts, succeeded him. He is described as having governed the people with wisdom, who, in return, loved him extremely. He was occupied incessantly in rendering his subjects more happy, and he is never spoken of but with regret. Naples is indebted to him for many improvements.

THE BEGGARS.

At the coffee-houses every luxury can be commanded; the ices, which are delicious, are served up in various shapes of fruit, and so firm, that the spoon will hardly make an impression on them. But how is it possible to enjoy these, when the doors are beset with crowds of miserable beings, men, women, and children, whose moans and pitiable plaints ring in our ears. To feed on luxuries when surrounded by misery is impossible. Once we endeavoured to distribute a certain sum among about thirty of these wretched creatures; when they became so clamorous and importunate, many who had already received shifting their places, that it was out of our power to make any distinction. Before we had half done, hundreds came running from the surrounding houses; and, attempting to make our way out by another door, we were again assailed, and were only indebted to our speed in running for our escape.

The men of the lower classes wear neither shoes nor stockings, and some are without shirts; the children have merely a short tunic, but the women are in general more clothed. The latter never think of cutting their hair, which is disgustingly profuse, frizzed out on all sides; and one head will present all the different shades, from the lightest to the darkest brown. The higher classes are very gay in their habiliments; but the Neapolitan women are universally ugly, having somewhat of the Egyptian character, thick lips, heavy eyelids, flat foreheads, and sallow complexions.

THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

At the foot of the crater we sat down and refreshed ourselves with fruit and wine, brought by one of the guides. Here was a scene to contemplate. The top of the mountain was divided into two points, distinguished as the old crater and the new; the one belching forth volumes of black smoke and clouds of dust, intermixed with flames; the other presenting a constant fiery mouth, burning with the fierceness and intensity of a prodigious furnace, and from which flames incessantly issued. Its eruptions succeeded each other with only the interval of a few moments, sending up into the air quantities of burning particles, cracking and dividing, forming a most extraordinary

extraordinary sight, and then descending, with a terrific noise, again into the crater, or rolling down the cone of cinders already formed. Enormous red hot masses came down to our feet.

We recommenced our ascent, occasionally covered with showers of cinders, which spread themselves in every direction. Advancing towards the other side of the mountain, there was a sight beyond our expectations, in an immense fiery body, which presented itself to our wondering eyes. We thought we saw it move, yet doubted; but, being convinced, we screamed with delight. To approach it, we clambered over the rugged cliffs of lava, the sulphurous smoke at times enveloping and almost suffocating us; the heat, increasing as we advanced, became excessive; but the sight was grand. Rolling towards us with an undulating motion, one part pressing on the other, came on a vast body of red hot lava, which, dividing itself into two streams, moved down the side of the mountain majestically slow. It is impossible to describe our feelings at the sight of this wonderful phenomenon, so grand and so new. We then stood between it and the mound raised by the eruption, on some of the old lava, under which the current passed, and formed a sort of bridge over it for a few yards. On the one side was the mountain almost continually exploding, throwing high in the air fire and red hot stones, which came down again in a golden shower, the ground at the same time trembling with the convulsion; and, on the other side, a few yards from our feet, issued a mass of liquid fire. The heat becoming intolerable, we were obliged to move; however, we ventured to approach the burning stream, and, with the assistance of a long stick, got some of the liquid fire, with which we incrusted some pieces of silver. Fatigued, we then laid ourselves down at some little distance on the lava of the first eruption, and feasted our eyes.

This eruption was trifling, in comparison with others; nor was there any actual danger in the places where we were, the explosions being in so vertical a direction that a great portion of the particles fell again into the crater; and those which fell on the outside we were aware of before they could reach us; yet there was certainly, as in every thing else, a possibility of danger. But I believe there are few who would not run some risk to enjoy what we saw. I had always thought that the lava issued from the mouth, the same place as the eruption; but here it came from the foot of the cone of cinders raised by the explosions.

HERCULANEUM.

Herculaneum is now beneath the village of Portici; the descent to it is by a broad stair-case; but there is little to be seen, excepting parts of a theatre. From the fear of endangering the foundation of an ill-formed building, called the palace of Portici, they fill up as fast as they excavate, drawing the treasure forth, and throwing the rubbish into the last from the next excavation. However, there is much to interest; doors are seen lying between the lava, preserving their original shape, but reduced to a cinder. In other parts are columns overturned, which oppose all further progress. The colours on the walls appear in their original lustre, and many inscriptions inform us what has been.

POMPEII.

On our descent from Vesuvius we proceeded to Pompeii. Our horses were miserable; and the dust on the road was so deep, that it was with great difficulty they could draw the carriage along. Pompeii is about eight miles from Portici. In advancing to it, we passed through Torre del Greco, which is partly in ruins from a late eruption.

We alighted, and were at once introduced into what appeared a fairy city, whose inhabitants, by some charm, had disappeared. With breathless impatience and light steps, as if fearful of disturbing the genii of the place, we tripped over the ground, peeping into their chambers, temples, and theatres; at times admiring the beauty of the painting, the symmetry of the statues, the elegance of the architecture, or the convenience of the apartments. We then ran along the streets, glancing at the shops on each side, still with the feeling that we were intruders, and at last gave ourselves up to the enjoyment of the surrounding objects.

The first place we entered was a space adorned with columns, called the barracks. On the walls may be seen writing, &c. We examined, in succession, a small and a large theatre, a temple of Isis, one of Esculapius, a Greek temple, a school, the study of a sculptor, and the walls of the city. We afterwards passed over a large tract of ground covered with vines, under which the greater part of the city still remains buried, to the farther side, where there is a magnificent amphitheatre, not so large as the Coliseum,

Coliseum, but much more perfect. The interior of the arena, the corridors, &c. are embellished with paintings. This was cleared by order of King Joachim, who is as much panegyrised here as Napoleon is elsewhere.

Returning, we entered the Forum. Its beauty, with that of the surrounding buildings, although stripped of their ornaments, delighted us. There is much simplicity and good proportion in the architecture. Its temples are lovely, displaying the Grecian, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, in their simplest forms. The tribune of the latter order is magnificent. Statues of the consuls, colossal horses, &c. in bronze, once adorned this place.

We next visited the habitation of Sallust; and, although we could have wished it to have belonged to a more virtuous character, yet we took great pleasure in examining the apartments. Throughout the house there is an air of luxury; the rooms are elegantly painted, the mosaics and various richly-coloured marbles, which ornament the floors, are arranged with much taste. The bath, in particular, arrested our attention. In different compartments are paintings of Diana and Acteon, Europa and Jove, Mars and Venus, with ornamental figures. The floor of this chamber displayed the richest marbles, disposed in various shapes, of fruit, flowers, and birds. A large family mansion was another object of our curiosity. All its various offices are subterranean. We descended to them, and saw the wine-pitchers ranged in a row, and various utensils.

The streets are narrow; but, as Rousseau observed when he entered London, we likewise here found, "that the common people counted for something," for there are raised paths on each side for foot-passengers. Within the curb-stone is mosaic work; but the carriage-way is paved with large black stones of unequal sizes, fitted to each other. The shops are numerous, many still discovering their former occupations. An apothecary's, a tavern, and one for the sale of liquors of some kind, are the most conspicuous. The counters of these shops are inlaid with coloured marbles; and the cement which joins them is still so strong, as to prevent their being removed without the application of great force. The street on the outside of the gate which faces Herculaneum is adorned with tombs, which appear as if only just erected,—though in a much better taste than those of the present times.

To wander thus in the streets of the ancient Romans; to visit their chambers, their shops, their baths; to examine their furniture, utensils, &c.; to admire their paintings, statues, and the never-to-be sufficiently admired elegance of their temples, would be a delightful daily task for many months. We were enraptured with this seeming effect of enchantment.

TIVOLI.

In taking the circuit of the valley, the scene was ever varied. Indeed, no language can adequately describe the beauties of this delightful retreat. The amenity of the air, the loveliness of the scenery, and the beautiful odour of vegetation, produced a luxurious repose in the mind, a softness of feeling that inclined one to exclaim, "Here will I rest, and forget the world."—Reclining on a grassy bank, the most picturesque and romantic views attracted our sight, whichever way we turned. The villas of Horace, Quintilian, Mæcenas, and Munatius Plancus, were pointed out to us, producing the pleasing associations which those names always inspire: these spots we passed in succession. From the opposite side of the valley there is a fine view of Tivoli, with a waterfall of two descents, the Compagna di Roma, Rome, and the sea bounding the horizon. On our arriving opposite the villa of Mæcenas, five cascades appeared within the compass of the eye, broken in their fall, into three, four, and five descents each. Lucien Bonaparte's situation, who now possesses this villa, is truly enviable. The subterranean saloon under the porticoes and chambers, seen in this villa, is commonly called the Stables of Mæcenas. Others believe it to be a grand reservoir of water. The substructions of the house of Catullus are still seen. Ancient Latium was on this side Tivoli, the country of the Sabines on the other.

Our intention was to have proceeded from hence to Frascati, the ancient Tusculum; but intelligence had just arrived that the brigands had make an attack on the Pope's guards, situated there, and carried seven of them prisoners into the mountains of Albano. The alarm was so great, that we had much difficulty in persuading our coachman to drive us back to Rome, as he was fearful of our path being beset. Indeed, the road is so bad, and the country around such a wilderness, that it seems well calculated for predatory exploits. We returned to Rome with the most

 lively

lively impressions of the delights of Tivoli.

VENICE.

On our arrival at Fusina, a phenomenon struck our sight in the appearance of a city, with all its domes and spires, rising from the sea. The chief celebrity of this city consists in its situation, which is unique; in its former power and opulence; and in the noble spirit of independence which once animated its people, and from which it derived its origin.

We passed the Lagunes in a gondola, and arrived opposite St. Mark's, where we rested some time, to enjoy the delightful scene by which we were surrounded. Magnificent edifices appeared on all sides emerging from the ocean; St. Mark's in front; the Arsenal and St. Georgio Maggiore on the right; the Grand Canal, with its superb range of buildings, on the left; and the Customhouse behind.

Boats piled up with delicious fruits, displaying an assemblage of the most lovely colours in all their beautiful varieties; others loaded with vegetables, or with casks filled with fresh water brought from the neighbouring shores, were slowly moving to their several points of debarkation. Innumerable gondolas were passing in every direction, with various degrees of velocity, as business or pleasure might sway their inmates, and steering amid each other with the greatest nicety. The landing-places were as crowded with people as the water was with boats, and all was bustle and activity. We then passed up the grand canal, which winds through the centre of the city, and came in sight of the far-famed but insignificant Rialto. Stretched on the downy pillows of a gondola, enjoying the most luxurious ease, and gliding along the canals which intersect the city in every part, was delightful. The richly-decorated houses and splendid palaces which adorn their sides, presenting themselves in constant succession, and in a capricious and almost endless variety, formed a new and pleasing sight.

The windows of my chamber faced the north; the grand canal ran beneath, on which was a constantly moving scene; the Rialto on the right, and in front at a distance appeared the snow-capt Alps. At night, the deep gloom in which every thing was immersed, was occasionally relieved by the passing, crossing, and intermixture, of the lights from the gondolas, conveying their owners from the public amusements to their homes. The gondolas, which are black, not being seen, it had the appearance of magic; and it was not difficult to imagine there were airy sprites in the height of revelry, performing their evolutions.

All the buildings of Venice have much decoration, but crowded in too small a space. Palaces are seen enriched with columns of every order, and bedizened with every species of ornaments, often reminding us of a well-decorated twelfth-cake. Many of the towers and buildings in this city are out of the perpendicular, owing, no doubt, to the sandy soil.

Although it is generally understood that there is no tide in the Mediterranean, yet at Venice there is one which perceptibly falls and rises about two feet.

In Venice, as in other cities which were republics, the inhabitants appear to have an air of independence, and a spirit, which not only remind one of their former high state, but one may fancy that they still enjoy it. However, in traversing their public squares, where cannons are planted and foreign soldiers keep guard, this last illusion is dissipated.

This city is now degraded to a petty province, which formerly was the umpire of states, and commanded empires; degraded, not by its people, but by its *nobles*, who, although proffered the assistance of the first naval power in the world, and backed by Great Britain, a host in its name, with a dastardly spirit, merely for the sake of their Italian estates, gave up their country to the enemy.

MILAN.

Milan, raised by Dioclesian to be the seat of Roman empire, produced one grand step towards the fall of Rome. What Dioclesian and Maximian began, Constantine completed, by transferring the imperial power to Byzantium.

Under Napoleon, it became the capital of the kingdom of Italy; and the finishing of the cathedral the Milanese exultingly show you as a monument of his taste. This noble pile far exceeds the gaudy tinsel of St. Peter's: it pretends to be nothing more than what it is—a Gothic building; while St. Peter's is a Grecian structure built in a Gothic taste.—It was reserved for the late emperor Napoleon to rescue from destruction the pride of the Milanese, and give a finish, in a few years, to a building which had been for ages delayed, and which, it is probable, but for him, would never have been completed.

What

What is called the lodge of the emperor, close to the arena of Bonaparte, is a simple and elegant building. The paintings in imitations of basso relievos are admirably well executed. The arena or amphitheatre is of greater extent than the Coliseum; but it has not been completed according to the original design. At the time Napoleon was crowned king of Italy, a naumachia and other diversions were exhibited here, the pleasing recollection of which the Milanese appear to treasure in their memories. Near here commences the grand road to the Simplon. A triumphal arch was erecting in honour of Bonaparte; but which, from the change of affairs, remains unfinished.

Of the pictures in the *Brera*, or Palace of the Fine Arts, little can be said. The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Dominican convent, is much injured; not, as it has been maliciously said, by the French firing at it, but by the damp and want of care.

At the theatre La Scala we enjoyed a fine treat. The singing was such as might be expected in an Italian theatre, and the ballet was the finest we had seen. The French opera is perhaps altogether as captivating a sight as can be witnessed; but the space on the stage at this theatre so fully allows for the development of scenery, that it imparts perhaps a grander character. The scenes were magnificent; the dancers were excellent; and the most complex, though tasteful, figures, were executed with the most admirable precision.

Near every city in Italy that has been immediately under the dominion of the French, walks and rides, in the most pleasant parts of the environs, have been established.

There was an appearance of civilization, if I may use the term, in Milan, which the more southern cities of Italy cannot aspire to. Every thing seemed better conducted; and, from what we learned, there was a mildness in the administration of Austria, although the people bitterly complain of the want of trade. From the accounts we had, the difference between the French and the Austrian governments must be severely felt. Every franc raised by the French in the Milanese territory was spent in the state, either in what was more immediately useful, or in its decoration. Now, on the contrary, all the money drawn by the Austrians is laid out in Germany, thus impoverishing the Italian province. The soldiers, also, who used to be clothed with the produce of Italy, are now furnished from Austria, consequently the manufactories of the former country decline: this is but a single instance of the system which, we understood, is at present generally pursued.

In no part of Italy do the people appear to be restricted in their opinions, but express themselves freely of persons; and that abominable *name*, Bonaparte, is more often repeated than in England, but with very different feelings. The statues and resemblances of himself and family are publicly exhibited; and, what is a much stronger instance of the feeling in his favour is, that the whole of the money coined and issued at the present moment by Austria, still bears his effigy and superscription. His name, therefore, being so intimately connected with all that relates to Italy, will be some apology to the reader (if apology there need) for its being so often repeated in this volume.

THE SIMPLON.

After passing Domo d'Osola, we entered the defiles.—Here begin the grand works of the Simplon, by a magnificent bridge reaching from one mountain to another. It unites strength and beauty.

It appeared astonishing to find so fine a road in such a region. These mountains are composed of marble, with which the roads are mended. We observed an immense column of a single block, intended for the triumphal arch of Napoleon at Milan. It seems they are fashioned here, and then conveyed to their place of destination. Bonaparte still lives in the recollections of these people. Speak of him,—and they utter exclamations of love and admiration; say that you admire him,—and there is no attention too great for you.—He certainly must have had extraordinary talents to have taken such firm hold on men's minds.

When we considered that the passage had heretofore been made on mules, the excellence of this route continually excited our admiration. As we advanced, objects the most beautiful arrested our sight, ever varied in their character, and producing alternate emotions of delight and awe.

We then began to wind up the mountains, and entering the clouds, soon saw them beneath us, floating in fanciful shapes, and continually varying their forms; some joining into greater masses, others dissolving, vanished into air, "leaving not a rack behind." Lights, which appeared like little stars, were seen here and there, gleaming through the evening's mist from the mountaineers'

huts;

huts; and the stars themselves, from the height of our situation, we fancied appeared larger. The moon soon after rose, shedding its silver rays, which were reflected from the mountain's snowy cliffs; and the whole scene was illumined by a thousand sparkling lights. Such was our ascent of the Simplon.

In this desert, so far from the general habitations of men, we had the best supper and the best breakfast that we had enjoyed for some time. The utmost civility and the greatest attention were shewn. German is better understood here than any other language. The women have an air of simplicity, with extreme good nature, which shewed their pretty features to the best advantage.

From the window of my chamber nothing was seen but the whitened-pointed tops of mountains; and, on our departure from the village of the Simplon, we ascended until we reached these snowy regions. Here we clambered up to the glaciers or icy ridges, "those ever during mounds." The cold was piercing. Numbers of crosses are seen where travellers have perished.

We descended from hence by many windings, on a gentle declivity, passing through other galleries into the beautiful valley of the Rhone, and soon after arrived at Brigg. We had now passed this grand monument of human labour. To finish this work with greater rapidity, there was consumed by the mines 175,000 pounds of gunpowder: there were three thousand men constantly employed. Fifty bridges have been constructed. Indeed, it would be hardly possible to describe the number of different works which have been executed in this route, or the materials that have been used. The aqueducts which adorn the walls by which it is sustained and flanked, the rocks which have been thrown down or worked through, all concur to render it worthy of the genius under whose auspices such innumerable difficulties were surmounted, and by which an undertaking has been accomplished which must excite universal admiration.

CONCLUSIVE OBSERVATIONS.

The want of proper governments is universally felt in Italy. To compare it with France, is to contrast a state of happiness with that of the damned. In the one, all is order, comfort, and security; in the other all is anarchy. This is owing to the admission, as a general principle, of what is called legitimacy.

The great and real objects of governments should be the safety and happiness of the people. It is for this that governments are created. It is for this pledge of security that millions are paid for their support; and, if the object of their institution be not attained, the people, on a principle of right, the contract being broken, may refuse further contribution, until another more efficient is constituted.

The French, according to all accounts, had much improved Italy. Order and security are described as having been perfectly established. The licentious were not only restrained, but subdued. Assassination, so frequent before they arrived, seldom, and at last, never occurred. Improvements were daily made, not only in the general state of society, but in the private habits of the people. The roads were repaired, or new ones made; thus accelerating the frequency of communication with all parts of the country. The police was excellently well regulated, affording security to the traveller, as well as to the inhabitants.

We are indebted to the French for almost all the excavations and clearing away of the rubbish which had accumulated round some of the finest monuments of Roman antiquity; though their successors have modestly taken the credit to themselves, and had their names inscribed in large letters as the executors of those excellent improvements.

The French are a nation that we have been too much in the habit of vilifying, because they have been *termed* our natural enemies. But what should make them so?—and, if they are, what has caused it;—not any actual enmity or hostility, arising from the mass of the people, but the pride, ambition, and bad passions, of the rulers of each country, who, to further their own purposes, have promoted dissention and animosity. However, a time will assuredly come, when there will not be found four fools to follow another fool, whether his name be emperor, king, or by whatever title he may be designated, to war upon their fellow-creatures.

Many, I have no doubt, taking advantage of this feeling of prejudice against the French, have fed it by absurd relations, *with the sinister end of promoting the sale of their publications.* They have described the French as being without heart, without feeling; as if they were the *only* persons who might be thus characterized. From my own experience, I have found that they have heart, feeling, and sympathy.

There is a characteristic vivacity in the

the French, which is even enviable, inasmuch as it enables them to sustain, with good-humour, existing circumstances, whatever they may be. I doubt much, from what we have lately seen, whether they can be charged with that *mutability* of temper, which has been endeavoured to be established against them. There are evidently two parties in France, but one is far greater than the other; the neutrals, which will be found, in all states, fill up the mass.

After having seen all the delights of France and Italy, England is only still dearer to an Englishman's heart. The country that has produced a Bacon, a Shakspeare, a Milton, a Newton, and a Locke; that was the birth-place of Reynolds, and which now possesses a Davy, and a constellation of the brightest stars in art and science, must be ever dear to its citizens. Although there may be errors, the excellence of its laws and establishments are the envy of the world. Let those who have a desire to forsake their country know, that England is the only place in which an Englishman can reside.

A
SECOND JOURNEY
THROUGH
PERSIA,
ARMENIA, AND ASIA MINOR,
TO
CONSTANTINOPLE,
Between the Years 1810 and 1816.
WITH
A JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGE
BY THE BRAZILS AND BOMBAY TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Together with an Account of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Embassy under his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. K.L.S.

BY JAMES MORIER, ESQ.
Late his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia.

Quarto.—Pp. 435.—Price 3l. 13s. 6d.

[Persia claims attention, not less from its past renown than from its modern obscurity. When it was determined, a few years since, to send an embassy there, the ambassador's credentials could not, for a considerable time, be filled up, from its being impossible, in London, to ascertain the name and titles of the reigning sovereign. We have now, however, become as well acquainted with Persia as with any part of the world,—chiefly by means of the two works of Mr. MORIER. From the first we introduced ample extracts in the Supplement to our thirty-fourth volume; and from the second we now gratify our readers with many interesting details. In embellishments, the second work does equal credit to the spirit of the publishers with the first; and the two volumes, in their abundant information, and in the creditable specimens which they afford of the state of the arts, printing and engraving, may be regarded as honourable to our national literature.]

RETURN OF THE PERSIAN EMBASSY.

THE Persian ambassador, whom I had conducted to England, by Turkey and the Mediterranean, in 1809, and who was known here by the name of Mirza Abul Hassan, to which has since been added the title of Khan, was now to return to his own country. It was settled that he should accompany a British mission to Persia; and preparations were accordingly made for the reception of the two ambassadors, with their respective suites, on board the Lion, 64, Capt. Heathcote,—the same ship which, eighteen years before, had carried Lord Macartney to China.

A Persian, who had been feasted and exhibited in London for nine months, and had seen all its objects of curiosity, might almost have exclaimed, on his return to Persia, in the words of his countryman in Montesquieu, *Jamais homme n'a tant été vû que moi.* But a scene of new and distinct adventures was still interposed between him and his home; and he was to complete his probation by passing seven months on the sea,—an element to which he had all the antipathy of his ancestors. It must be remembered, to their honour, that no set of men ever submitted to such a trial with more resignation, or indeed with a better grace, than the ambassador and his suite. They all left London with lively emotions of grief; many of them shed tears as they took leave of their English friends,—who, on their part, appeared to be equally affected. Several would willingly have remained in England; and one in particular, who had been struck with the quiet and security of an Englishman's life, compared to that of a Persian, exclaimed, that he could not wish for a better Paradise than Chelsea Hospital, where, for the remainder of his days, he could sit under the trees, do nothing, and drink as much porter as he liked.

The Persian embassy consisted of Mirza Abul Hassan, envoy-extraordinary, and of eight servants of different capacities:—Kerbelai Hassan, a nazir or steward, who also acted as cook; Abbas Beg.

Beg, a scribe; Hussein and Ibrahim, valets-de-chambre; Mahomed Ali Beg, Mahomed Rukheem Beg, jelowdars or grooms; and Abdallah and Saudik, ferashes or spreaders of carpets.

RIO DI JANEIRO.

We passed a fortnight at Rio di Janeiro, in the various employments of public visits and public dinners; and in the examination of the more curious objects in the town and its environs. The place is large, and well built, for a colonial town; possessing several handsome churches and large monasteries. It ought, therefore, to afford a much better residence to the Prince Regent than the mean palace which he at present inhabits. It is not fortified, but has several detached works to protect its harbour; the most considerable of which is the castle of Santa Cruz, at the entrance, and a smaller castle on an island nearer the anchorage abreast of the town. Over the town, on an eminence, is a fortification called the Citadel; and another on the Isola das Cabros: however, nothing appeared sufficiently formidable to save the town from the dangers of a bombardment from the sea. A great quantity of fruit is produced in the gardens around the city, and much is also brought from the villages. Its oranges are highly esteemed; some of which, containing within them an incipient orange, were sent as a present from the Prince Regent to the ambassadors. They have all the tropical fruits here: but the mango and the pine-apple are said to be inferior to those of the East-Indies. Meat and poultry are dear; and we had great difficulty in recruiting our sea stock of the latter. Black pigs were to be seen in great abundance; and we observed a race of disgusting-looking dogs,—without hair, with a black skin, long body, long muzzle, short and crooked legs, and a long curling tail,—ranging about through all the filth of the streets, and apparently without masters.

Indeed, after England, we found the filth of St. Sebastian, and its inhabitants, quite disgusting. Even the Persians could exult; for, with great truth, they said that their towns were clean to what they saw here. It must, however, be allowed, that this is greatly owing to the negro community, who are so much more numerous than the other classes; and who, in certain emergencies, have scarcely a restriction beyond that of the brute creation. Of this we could too well judge, because the Campo di Lampedosa, the large square that was situated before our house, was so constantly infested by them, at all hours of the day, that guards were placed to keep them at a distance.

During the time we were at the Brazils, the slave trade was in its full vigour; and a visit to the slave market impressed us more with the iniquity of this traffic, than any thing that could be said or written on the subject. On each side of the street where the market was held, were large rooms, in which the negroes were kept; and, during the day, they were seen in melancholy groupes, waiting to be delivered from the hands of the trader, whose dreadful economy might be traced in their persons, which, at that time, were little better than skeletons. If such were their state on shore, with the advantages of air and space, what must have been their condition on board the ship that brought them hither? It is not unfrequent that slaves escape to the woods; where they are almost as frequently retaken. When this is the case, they have an iron-collar put about their necks, with a long hooked arm extending from it, to impede their progress through the woods, in case they should abscond a second time. Yet, amidst all this misery, it was pleasing to observe the many negroes who frequented the churches; and to see them, in form and profession at least, making a part of a Christian congregation.

We saw few of the aborigines, for they shun, rather than court, their rulers. Those we saw were of a low stature, of a coppery red colour, with jet-black hair, high cheek-bones, turned-up noses, and broad unexpressive faces. The queen of a tribe, said to be cannibals that bordered on the Portuguese possessions, was shewn to us: her countenance was terrific. She was a prisoner, and attempts were made to humanize her; but hitherto, we were assured, without much success. The proportion of blacks to pure European whites, at St. Sebastian, is as nine to one: they have, however, so intermarried, that there are complexions to be found of all tints, from downright black to dirty whity brown.

ASTROLOGY.

It was now near two years since the Persian ambassador had quitted his country; and, as it was of great importance that he should set foot upon it under the most favourable auspices, he waited until the astrologers had fixed upon a lucky

lucky moment, which was at three hours after sunrise on the following morning, viz. the 3d of March. At that hour he quitted the Lion, with all the honours due to his rank; and, when arrived close to the beach, he evinced a feeling that does credit both to his heart and understanding. Owing to the want of a regular landing place, he was obliged to be carried out of the boat on men's shoulders. A number of Persians pressed round him, offering their services: but he refused them, and desired that the English sailors might bear him on shore, saying, by them he had been brought thus far, and by them he would be landed,—a sort of attention well calculated to gain the hearts of the sailors.

Almost every town in Persia has its *munajem*, or astrologer; and frequently great men have one attached to their person, who regulates all the actions of their lives. It will be seen, during the course of this narrative, of what universal influence this dependence upon the aspect of the heavenly bodies has upon the lives of the Persians,—a custom which can only be accounted for by antiquity. The belief in astrology is not so universal with the Turks, who are greater predestinarians than the Persians; and, consequently, take less precautions to avert what futurity might have in store for them.

ASPECT OF PERSIA.

It would, perhaps, be impossible to give to an inhabitant of London a correct idea of the first impressions made upon the European stranger on his landing in Persia. Accustomed, as his eye has been, to neatness, cleanliness, and a general appearance of convenience in the exteriors of life, he feels a depression of spirits in beholding the very contrary. Instead of houses with high roofs, well glazed and painted, and in neat rows, he finds them low, flat-roofed, without windows, placed in little connexion. In vain he looks for what his idea of a street may be: he makes his way through the narrowest lanes, incumbered with filth, dead animals, and mangy dogs. He hears a language totally new to him, spoken by a people whose looks and dress are equally extraordinary. Instead of our smooth chins and tight dresses, he finds rough faces, masked with beards and mustachios, in long flapping clothes. He sees no active people walking about, with an appearance of something to do; but here and there he meets a native just crawling along in slip-shod shoes. When he seeks the markets and shops, a new and original scene opens upon him. Little open sheds in rows, between which is a passage, serving as a street, of about eight feet in breadth, are to be seen, instead of our closely-shut shops, with windows gaily decked. Here the vender sits, surrounded with his wares. In a country where there is so little apparent security of property, it is surprising how a man so easily exposes his goods to the pilfer of rogues. Comparisons might be made without end; but, however distressing the transition from great civilization to comparative barbarity may be, yet it is certain that first impressions soon wear off, and that the mind receives a new accession of feelings, adapted precisely to the situation in which it is placed.

RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS.

I went early in the morning to the ruins, which were situated about a mile from my habitation, attended by the stone-cutters. Considering the quantity of sculptured remains that had fallen from their original positions, and which were spread about the ruins in great profusion, I did not hesitate to appropriate such parts of them as seemed the most fitting to be sent to England. The most interesting part of the ruins, in point of sculptured detail, is certainly the front of the stair-case, which leads to the great hall of columns; and here I found many fallen pieces, corresponding to those still erect. I caused one large stone to be turned, upon which was sculptured the busts of two large figures. It was impossible to carry away the whole block, as I had no other mode of conveyance than the backs of mules and asses; consequently, the two figures were obliged to be separated: but, unfortunately, a vein running across the upper part of the stone, the head-dress of one of the figures was broken off in the operation. The Persians do not know the use of the saw in stone-cutting; therefore my dissections were performed in a very rude manner. I was lucky to find the commencement of the arrow-headed inscription, the termination of which Le Bruyn has given in his drawings: so, if this character should ever be deciphered, we should be in possession of the whole of the inscription. I perceived the angle of a block just appearing on the surface of the ground, opposite to that part of the inscription which is now remaining, and concluded it must be the commencement of it. It may be imagined how happy I was to find, after the long toil of digging

digging it up, that my conclusion was well founded.

* Both Le Bruyn and Chardin have only given one line of figures on the left of the stair-case; but, as it was evident that, in order to complete the symmetry, there must have been the same number on the left as there are on the right, I hired some labourers from the surrounding villages, and made them dig. To my great delight, a second row of figures, highly preserved, were discovered; the details of whose faces, hair, dresses, arms, and general character, seemed but as the work of yesterday. The faces of all the figures to the right of the staircase are mutilated,—which must be attributed to the bigotry of the first Mussulmans who invaded Persia; those of the newly-discovered figures are quite perfect, which shows that they must have been covered before the Saracen invasion: the nicety of their preservation would lead one to suppose that they had been so protected for many ages before that invasion.

On comparing Le Bruyn's, Chardin's, and Niebuhr's drawings with the sculptures, I found them in general correct in outline, but imperfect in the details of dress, arms, &c. Although the figures are in themselves ill-proportioned, inelegant, and deficient in anatomical drawing, yet they are prodigiously interesting in general character, and have not been done justice to in the works of those travellers. They furnish the best models of what were the nations that invaded Greece with Xerxes, and that were subdued by Alexander.

A EUNUCH.

An Ethiopian eunuch, among the rest, became quite intimate with us, and scarcely let a day pass without calling upon us. He had been brought very young a slave into the country, and had been placed in the harem of the prince, as a guardian over the women. All his ideas partook of the nature of his employment, and of his constant intercourse with women. He used to evince the greatest incredulity at the account which we gave him of the liberty of our women; and he particularly expressed his horror, when we told him that they walked abroad unveiled, and talked with impunity to other men besides their husbands. I once showed him a miniature picture of my mother: after looking at it for some time, he exclaimed, "Then I suppose your father is a painter?" When I answered "No," in great astonishment he said, "Then who could have painted this picture?" He could not, in fewer words, have given me an insight into the whole of his feelings upon this subject.

LOCUSTS.

On the 11th of June, whilst seated in our tents about noon, we heard a very unusual noise, that sounded like the rushing of a great wind at a distance. On looking up we perceived an immense cloud, here and there semi-transparent, in other parts quite black; that spread itself all over the sky, and at intervals shadowed the sun. This we soon found to be locusts, whole swarms of them falling about us: but their passage was but momentary; for a fresh wind from the south-west, which had brought them to us, so completely drove them forwards, that not a vestige of them was to be seen two hours after. The locusts which we saw at Bushire were like those which Shaw saw in Barbary in 1724 and 5, with legs and body of a bright yellow, and the wings spotted brown. These were larger, and of a red colour; and, I should suppose, are the real predatory locust,—one of the Egyptian plagues: they are also the great grasshopper mentioned by the prophet Nahum, no doubt in contradistinction to the lesser, (c. iii. v. 17.) As soon as they appeared the gardeners and husbandmen made loud shouts, to prevent their settling on their grounds.

The strength and agility of these animals make me suppose that this was their first flight, and that they could not have come from any great distance. The Persians said they came from the Germesir; which is likely enough, as that was the direction whence the wind blew. They seemed to be impelled by one common instinct, and moved in one body, which had the appearance of being organized by a leader. As all was dry in the plain of Shiraz, the same instinct seemed to propel them forwards to countries of more vegetation; and, with a small slant of the wind to the westward, they would get into the mountains of Louriston, where the corn was not ripe; and where, as the prophet Joel says (xi. 3), after comparing them to a great army,—"they had the land of Eden before them." Their strength must be very great, if we consider what immense journies they have been known to make. Pliny says they came from Africa to Italy: they have been known in Scotland. Mandelsloe saw them in the island of Madagascar; the nearest point of which, from Mosambique, on the Continent, is 120 leagues. This proves them to exist in the southern hemisphere; and, if Arabia be their native

native country, as naturalists affirm, they do not always travel northward, as Shaw seems to think; but, perhaps, take the impulse which the first wind may give them after they are ready to fly.

I have had opportunities, from time to time, to make observations on the locust, particularly at Smyrna, where, in 1800, they committed great depredations. About the middle of April the hedges and ridges of the fields began to swarm with young locusts; which then wore a black appearance, had no wings, and were quite harmless. About the middle of May they had increased triple the size, were of a grey cindery colour, and had incipient wings about half an inch long. They still continued to be harmless: but, at the end of June, they had grown to their full size, which was three and a half inches in length; the legs, head, and extremities, red; the body a pale colour, tending to red. They appear to be created for a scourge; since to strength incredible, for so small a creature, they add saw-like teeth, admirably calculated "to eat up all the herbs in the land, and devour the fruit of the ground." Psalm cv. v. 34. They remained on the face of the country during the months of July and August; sometimes taking their flight in vast clouds, and, impelled by a strong wind, were either lost in the sea, or were driven into other countries. It was during their stay that they showed themselves to be the real plague described in Exodus. They seemed to march in regular battalions, crawling over every thing that lay in their passage, in one straight front. They entered the inmost recesses of the houses, were found in every corner, stuck to our clothes, and infested our food. It is an extraordinary circumstance, that the barn-door fowls eat them before they are quite full grown; and that, when such was the case, the yolk of the eggs which the hens laid was of a dark reddish colour, partaking of that of the locust. The locusts lay their eggs in the autumn, which they do frequently before they take their flight. Sometimes they deposit them in countries where they alight after their flight; gestation and generation going on during their excursion: for, even on the wing, the male and female locust are frequently found together.

The husbandmen and vine-dressers knew whether eggs had been deposited by them, and were most active in discovering them. Sometimes it would happen that none had been deposited at one village, whilst they were found at the next; and they calculated their harvests and vintages accordingly. The operation of the female locust in laying her eggs is highly interesting: she chooses a piece of light earth, well protected by a bush or hedge, where she makes a hole for herself, so deep that her head just appears above it. She here deposits an oblong substance, exactly the shape of her own body, which contains a considerable number of eggs, arranged in neat order, in rows against each other, which remain buried in the ground, most carefully and artificially protected from the cold of winter. When that is over, several male locusts surround and kill her.

The eggs are brought into life by the heat of the sun. If the heats commence early, the locusts early gain strength; and it is then that their depredations are most feared,—because they commence them before the corn has had time to ripen, and they attack the stem when it is still tender.

Harmer would probably have derived some help from what has happened to fall under my observation on this subject in his illustration of the 17th verse of the 3d chapter of prophet Nahum; for I conjecture, that "camping in the hedges in the cold day," may be explained, by the eggs being deposited during the winter; and, "when the sun ariseth they flee away," may also be illustrated by the flying away of the insect as soon as it had felt the sun's influence.

AMEEN-AD-DOWLAH.

As the modern state of Ispahan is in great measure identified with the Ameen-ad-Dowlah, and as his history gives great insight into the vicissitudes of Persian life, the following account of him may, I hope, be found acceptable. He was originally a green-grocer in Ispahan, of which city he and his family are natives. His first rise from this humble station was to become the Ket Khoda (or deputy) of his *mahal*, or division; his next to become that of a larger mahal. He then was promoted to be the *Kelantir* (or mayor) of the city; and thence he became the *Thaubit* (or chief) of a rich and extensive district near Ispahan, where he acquired great reputation for his good government. He afterwards made himself acceptable in the eyes of the late king, by a large *peesh-kesh*, or present; and, as the then governor of Ispahan was a man of dissolute life, oppressive and unjust, he succeeded

ceeded

ceeded in deposing him, and was himself appointed the *Beglerbeg*. Here, from his intimate knowledge of the markets, and of all the resources of the city, and of its inhabitants, he managed to create a larger revenue than had ever before been collected. He became the partner of every shopkeeper, of every farmer, and of every merchant: setting up those with capitals who were in want, and increasing the means of others who were already in trade. He thus appeared to confer benefits, when, by his numerous monopolies, he raised the prices of almost every commodity. But, as this revenue was apparently acquired without the oppression of the peasant, his reputation as a financier greatly increased; and, in spite of all the opposition of his enemies, he advanced rapidly in the confidence of the reigning monarch, and in the honours to which it led. When the present king came to the throne, his zeal, his devotedness, and particularly his presents, secured to him a continuation of the royal favour; and, at length, he rose to be the Ameen-ad-Dowlah, the second vizier of the state. How he acquired the riches which first enabled him to emerge from his green-grocer's stall, is not exactly known. His enemies say, that, during the last civil wars in Persia, a string of Jaafer Khan's mules were passing close to his house, in the middle of the night, when two of them by chance were detached from the rest: that they strayed into his yard; and that they happened to be loaded with effects in precious stones, and other articles of great value; which, on the subsequent destruction of that prince, he appropriated to himself. This would make a good episode in an Arabian night's tale; and, at any rate, it may be said, that by these, or some other means, he made presents to Meerza Shefee, then the prime minister, for the sake of being permitted to stand in his presence.

There cannot be a stronger instance than he is, of the few qualifications, either of birth or learning, that are necessary to become a statesman in Persia. He is as illiterate as a green-grocer may well be supposed. Since his elevation, necessity has obliged him to learn how to read and write; but he has succeeded so ill, that he can scarcely make out a common note, or join two words together in writing. That "a little learning is a dangerous thing," was never better applied than to him: for once, at an audience of the king, being called upon to read a list of presents just received, he made so great a mistake, that his Majesty grew wroth, and was about to inflict summary punishment, when he got out of the dilemma by offering on the spot a large sum of money, as an apology for his ignorance. Sancho managed these things better.

But in his particular department, that of raising money to feed the king's coffers, perhaps no man in Persia has ever surpassed him; and, with all this, we found the people of Ispahan, from whom the greater part of the riches are derived, in general very well disposed towards him. He takes a pride in the improvement of the city and its environs; and his success is evident to my eye since I was here last. The public buildings have been repaired and beautified, new avenues have been planted, the cultivation has considerably increased, and there is a more general appearance of affluence and prosperity.

ISPAHAN.

The great city of Ispahan, which Chardin has described as being twenty-four miles in circumference, were it to be weeded (if the expression may be used) of its ruins, would now dwindle to about a quarter of that circumference. One might suppose that God's curse had extended over parts of this city, as it did over Babylon. Houses, bazaars, mosques, palaces, whole streets, are to be seen in total abandonment; and I have rode for miles among its ruins, without meeting with any living creature, except perhaps a jackal peeping over a wall, or a fox running to his hole.

In a large tract of ruins, where houses in different stages of decay are to be seen, now and then an inhabited house may be discovered, the owner of which may be assimilated to Job's forlorn man, "dwelling in desolate cities, and in houses which no man inhabiteth, which are ready to become heaps," chap. xv. verse 28. Such a remark as this must have arisen from scenes similar to those which parts of Ispahan present; and, unless the particular feeling of melancholy which they inspire has been felt, no words can convey adequate ideas of it.

But if the ruins, when examined in detail, are saddening to the sight; yet, as they are not distinguishable from the inhabited houses, when seen in masses from afar, they tend greatly to magnify the extent of the city, and to give it the appearance now of what must have been its former greatness. The view which breaks

breaks upon the traveller, when he arrives from the southward, is in the finest style of grandeur; and one may excuse the Persian who, in his exultation at the sight, exclaims, that his *Isfahan* is *nisfeh jehan*.*

In forming his idea of this city, let not the reader bring it into comparison with any of the capitals of Europe. Here are no long and broad streets, no architectural beauties, and few monuments of private wealth, or public munificence. At Ispahan, indeed, (and it is nearly the same in all despotic countries) the interior of houses is much better than their exterior would indicate. Indeed, where scarcely any thing of the house is to be seen from the street, but a dead wall, as is the case with the generality of Persian houses, there is not much room for exterior ornament. This constant succession of walls, unenlivened by windows, gives a character of mystery to their dull streets, which is greatly heightened by now and then observing the women, through the small apertures made in the wall, stealing a look at the passengers below.

The entrances to the houses from the street are generally mean and low. A poor man's door is scarcely three feet in height; and this is a precautionary measure to hinder the servants of the great from entering it on horseback; which, when any act of oppression is going on, they would make no scruple to do. But the habitation of a man in power is known by his gate, which is generally elevated in proportion to the vanity of its owner. A lofty gate is one of the insignia of royalty; such is the *Allah Capi* at Ispahan, and *Bab Homayun*, or the Sublime Porte, at Constantinople. This must have been the same in ancient days. The gates of Jerusalem, Zion, &c. are often mentioned in the Scripture with the same notion of grandeur annexed to them.

The houses of Ispahan are one story in height, but are composed of so many compartments, that even the meanest of them occupy a considerable area; for the extent that we occupy in our high houses, is in Persia laid out horizontally. They are built either of earth or brick, and their uniformity in height and colour produces a very dull appearance when seen collectively.

The bazaars are very extensive, and it is possible to walk under cover in them for two or three miles together. The trades are here collected in separate bodies, which make it very convenient to purchasers; and, indeed, we may from analogy suppose the same to have been the case from the most ancient times, when we consider the command of Zedekiah to feed Jeremiah from the "bakers' street," Jeremiah xxxvii. 21.

To a stranger, the bazaars are the most amusing place of resort; for here is a continual concourse of people, in which characters of all descriptions, each busied in their different avocations, are seen to pass in rotation. Many of the scenes, so familiar to us in the Arabian Nights, are here realised. The young Christian merchant; the lady of quality riding on a mule, attended by her eunuch and her she-slave; the Jewish physician; the *dalal*, or crier, showing goods about; the barber Alnascar, sitting with his back against the wall in a very little shop: and thus almost every character may be met with. The Mollahs, or men of the law, are generally to be seen riding about on mules; and they also account it a dignity, and suited to their character, to ride on white asses,—which is a striking illustration of what we read in Judges, v. 10, "Speak ye that ride on white asses, ye that sit in judgment."

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ISPAHAN.

It was not until we were one day accosted in the Italian language, by a little, fresh, cheerful-looking man, that we were aware of the existence of a Roman Catholic Church at Ispahan. He was its priest, and the last of the missionaries of the Propaganda, who had long been established in Persia. His name was Padré Yusuf, a Roman by birth; and he had lived fifteen years at Ispahan,—during which time he had scarcely acquired a word of the Persian language; but could converse fluently in Armenian and Turkish. We seized the first opportunity of paying him a visit; and we had no difficulty in finding where he lived,—for he seemed to be known by every inhabitant of Julfa.

Padré Yusuf informed us, that his flock does not at present amount to more than fourteen or fifteen souls; but that, in the better days of Persia, large numbers of Europeans formed a part of the congregation on Sundays and holidays. We could almost imagine ourselves to be in Europe; conversing, as we were, in Italian, in a church so like in its interior to those of Catholic countries. The Padré informed us that, as long as the Pope was in power, he used to receive succours

* Ispahan—half the world.

succours in money; but now his necessities were so great, that he scarcely knew how to live. He said that, like the other monks, he would long ago have returned to his own country, but that he felt himself bound in duty to take care of the small flock of Catholics still existing at Ispahan. During the commotions of Ali Mahommed Khan's reign, he used to keep watch on the roof of his church with a gun on his shoulder; and, whenever he was in fear of being attacked, he did not fail to make a show of resistance.

He then opened the library, a small square room, with shelves all around, upon which were heaped books of all descriptions, covered with dust. The floor also was spread with books, old papers, letters, accounts, all relating to the business of the former missionaries, written in a variety of languages, and some of a very old date. The books were in French, Italian, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, mostly on religious subjects; but so much neglected and out of order, that to us it did not appear that there was one complete work throughout the whole collection. What the Padré prized the most, was a Polyglot Bible, containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, Chaldaic, Greek, Latin, German, and Italian. We put some books aside, and asked whether he would not name a price for them; but the good man, although nearly starving, and without a probability of any other priest succeeding him, decidedly refused our offer, saying that they belonged not to him, but to the church.

CULTIVATION.

About the 23d of August, the peasants began to plough the ground in the vicinity of Ispahan. An old ploughman, who was at work near the village of Sheheristan, informed us that the field which he was ploughing belonged to the government, but that he had rented it from the Ameen-ad-Dowlah upon the following terms:—he provided his own oxen and plough, and the Ameen-ad-Dowlah the corn-seed and the ground. At the harvest, Ameen-ad-Dowlah got three-fourths of the produce, and he the remaining fourth. We afterwards learnt that the whole of the land about Ispahan was farmed in the same manner; and that its irrigation, which was made by cuts from the Zaian deroad, was at the expense of the Ameen-ad-Dowlah. The manure which is used for corn-fields is generally the produce of a flock of sheep and goats, a small sum being paid to the shepherd, who keeps them upon the appointed ground for whatever length of time may have been the agreement.

MANUFACTURES.

The richest manufacture of Ispahan is the *zeri*, or brocade. We visited a house in which three looms were at work: the brocade which they were manufacturing had a rich appearance, but did not equal the *kincobs* of India, or the gold-stuffs of France. The rich Persians wear the zeri for their outer garment on gala-days; and of this the *kalaats*, or dresses of honour, which the king and his sons confer, are made. A piece of brocade, three-fourth of a *zer* in breadth, and five *zers* in length, is worth, according to the quality, from five to ten tomauns. We also visited a manufactory of satin, called in Persian *atlas*, which appeared a very fine stuff, and which the Persians also use for their outward coat, the *caba*. Ispahan possesses many manufactories of silk,—a commodity which is brought for the most part from Ghilan. The spinning-wheels of the Persians are constructed like those of Europe. We visited a house where fifty skanes of silk were spun in one day, and were then conducted to seven looms belonging to the same manufactory; where long black silk handkerchiefs, which the Persian women wear as turbans, were wove. These seven looms employed thirty men. The weavers are paid by the piece, and not by the day; and, for completing one handkerchief, which is two *zers* and a quarter square, they receive two piastres (about three shillings and eight-pence). We were informed that they could finish one handkerchief in two days; but it seemed to us difficult to do so much.

Cotton is also manufactured at Ispahan into cloths of different qualities, from the plant which grows in the neighbourhood of the city. Nine-tenths of the Ispahan cotton is consumed on the spot, and the rest is exported. Their principal cotton manufacture is the *kadek*, a strong and excellent cloth, which resembles nankeen, and which is worn by all ranks of people, from the king to the peasant. It is also exported to Russia by the Caspian sea, and is there used for the undress of the Russian soldiery. The *kerbas* is another cotton cloth, of which the shirts and drawers of the lower orders are generally made: stronger qualities of it are used for tent-coverings, &c. They paint cotton stuffs with a hand stamp, and they then are called *chit*, (perhaps from our chintz,) and wash them on the banks

of

of the Zaian derood; which they do by beating the stuff on a stone, and then spreading it on the sand to dry.

Paper, gun-powder, sword blades, glass, and earthenware, are also manufactured at Ispahan, but not in great quantities.

MANUSCRIPTS.

No regular bazaar for books is established at Ispahan, as at Constantinople; but we were well supplied with manuscripts by the *delals*, or brokers,—men who are useful, though dishonest, who generally procured for us the books we wanted, by searching for them in shops, or in private houses. Several very fine manuscripts were brought to us, besides a great variety of Persian drawings. The Persians are not so bigotted with respect to the pollution of the Koran, by the touch of infidels, as the Turks; for many copies were brought to us for sale. But they hold it in great respect; for, one day, a Mollah brought us some books for sale, which he spread upon the ground before us,—one of us by chance placing his foot upon a Cuffick manuscript, containing sentences of the Koran, was reprimanded by the Persian, who exclaimed, "Beware, that is the word of God!"

ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE VACCINATION.

During the winter, the surgeons of the embassy endeavoured to introduce vaccination among the Persians, and their efforts at first were very successful: but, owing to the opposition of the Persian doctors, and to the little countenance which they received from men in authority, their labours had nearly proved abortive. The surgeons, having procured the cow-pock matter from Constantinople, commenced their operations at Teheran with so much success, that, in the course of one month, they had vaccinated three hundred children. Their houses were constantly thronged with women, bringing their offspring to them; and there was every appearance of a general dissemination of this blessing throughout Teheran, when of a sudden its progress was checked by the government itself. Several of the king's *ferashes* were placed at the gate of the ambassador's hotel, nominally as a mark of attention to his excellency, but really to stop all women from going to our surgeons. They said, that if the people wanted their children to be vaccinated, the fathers, and not the mothers, were to take them to the surgeons; by which means the eagerness for vaccination was stopped; for we soon discovered that the males did not feel one half the same anxiety for their offspring as the women. Notwithstanding the ravages which are annually made among the Persians by the small-pox, for which they have hitherto found no remedy; yet they are so wedded to their own prescriptions, that they rather adhere to them, than give their children a chance of being saved, by adopting a new mode of treatment.

THE KING OF PERSIA.

The ambassador, during the winter, had frequent interviews with the king, who conversed with him in the most familiar manner, upon all sorts of subjects. It happened one day that his Majesty was in high spirits, or, as the Persians would say, *damaughish chauk búd*, and sent for the ambassador to converse with him. The grand vizier, Mirza Sheffea, was also present. After using many flattering expressions, his Majesty said to the ambassador, "that he had been informed by his viziers, that in England we had a variety of modes of increasing the revenue of the country, of which they were totally ignorant in Persia.—Now tell me, what might be done here, as you do it in England?" The ambassador answered, "That one of the things which he thought might be established in Persia, useful to his Majesty's subjects, and beneficial to his treasury, was a post for the transmission of letters." He then explained the nature of an English post, its advantages, and its profits. "Aye, aye, (said the king,) I perfectly comprehend you." Then, turning to the grand vizier, he said, "Now, Mirza Sheffea, I'll tell you exactly how it is. You, for instance, have a correspondent at Ispahan: of course you can't afford to give a messenger ten tomauns every time you have something to say, which, on urgent occasions, you are now obliged to do: but, if you had an opportunity of communicating with him every day,—which the post would give you,—you would write to him constantly, and your concerns would go on well. Now, that is the utility of the thing. As for the profit, it is thus: we will say, two hundred letters are to be sent to Ispahan, for each of which one real will be charged by the post. Now there are about ten stages from here to Ispahan; the men who carry the letters from stage to stage will be contented to receive a real a-piece: therefore, giving ten to the carriers,

riers, 190 will remain clear profit to the Shah.—*Be Ser Shah*,* by the head of the king, (exclaimed his Majesty,) this is excellent. But (turning to the ambassador,) you have more expedients still. Tell me what is there besides the post, that we have not in Persia?" His excellency would have been happy to drop the subject, for he felt that the information which would be drawn from him might be disagreeable to the grand vizier; but the king being very urgent, he informed his Majesty, that one of the great sources of our revenue, (but which was resorted to only on particular emergencies, was the income tax, the principles of which he explained, endeavouring to impress upon the king's mind, that it was intended to bear more upon the rich than the poor; a principle which the English government kept constantly in view, when the exigencies of the state required the levying of new taxes. "What do you say to that? (said the king to the grand vizier,) these English are extraordinary people." The ambassador, in continuation, said, "We have also taxes, that are more particularly levied upon the rich. If a man keep more than a certain number of horses, he is taxed in a progressive ratio for every supernumerary horse; the same for servants, for carriages, &c." "Did you hear that, Mirza Sheffea," exclaimed the king. "I am your† sacrifice; I am ready to pay whatever your Majesty pleases," said the vizier. "That's right, (returned the king;) but there is a great deal of policy, as well as profit, in what the ambassador says; for instance, a governor-general of India makes an immense fortune, and returns home richer than a Shahzadeh (a king's son): he sets up great state, and eclipses all the princes; it is of course very proper that he should be made to pay for such advantages." The king then requested the ambassador to make a written note of the different details which he had already given in conversation; and hoped that he might be enabled to realise them in Persia.

Upon another occasion, the king asked the ambassador what had become of the Pope. "I hear you no longer acknowledge his supremacy; how long is it since you have been *yaghi*, or in rebellion, against him?" His excellency then explained, and gave an outline of the history of Henry the Eighth. "Ah, (said the king,) he must have been a clever king indeed; he did just what I would have done. But what difference is there between your religion and that of the Papists?" The ambassador answered, that we had discarded from our service the mummery of their's; and that they believed in certain doctrines which were contrary to our faith, and particularly instanced that of transubstantiation. "What! (exclaimed the king,) when they eat a bit of bread, they really believe it to be flesh! what dolts! You are in the right. I can comprehend eating bread in commemoration of the death of Jesus to be a good doctrine; but that bread should turn into flesh is nonsense indeed."

THE PRINCE.

At the beginning of April, Mahomed Ali Mirza, the prince governor of Kermanshah arrived at Teheran. He came escorted by a very few men, and performed the journey in five days; which, for a prince, the Persians allowed was a great undertaking. As this personage is likely to be a prominent character in the future history of Persia, I will give an account of a visit which the ambassador paid to him during his stay at Teheran, in consequence of a wish expressed to that purpose by the prince himself.

The *Imaret Khorsheed*, or the Palace of the Sun, in which the prince received us, is situated in a garden, behind the great hall of audience, in which the king daily sits in state on his marble throne, and is beautifully ornamented in its interior with marble and paintings. When we entered the room in which he was seated, the grand vizier advanced from where he was standing, and pointed to a place about half way down the room, where he intended the ambassador should sit. The latter did not heed this, but walked up close to the prince, and seated himself upon the same musnud, to the trepidation of the vizier, and astonishment of the prince; who, although evidently annoyed, gave us the usual welcome.

The

* The king always talks of himself in the third person, and frequently swears by his own head. Also, *Be Jan Shah*,—by the king's soul; *Be Marg Shah*,—by the king's death; and these expressions, in constant use by all Persians, will remind us of Joseph's speech to his brethren, *by the life of Pharaoh*, &c. Genesis xlii, 15 and 16.

† Every Persian, speaking to his sovereign, generally prefaces his speech by this expression, *Korbanet shavam*.

The prince in person is of strong make, of a rather vulgar appearance, and of a bad though lively expression of countenance. He talked with great animation, with a loud voice, and much gesticulation. There was much acuteness in what he said;—he asked questions, and then argued upon the answers he received, adhering most obstinately to his own opinions, and not hesitating to give the flattest contradictions.

The conversation turned upon *Yengee Dunïah*, or America, a subject upon which all Persians are very curious and inquisitive. On this topic, we were surprized to find the prince, as the French would say, *ferré à glace*. He appeared to have just been reading the history of America. He talked not only with historical but geographical knowledge, which of all other is the rarest amongst Orientals. He told us the distinctions between North and South America with great accuracy, and entered into the details of the history of Mexico in a manner that greatly astonished us.

THE ENGLISH PRESENTS.

About the 10th of May, Mahomed Khan, the head of the king's camel artillery, who had been sent to Bushire to superintend the transmission of the military stores and presents which we had brought with us from England and India, arrived at Teheran. He had made levies of men throughout the country, for the purpose of carrying the baggage, which consisted of several carriages, looking-glasses, a grand piano-forte, a large mahogany dining-table, and many other heavy pieces of furniture. As the Persians have no wheeled conveyances, and as the greater part of these articles was too bulky to be loaded on camels, they were carried on the backs of men from Bushire to Teheran, a distance of about 620 miles. It would be impossible to describe the mutilated state in which every thing reached us. One of the modes adopted for lessening the labour of descending the steep mountains between Bushire and Shiraz, was that of fastening some of the cases upon a gun-carriage, and permitting it to run at random down the declivities; by which contrivance most of the carriages were disabled, and of course the thing attached to them totally demolished. Of seventy mirrors, which the ambassador brought into Persia, he received about one-third safe, the rest were entirely demolished.

The carriages which were brought as presents to the king, were not put together until they reached us at Teheran. One that had been built in England on purpose for the king, which was the least damaged, we succeeded to render serviceable, and then the ambassador presented it to His Majesty in great form.

It was first necessary to knock down part of the wall of our court-yard to get it into the street, and then it was dragged with considerable difficulty through the narrow streets and bazars to the king's palace, where the ambassador, attended by the grand vizier, and all the principal officers of the state, were in readiness to exhibit to the king. His Majesty walked around the carriage, examined it very minutely, admired its beauty, criticised its contrivances, and then got inside, leaving his shoes at the door, and seating himself with much satisfaction upon the velvet cushions. Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, the late Persian envoy, Feraj Ullah Khan (the chief executioner), some of the secretaries of state, and other personages of rank, all in their court dresses, then fastened themselves to it, and dragged his Majesty backwards and forwards to his great delight, which he expressed by some good remarks on the conveniency of carriages, and the ingenuity of Europeans, who had brought them to such perfection. The circumstance that surprised the grand vizier the most, was that it could go backwards as well as forwards. The king kept his seat for more than half an hour, observing that there would be very good sitting-room for two, pointing to the bottom of the carriage as the place for the second. When he had smoked his kaleoon within it, he descended, and made the ambassador a very handsome acknowledgment for so magnificent a present, and ordered the Ameen-ad-Dowlah to purchase six large horses to draw it; however, we learnt shortly after that it was put into a warehouse, where it was bricked up, where it has been ever since, and where it is likely to remain.

ABBAS MIRZA, THE PRINCE ROYAL.

In one of his first interviews with the ambassador, he described, with great *naïveté*, what were the first motives which induced him to attempt the introduction of European discipline among his troops. He said, that he soon found out that it was in vain to fight the Russians without soldiers like theirs; that their artillery could only be opposed by artillery; and that all his efforts to make an impression upon them, with his undisciplined rabble, had uniformly been unsuccessful. His first essays

says in discipline were attended with little success, because he had, in the outset, to combat the prejudices of the Persian recruits themselves, who rejected the idea of being assimilated in any manner to *Firengees*, and particularly to Russians, whom their national hatred made them despise, or perhaps their fear caused them to hate, more than all other Europeans. To efface such impressions, the prince said that he himself was obliged to adopt a soldier's dress, and to submit to learn the military exercise from a Russian; that he commenced with twenty or thirty men at a time, whom he caused to be drilled in a separate court by themselves, in order that they might not be exposed to the ridicule of the populace; and that it was not until he had ordered his nobles to follow his example, and handle a musket, that he found his scheme making any progress. So far he had succeeded in teaching a few of his men the platoon exercise, to march abreast, to turn about at the word of command, and to beat a drum; but he wanted officers, and he very probably would have got no further, if the French embassy from Bonaparte had not arrived in Persia at that time, when the officers attached to it were put into commands of large bodies, and they advanced his views to the utmost of his expectations. What were but the rudiments of military science appeared to him its perfection; and, notwithstanding he afterwards discovered how little his first levies had learnt, yet still, in recollection of the pleasure which their appearance had given him, he ever after entertained a greater partiality for them than for his other troops.

The English mission which succeeded the French, also supplied him with officers, and his first wish was to raise a corps of artillery, which was done by Lieutenant Lindsay, an officer of the Madras army, in a manner truly astonishing. The zeal of this officer was only to be equalled by the encouragement of the prince, who, putting himself above all prejudices, resisting the jealousy of his officers, and the cabal of courtiers, liberally adopted every method proposed, and supported Lieutenant Lindsay against every difficulty that was thrown in his way. He gave him full power to punish his recruits in any manner he chose, and gave him unlimited control over his troop. It was only upon the article of shaving off beards, that the prince was inexorable; nor would the sacrifice of them have ever taken place if it had not happened that, on firing the guns before the prince, a powder-horn exploded in the hand of a gunner, who by good luck had been gifted with a long beard, which, in one instant, was blown away from his chin. Lieutenant Lindsay, who did not lose this opportunity to prove his argument on the encumbrance of beards to soldiers, immediately produced the scorched and mutilated gunner before the prince, who was so struck with his woeful appearance, that the abolition of military beards was instantly decided upon.

The *serbaz* or infantry were placed under the command of Major Christie of the Bombay army, an officer of the greatest merit, who inspired his troops with an *esprit de corps*, that manifested itself on many occasions.

Their ideas of courage are totally different from ours. They look upon courage as a quality which a man may have or have not, as he may feel at the moment. One of the king's generals, who has the reputation of being a courageous man, was not ashamed to own that he and a large body of troops had been kept at bay by two Russian soldiers, who alternately fired their muskets at them, and at length obliged them to move away. In talking of the Russians, they say that they are so divested of feeling, that, rather than retire, they die on the spot.

After the first visits of ceremony were over, the ambassador scarcely passed a day, for a month after, without spending several hours in the company of the prince, when formality and etiquette were laid aside, and when his Royal Highness entered into all the details of his government without the smallest reserve. Although sincerity be not the virtue of his country, and although we were warned not to forget that he also was a Persian, yet such appearance of candour was there in his manner, accompanied by such engaging affability, that we all permitted ourselves to believe that he was as superior in mind to the rest of his countrymen as he certainly was in his exterior qualities. Seldom have I met, in any country, a man so fascinating as Abbas Mirza. His countenance is always animated, his smile is agreeable, and his conversation is full of *naïveté* and pleasantry. In his dress he is scarcely to be distinguished from other persons, for he generally wears the *kadek*, the common manufactured cotton-stuff of Persia, made up into a single-breasted *caba*, with a Cashmerian shawl round his waist. The greatest

greatest piece of finery belonging to him is a diamond-hilted dagger, which once was the property of Lutf Ali Khan, and which, on a former emergency, he threatened to sell, in order to defray some arrears of pay to his troops. He wears English boots; and expressed great admiration at the helmets of our light dragoons, which he said he would make no scruple to wear.

To Europeans he is studiously polite: when they visit him, he enters into that sort of conversation which shows a mind eager for information. His rapid manner of talking, which at first appears affected, is quite natural to him, and gives an appearance of sincerity to what he says, because it does not look premeditated. He is fond of reading, and his studies are principally restricted to the historians of his country, of which the Shah Namah of Ferdousi is his favourite. He expresses great anxiety to be informed about the different states of Europe; and has got together a large collection of English books, which he frequently looks at without understanding them, and is always devising plans for getting them translated, but hitherto without success. A copy of the Encyclopædia Britannica was given to him; and, it is related that, in his wish to find out a piece of mechanism, which he was desirous to have made, he had the patience to turn over all the volumes of that work, until he came to what he wanted. He has also got a collection of maps from the printing-press at Constantinople, which he has studied, and which has rendered him about the best geographer in his country.

AUDIENCE OF ABBAS MIRZA.

After having been introduced with the usual forms, I was desired to seat myself on the felt carpet (*nummud*) opposite to the prince. He himself was seated, tailor-like, at one extremity of the tent, with his cap on one side, leaning forwards in a playful manner over his knees. On one side of him was an ink-stand and some papers, and at the other extremity of the tent was Hyder Ali Khan, one of his favourite officers. After saying some obliging things, he asked me for the letters of which I was the bearer, which I then delivered to him. One of them contained a sketch of the treaty recently concluded between Russia and Turkey, over which he pondered with considerable attention for a long while, without opening his lips. He then made a sign to Hyder Ali Khan to withdraw, and requiring me to come close to him, he made some very shrewd remarks upon the different articles of the treaty, showing himself a perfect master of the nature of the political relations that existed between those two states. Among the letters of which I was the bearer was that of Mr. Gordon from Teflis, to the contents of which he paid the most minute attention; and, when I informed him that, by the desire of the Russian general, Mr. Gordon was about returning to us, through Karabagh, by Ganja and Shisheh, in order to inspect the Russian possessions in that part of the country, the prince exclaimed, "Ah, I know those wiles of old; they will make Mr. Gordon believe that they are very strong, when it is all the contrary. On the one day they will march a set of men before him; and on the next, changing their dress, they will exhibit the very same set as fresh troops newly arrived." He finished this part of the conference by saying, that he would think upon what was now to be done, that he would write to the ambassador, and that at night he would send for me again to tell me what was his determination. He then conversed upon indifferent subjects; and when I told him of our agreeable sensations upon beholding his troop of horse-artillery at Ojan, and that we felt ourselves in some measure transported to England, his eyes glistened with the most lively pleasure, and he said, "Well, that is just what Mirza Abul Hassan Khan has told me. He assured me, that on entering Aderbigian he thought himself again in England; and that, if the Persians want to see what England is, they have only to look at the country over which I govern."

NOISES OF A PERSIAN CITY.

The noises that issued from the adjoining houses were quite characteristic of Persian domestic life. In my immediate vicinity lived an old morose Persian, who daily quarrelled with his women; and I could distinguish the voice of one particular female, whose answers, made in a taunting and querulous tone, did not fail to throw him into passions so violent, that they generally terminated in blows, the noise of which, accompanied by corresponding lamentation, I could distinctly hear.

Then, bordering on the garden wall, scarce twenty yards from where I usually sat, was a society of women, five or six in number, the wives and slaves of a Mussulman, who were either dissolved in tears, sobbing aloud like children, or entranced in the most indecent and outrageous merriment. Sometimes they sang

sang in the loudest tone, accompanied by a tambourine; and then they quarrelled amongst themselves, using every now and then expressions of no ordinary indelicacy. Accident once gave me a view into their yard, where I saw three women surrounded by children, seated on the bare stones, smoking the *kaleoon*. They wore a large black silk handkerchief round their heads, a shift which descended as low as the middle, a pair of loose trowsers, and green high-heeled slippers; and this, I believe, may be considered as a sketch of every Persian woman's dress within the harem, in hot weather.

But there are noises peculiar to every city and country; and none are more distinct and characteristic than those in Persia. First, at the dawn of day, the *muezzins* are heard in a great variety of tones, calling the people to prayers from the tops of the mosques; these are mixed with the sounds of cow-horns, blown by the keepers of the *hummums*, to inform the women, who bathe before the men, that the baths are heated, and ready for their reception. The cow-horns set all the dogs in the city howling in a frightful manner. The asses of the town generally beginning to bray about the same time, are answered by all the asses in the neighbourhood; a thousand cocks then intrude their shrill voices, which, with the other subsidiary noises of persons calling to each other, knocking at doors, cries of children, complete a din very unusual to the ears of an European. In the summer season, as the operations of domestic life are mostly performed in the open air, every noise is heard. At night, all sleep on the tops of their houses, their beds being spread upon their terraces, without any other covering over their heads than the vault of heaven. The poor seldom have a screen to keep them from the gaze of passengers; and, as we generally rode out on horseback at a very early hour, we perceived, on the tops of the houses, people either still in bed, or just getting up, and certainly no sight was ever stranger. The women appeared to be always up the first, whilst the men were frequently seen lounging in bed long after the sun was risen. This universal custom of sleeping on the house-tops speaks much in favour of the climate of Persia; and indeed we found that our repose in the open air was much more refreshing than in the confinement of a room.

THE PRINCE ROYAL.

The Ambassador, attended by his suite, visited the Prince two days after his arrival; and we were, as usual, highly delighted with the reception he gave us, with his amiable manners, and his lively conversation. In the rapid manner peculiar to him, he skimmed over a variety of subjects with a humour and vivacity that would be lost in the recital, particularly when rendered into English. He first talked of the Uzbeg Tartars; and we had agreed with him in the facility of conquering them, possessed as Persia now was of good artillery, when he exclaimed, "Ah! it would indeed be an easy matter! What do they know of guns, or manœuvres, and of firing ten times in a minute? I recollect the time when we Persians were as bad as they. My father, the Shah, once besieged a fort, and had with him one gun, with only three balls; and even this was reckoned extraordinary. He fired off two of the balls at the fort, and then summoned it to surrender. The besieged, who knew that he had only one ball left, sent him this answer, 'For God's sake fire off your other ball at us, and then we shall be free of you altogether.'" He continued to say, "The Uzbegs, not long since, had a famous fellow amongst them, called Beg Jan, who made them believe that he was a saint; and he excited them to take forts, and to oppose any numbers of the enemy, by promising paradise as a reward. They went with alacrity whithersoever he directed them, and met their death with constancy. When Beg Jan was one day describing the delights of paradise, an Uzbeg asked him, 'Is there any *chappow* (plunder) in paradise?' To which the other said, 'No.' 'Ah then,' said he, 'paradise won't do for me.'"

The Prince then discoursed about his own government of Aderbigian, and of the attempts he had made to ameliorate it. "The first step," said he, "towards the establishment of a good government, is to give protection to the peasant; and to that effect I have abolished the custom of selling governments to the highest bidder, which is the common mode throughout the rest of Persia. You would scarcely believe the difficulty I have had in doing this. As, for instance, I give a man ten and twelve thousand tomauns a-year, and appoint him the Governor of (we will say) the district of Maragha. I define what each peasant is to pay to the government, and fix the sum of the annual tribute which my officer is to levy, and beyond which he is ordered not to exact

exact a *dinar*. Such is the Persian character, that he would rather be permitted to beat and tyrannise over the *Rayat*, to get his salary in the best manner he was able, than to receive the sure and regular stipend which I would give him, without the trouble attendant on extortion and punishment. He is surrounded by sycophants, who taunt him and say, 'What sort of a governor are you, who cannot beat these animals of *Rayats*? Nobody cares for you; you are the *Mastofi's* (the civil officer's) governor.' In fact, a Persian would rather have power than money; or, in truth, he looks upon the former as synonymous with the latter."

MR. BROWN, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

On reaching Tabriz, we found Mr. Brown, the African traveller, waiting our arrival. He had recently arrived from Smyrna, having taken a direct route through Asia Minor to Tocat, whence he came by Arze, Roum, and Erivan. His plan was to endeavour to make his way into Tartary, to see Balkh and Samarcand, if possible, and then to travel to India. We had already conversed with the Persian ministers upon the nature of such an undertaking, and they were decidedly of opinion that it was impossible. Indeed the grand vizier, Mirza Sheffea, said that he would not give ten *shahis* for the man's head who went on a journey to Balkh; consequently, we did all in our power to dissuade Mr. Brown from pursuing his object; but, as he persisted, the ambassador immediately made his intentions known to the Persian ministers, who promised him every assistance. A mehmander was to conduct him to Meshed; a firman from the king was to be issued to Mahomed Veli Mirza, prince governor of that city and of Khorassan, ordering that he should be protected, and forwarded onwards to wherever the Persian jurisdiction extended. He was dressed as a Turk, and his disguise was complete. Knowing how much that nation is hated by the Persians, we entreated him not to travel in that dress, but to adopt either the English or the Persian; but, naturally enough, he conceived himself in safety until he should have reached Teheran, and he deferred making the exchange until then. He departed from Tabriz, escorted by two Persian servants whom he had hired for the journey, and went to the king's camp at Ojan to meet his mehmander, and to get his firman and letters. He was there detained several days, and, tired by the delay, he set off without his mehmander, who was to overtake him on the road. He had scarcely been gone a week, when one of his servants returned, saying that his master had been robbed and murdered. Upon investigation we learnt that, on the fourth day's march from the camp, after having crossed the Kizzil Ozan River, he had been attacked by a party of ten Persian horsemen, who seized him and his servants, blindfolded them, tied their hands behind their backs, and carried them to a lonely valley at some distance from the high road. In the evening they released the servants, but detained Mr. Brown, and, placing him on horseback behind one of the robbers, carried him still farther away. They gave up his gun, pistols, clothes, box of books, astronomical instruments, &c. which were brought back to us by the servants; but took from him 200 tomauns in gold.

The ambassador, immediately upon hearing of this melancholy occurrence, informed the Persian government of what had happened, demanding that an active search should be made for the robbers. He also sent persons to the spot, in order to endeavour to trace their steps; but all that could be found were remains of clothes, near the Kizzil Ozan, which made us suppose that the murder was perpetrated near its banks, and the body thrown into the river. Suspicions fell upon many persons, the strongest upon the Shahiseveuds, a tribe who inhabit the country bordering upon the Kizzil Ozan; but we found it so difficult to fix the crime upon any particular set of men, without incurring the evil of making punishment fall upon the innocent, that our researches for the offenders were, after all, attended with no success.

RUSSIAN AND PERSIAN BOUNDARIES.

By the late treaty, the line of boundaries between the two empires commences from the beginning of the plain of Adineh Bazar, and runs direct through the Sahara, or Desert of Moghan, to the west of Yediboluk on the river Araxes, and then on the uppermost northern bank of that river, until its junction at the Kapanek chai, at the back of the hill of Megri. From the right bank of the Kapanek chai, the boundaries of Karabagh and Nakhjuwan are marked by a line drawn on the summits of the mountains of Pembek and Aligez. The line then continues from the top of the Pembek mountains to the angle of the boundary of Shuragil,

gil, then over the snowy mountains, and, passing through Aked, runs along the limits of Shuragil and between the village of Misteri, until it reaches the river Arpachai.

MOUNT ARARAT.

As we crossed the plain from Abbasabad to Nakhjuwan, we had a most splendid view of Mount Ararat. Nothing can be more beautiful than its shape,—more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts, no hard rugged feature, no unnatural prominences, every thing is in harmony, and all combines to render it one of the sublimest objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until it reaches the region of snows, when it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous work, a smaller hill rises from the same base near the original mass, similar to it in shape and proportions, and, in any other situation, entitled of itself to rank amongst the high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on its summit, for the rapid ascent of its snowy top would appear to render such an attempt impossible. Of this we may be certain, that no man in modern times has ascended it, for when such an adventurous and persevering traveller as Tournefort failed, it is not likely that any of the timid, superstitious inhabitants of these countries should have succeeded. We were informed that people have reached the top of the small Ararat (or, as it is called here, *Cuchuk Agri dagh*); but, as all the account which they brought back was a tale (like that told of Savalan), about a frozen man and a cold fountain, we must be permitted to disbelieve every report on the subject which we have hitherto heard from the natives.

CHRISTIAN RELIC AND SUPERSTITION.

Then with great ceremony they exhibited before us some of the most precious relics belonging to the church. The first and principal one was said to be the head of the very spear with which the Roman soldier pierced the side of our Saviour. As soon as it was brought forth, and laid on the altar, all the Armenians made a profound inclination of the head. It was about a foot in length. This relick, which is looked upon now as the first in their possession, and which is said, besides other miracles, to have the power of stopping the progress of the plague, appears to be a new acquisition, for it is not mentioned amongst those which Chardin saw.* The arm of St. Gregory, and the scalp of St. Repsime, are still there, but so incased in gold and ornaments, that neither of them can be distinctly seen.

The day we remained with the patriarch, we had an instance of the extent of Armenian superstition. They hold it for certain, that the head of the sacred spear, which is kept as a relick in the church, has, amongst its many virtues, the power of stopping the progress of the plague. This terrible disorder had broken out with violence at Teflis, and was making great havock amongst the inhabitants. A deputation was in consequence sent to the patriarch, requesting the loan of the spear-head, in order that the evil might meet with a speedy termination. We happened to be present when the deputation arrived. The patriarch received it in great form, and long consultations were held, whether the sacred instrument should be permitted to go out of the walls of Etchmiatzin or not. At length it was determined that it should proceed to perform its holy office, and, after a multitude of ceremonies, such as chauntings, prostrations, kissings, and ringing of bells, it was delivered over to the deputation, who forthwith returned to Teflis. We afterwards learnt, that it was most devoutly believed by some at Teflis, that, as soon as the spear-head had entered the city through one gate, the plague, in the shape of a cow with a human head, had darted out through another, and that then the disorder instantly ceased.

PUNISHMENT OF A REBEL CHIEF.

Mahomed Zemaun Khan was carried before the King. When he had reached the camp, the King ordered Mahomed Khan, Chief of his camel artillery, to put a mock crown upon the rebel's head, *bazubends* or armlets on his arms, a sword by his side; to mount him upon an ass with his face towards the tail, and the tail in his hand; then to parade him throughout the camp, and to exclaim, "This is he who wanted to be the King!" After this was over, and the people had mocked and insulted him, he was led before the King, who called for the Looties and ordered them to turn him into ridicule, by making him dance

* It formerly was kept in the church of Keghort, built, as it is said, on purpose for its reception; but being abandoned, the spear-head was removed to Etchmiatzin.—*See Tavernier's Travels.*

dance and make anticks against his will. He then ordered that whosoever chose might spit in his face. After this he received the bastinado on the soles of his feet, which was administered by the chiefs of the Cajar Tribe, and some time after he had his eyes put out.

The strong coincidence between these details and the most awfully affecting part of our own Scripture History, is a striking illustration of the permanence of Eastern manners.

RELIGION.

Aga Khan was a young man of family, and one of the King's *gholam peish khedmets*, or chamberlains. Although bigoted to an excess, and avowedly inimical to every religion but his own, yet he never permitted his feelings to get the better of politeness. He constantly brought on discussions upon religious points, and, although our arguments were carried on without reserve, yet he never lost his temper. His family are Seyids, the descendants of 'Ali; and with that ancestry he feels that a greater degree of sanctity is required of him than of others; consequently he was very rigid in all the exterior rites of his religion. He never failed in his five prayers daily; in the coldest mornings of our March, he stopped as the sun rose near a running stream, called his servants about him, pulled off his boots and stockings, washed his hands, feet, &c. spread his carpet, and prayed. He constantly made exclamations of *Ya ali!* oh ali! *Ya allah!* oh God!—*Allah allah il allah!* there is no God but one God, &c.; and it was only during the fast of the Ramazan that he seemed impatient of any inconvenience in his religion. At every place where he found a Mollah he held long consultations with him upon the nature of his duties.—Whether, during the Ramazan, he really could, without sin, eat on the days of travel? Whether remaining three days successively at one place he was obliged to enter upon his *Rouzeh* or fast? Whenever he came to visit us, he was evidently under restraint, being from civility obliged to drink our coffee and take our refreshments. Sitting on an English sofa, he looked fearful lest he might imbibe some contamination, and when he thought nobody saw him, he blew over each of his shoulders, as if to keep off the uncleanness of infidels from him. Every good mussulman being enjoined to make as many converts as possible, Aga Khan never failed to endeavour to prove the excellence of the religion of Mahomed over every other; but, when the arguments that he urged were disputed, and the falsity of their foundation pointed out, he was silent and in extreme surprise to find that any thing could be said against that which he had ever been accustomed to esteem as the absolute and exclusive truth. In regard to miracles, he possessed a degree of credulity greater than can be conceived. When we talked of the proofs which our Saviour gave of his divine mission, and of the miracles which he performed, such as causing the blind man to see, the lame to walk, the dumb to speak, &c. he exclaimed, "What are these miracles compared to those of our Prophet? Such as those which you mention are performed by our holy men at the present day, and there is now a Seyid at Meshed, who only a few months ago restored sight to a girl born blind; but did Jesus ever perform a miracle equal to Mahomed, who with his finger cut the moon in two?"

ENTRY OF THE KING INTO TEHERAN.

As in ancient times, almost the whole of the male population of the city was ordered to meet the king, and very early in the morning of the day of the entry, the environs on the road to Khorassan were covered with people. We were summoned by the prime minister in person, who was so anxious that we should be at our post at the earliest moment, that he came almost unattended to us; and, having marshalled our procession, he led the way, and served us as a guide through the streets and bazars. The activity and vivacity of this old man are as amiable as they are extraordinary at his advanced age. We went in our smartest uniforms, and on our most lively horses; the body-guard in their handsome Indian dresses created a great clang; and, together with the numerous servants and attendants attached to the mission, we added greatly to the general bustle. The old vizier at our head, apparently all the time in great trepidation lest he should be too late, put out his horse at the full trot, and at this rate we dashed through the great crowd of horse and foot passengers who had already thronged the road. When we had travelled about two miles from the town, we were placed at our post by some of the officers of Hossein Ali Mirzá, one of the princes, governor of Teheran, when we dismounted, smoked, and seated ourselves on the ground, until his Majesty should appear. In the mean time, the track of his route was distinguishable over the mountains and along the plain, by a long line of dust, created by his procession. His baggage and equipages were

were continually passing, until we heard the *Zumburek* or camel-artillery that at intervals fired vollies in advance. As they approached, the order of procession became more distinct. His more immediate arrival was marked by the drums and trumpets of his Nukara, the performers of which were mounted on gaudy-dressed camels; then a long row of shatirs, then the king, totally insulated, a speck in the plain; behind him the princes his sons, with their suites, then the courtiers and the officers of *Defter Khaneh*, (as we might say, the chief of the public offices,) and the whole was filled up by an immense *tip*, or body of cavalry. As the king drew near, Mirza Sheffea marshalled us about 100 yards from the road-side, and, when his Majesty beckoned to us, we went forwards in hasty strides, which the old vizier was anxious we should increase into a trot, it being the etiquette on these occasions, as we afterwards learnt, to run: our conductor himself was running as fast as he could. The king, having given us his *Khosh Amedee*, ordered us to mount our horses, and then requested me to ride near him; whilst Mirza Sheffea dropt in the rear of the king about twenty paces, where was also Hossein Khan Mervi. He had the condescension to converse very familiarly, and his remarks and manners are ever those of a highly-polished man: he seemed also anxious to give us a public mark of his attention; for, as we rode along, at two different intervals, he was presented with bowls filled with sugar-candy, of which he first took a piece himself, and then ordered that it should be given to me, and to the gentlemen of the mission and our attendants. This among the Persians is esteemed a very high mark of favour; and, whilst we could not refrain from smiling at the strange custom that embarrassed our hands with large pieces of sugar-candy on horseback, there was scarcely a Persian around us that would not willingly have given his beard for a similar distinction.

During all this time I had an opportunity of observing the king, and remarking the different stages of the procession. His Majesty was gaily dressed in a white close vest, embroidered with spangles. His sword, his dagger, and other ornaments, were entirely inlaid with precious stones. The bridle, crupper, breastplate, were all either rubies, diamonds, or emeralds, whilst a long thick tassel of pearls was suspended under the horse's throat by a cordon that went round his neck. At different intervals, he called for his *Kalioun*, (the water-pipe,) which was brought to him by his Shatir Bashi, or head of the running footmen, from which he took not more than one whiff, which was afterwards emitted in one long white stream of smoke, which he managed to conduct over his beard as a perfume. He was dignified in all he did, and seemed very attentive to all that was going on. As he approached the town, long rows of well-dressed men at some distance from the road made low bows, and whenever he called one near to him he came running with great eagerness, and received whatever he had to say with the greatest devotedness. He was then received by a corps of Mollahs, and *Peishnamez* (priests), who chaunted forth the *Khotbeh** with all their might. Then oxen and sheep in great numbers were sacrificed just as he passed, and their heads thrown under his horse's feet. Many glass vases, filled with sugar, were broken before him, and their contents strewed on his road. Every where dervishes were making loud exclamations for his prosperity; whilst a band of wrestlers and dancers were twirling about their *mils* (clubs), and performing all sorts of anticks to the sound of the copper drums of Looties. Nothing could be more striking than the variety of the scene that surrounded the king. Amongst the crowd I perceived the whole of the Armenians, headed by their clergy bearing crosses, painted banners, the Gospel, and long candles. They all began to chaunt psalms as His Majesty drew near; and their zeal was only surpassed by that of the Jews, who also had collected themselves into a body, conducted by their rabbis, who raised on high a carved representation on wood of the tabernacle, and made the most outrageous cries of devotion, accompanied by the most extravagant gestures of humiliation, determined that they at least should not pass unnoticed by the monarch. On coming close to the walls of the city, the crowd of horsemen and people increased to an extraordinary degree, and, where they were confined in some places by the walls of gardens, became quite stationary. In all the bustle I perceived the king constantly looking at a watch carried by Shatir Bashi, anxious that he should

* This is an oration delivered every Friday, after the forenoon service, in the principal mosques, in which the Mahomedans praise God, bless Mahomet and his descendants, and pray for the king.

enter

enter the gates exactly at the time prescribed by the astrologers.

THE AUTHOR'S DEPARTURE.

The 6th of October was at length fixed for my departure, and the king was pleased to grant my audience of leave on the day preceding. Although his Majesty in the most flattering terms expressed his sorrow at my departure, yet I must own that I never felt so much happiness as on the morning when I made my exit from the gates of Teheran. My sensations were exactly those expressed by Tournefort, when he determined to return to France.* Although in the heart of Persia, yet I had scarcely quitted Teheran, before it seemed that I could perceive the dome of St. Paul's church, and the spires of London. In Persia there is nothing to attach the heart—the people (with some exceptions) are false, the soil is dreary, and disease is in the climate. At a distance from civilized life, seldom hearing from our country and friends, without the resources of society, the life we led was little better than a state of exile. My regrets, which were confined to parting from those who had been my companions, were heightened by the thought that I left them to pursue that life which had been so irksome to myself.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR IN ENGLAND.

His first surprise on reaching England, was at the caravanserais, for so, though no contrast can be greater, he called our hotels. We were lodged in a gay apartment at Plymouth, richly ornamented with looking-glasses, which are so esteemed in Persia that they are held to be fitting for royal apartments only: and our dinners were served up with such quantities of plate, and of glass ware, as brought forth repeated expressions of surprise every time he was told that they were the common appendages of our caravanserais. The good folks of the inn, who, like most people in England, look upon it as a matter of course that nothing can be too hot for Asiatics, so loaded the ambassador's bed with warm covering, that he had scarcely been in bed an hour, before he was obliged to get out of it.

One of the public coaches was hired to convey his servants to London; and when four of them had got inside, having seated themselves cross-legged, they would not allow that there could be room for more, although the coach was calculated to take six. They armed themselves from head to foot with pistols, swords, and each a musket in his hand, as if they were about to make a journey in their own country; and thus encumbered, notwithstanding every assurance that nothing could happen to them, they got into the coach. His excellency himself greatly enjoyed the novelty of a carriage, and was delighted at the speed with which we travelled, particularly at night, when he perceived no diminution of it, although he was surprised that all this was done without a guide.

He who had witnessed the manner in which our ambassadors had been received in Persia, particularly the *levée en masse* of the inhabitants who were sent out to meet him at every place where he stopt, was surprised to see the little notice that he himself in the same situation in England had attracted, and the total independence of all ranks of people.

Although he found a fine house and a splendid establishment ready to receive him in London, and although a fine collation was laid out upon the morning of his arrival, nothing could revive his spirits; so much had he been disappointed at the mode of his reception.

He had formed his ideas of our court from what he recollected of his own, where the king's person is held so sacred, that few have the privilege of approaching it. He had a private audience at the queen's house, and, from the manner in which he expressed himself after it was over, it appeared that the respect which he had hitherto felt towards our monarch was diminished. There are many ceremonies exacted upon approaching the Shah of Persia. Here the Persian entered at once into the same room where His Majesty was standing. He made no inclination of the body, he did not even take his shoes off; and, what is more, he put his credentials into his Majesty's own hands. He said, that he had expected to have seen our king seated on a throne at a distance, and that he could not have approached within many paces of him: his surprise then may be conceived, when, on entering a small room, he was taken to a person whom he took to be a *capijee* or porter, and was informed that this was the King of England.

He arrived in London in the month of November, and the gloom of the weather had a visible effect upon his health and spirits. For two months he never saw the sun, and it was fully believed by his suite, that they had got into regions beyond its influence; when one day several

* Tournefort's Travels, 21st Letter.

several of them rushed into him with great joy to announce that they had just seen it, and that if he made haste he might perhaps see it also.

Of some things, it would be impossible from mere description to give any just idea. Such was an opera or a play to a Persian. The first night he went to the opera, evidently the impression of surprise which he received on entering his box was very strong, although his pride made him conceal it. His servants had been sent to the gallery, and upon going up to hear what was their conversation, they were found wrangling amongst themselves, whether or no the figures that they saw upon the stage were real men and women or automatons.

When it is known that a Persian *mejlis* or assembly is composed of people seated in a formal row on the ground, with their backs against the wall, some idea may be had of the Persian ambassador's surprise upon entering an English rout.

On his being taken to hear a debate at the House of Commons, he immediately sided with a young orator, who gained him over by his earnest manner and the vehemence of his action; and at the House of Lords, the great object of his remark was the lord chancellor, whose enormous wig, which he compared to a sheep-skin, awoke all his curiosity. There was considerable pleasure in observing his emotion when he was taken to St Paul's cathedral, on the anniversary of the charity children, where he acquired more real esteem for the institutions and the national character of England than he did from any other sight, for he frequently after referred to his feelings on that occasion.

TRAVELS IN CANADA,

AND

THE UNITED STATES,

In 1816 *and* 1817.

BY LIEUT. FRANCIS HALL.

14th Light Dragoons, H.P.

Octavo.—Pp. 543.— 14s boards.

[Our information about the modern state of North America is so scanty, or so coloured, that we hail the appearance of of a volume written by an observer who appears to write under no bias of party or national prejudice. The style of the volume is often colloquial, incorrect, and even vulgar; but the facts are new and valuable. The account of the new settlements on the lakes, and of the venerable Jefferson, cannot fail to be read with singular interest. As a general view of Canada and the United States, this volume forms an excellent companion to the valuable notes of Mr. Birkbeck.]

NANTUCKET.

I FELT little concern about Nantucket, at this time, except to keep at a respectful distance from it; but I have since met with some interesting particulars relative to this inglorious little island. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 5000, some of whom are worth 20,000*l.* each. It contains 23,000 acres of land, and was originally possessed by the Nantucks, an Indian tribe, some of whom still remain on it, having peaceably incorporated with the Europeans, and joined in their occupations. The soil was originally a barren sand, but the industry of the inhabitants has made it capable of pasturing large flocks of sheep, which constituted, in the infancy of the settlement, a common stock; but their chief employment is whaleing, at which they are equally diligent and daring; doubling Cape Horn in pursuit of their game. The profits of this trade afford them both the necessaries and comforts of life. The luxuries are forbidden both by their character and religion, which is unmixed Presbyterianism. The only recreation they used to allow themselves, was driving in parties to a little spot, which they had rescued from barrenness, and converted into a kind of public garden. The traveller, from whom I borrow this account, gives a lively picture of their hospitality, and of the simplicity of their manners, which supersedes the necessity of those inventions and restraints so inefficient in more polished societies. The whole community affords an admirable instance of what human industry will effect, when left to the unshackled direction of its own exertions. They have, particularly the women, an odd habit of taking a small quantity of opium every morning. It is difficult to divine whence they have imported this unwholesome luxury.* The only books this traveller found in the island, except the bible, were Hudibras and Josephus; many of the inhabitants could repeat lines of the former, without having much notion to what they referred. Martha's vineyard is a settlement of much the

---

* I have since heard it remarked, that this practice is very general in America.

same

same kind as Nantucket. It derives its name from that part of it which was originally the portion of the first settler's daughter. They formerly constituted part of the State of New York, but now of Massachusets.

NEW YORK.

New York is built on the tongue of land, at the point of which the Hudson and East Rivers effect their junction. The principal street (Broadway) runs along the ridge, and terminates in a small parade, planted with trees, designed originally for a battery.

From Broadway, streets diverge irregularly to either river, and terminate in extensive warehouses and quays, constantly crowded. The houses are generally good, frequently elegant, but it requires American eyes to discover that Broadway competes with the finest streets of London or Paris. New York is reckoned to contain at present about 100,000 inhabitants, and is spreading rapidly northward. I was told that 2000 houses were contracted for, to be built in the ensuing year. There are fifty churches, or chapels, of different sects; a proof that a national church is not indispensable, for the maintenance of religion.

The Town Hall is an elegant building of white marble, standing at right angles to Broadway. The plot of ground in front of it is railed round and planted. The interior is well arranged for the purposes of business. The state rooms of the mayor and corporation are ornamented with portraits of several of the governors of New York, and whole lengths of the officers most distinguished during the late war.

The sessions court was sitting during my visit, and I went in. My first impression arose from the truly republican plainness of justice, stripped of all "pomp and circumstance," flowing wigs, ermine, and silk gowns. Both the judges and counsellors were in the dress of private gentlemen, the latter hardly to be distinguished from the spectators, who, without much ceremony, crowded round the tribunal.

I spent an evening at the theatre. It is a shabby building without, and poorly lighted and decorated within. The play was Columbus, a wretched hash of different plays and stories, miserably acted. The audience, like that of a Portsmouth theatre, consisted almost entirely of men. —I saw nothing resembling a lady in the house, and but few females. The Americans are generally considered to have little taste for the drama; or for music, beyond what is necessary for a dance; dancing being in New York, as in most parts of the world, the favourite amusement of the ladies; they dance cotillions, because they fancy they excel in French dances, and despise country dances for the same reason. The young men have the character of being dissipated, living much apart from their families in boarding houses. Good dinners are in high esteem in the upper commercial circles, and I had occasion to bear witness both to the skill of their cooks, and the hospitality of the entertainers.

THE STEAM FRIGATE.

I was naturally curious to visit the famous steam frigate, or floating battery, built for the defence of the harbour; this favour I obtained through Dr. Mitchell, the great philosopher of New York.

He is a man of considerable mechanical science, and mentioned several of his plans for the improvement of the steam frigate, in constructing which I believe he bore a principal part. One plan was to obviate the intolerable heat in the neighbourhood of the engines, by introducing fresh air through tubes near the surface of the water, bent upwards to prevent its entering. Another was to discharge from the engine a force of water sufficient to overwhelm any boarding boat, or drench the gun deck of any ship alongside. The length of the frigate is 150 feet; breadth of beam 50; and thickness of sides four feet. She works either way, and is said to be sufficiently manageable, and well calculated for harbour defence.

STEAM BOAT.

I embarked on the 9th of March, in the Paragon steam packet, from New York to Albany. The winter had been less severe than usual, which induced the captain to attempt making his way up the Hudson earlier than is customary. These steam boats are capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 passengers; they are about 120 feet in length, and as elegant in their construction as the awkward-looking machinery in the centre will permit. There are two cabins, one for the ladies, into which no gentleman is admitted without the concurrence of the whole company. The interior arrangements, on the whole, resemble those of our best packets. I was not without apprehension, that a dinner in such a situation, for above 150 persons, would very much resemble the scramble of a mob; I was however

 agreeably

agreeably surprised by a dinner handsomely served, very good attendance, and a general attention to quiet and decorum: "Truly, thought I, these republicans are not so very barbarous." Indeed when the cabin was lighted up for tea and sandwiches in the evening, it more resembled a ball-room supper, than, as might have been expected, a stage-coach meal. The charge, including board, from New York to Albany, 160 miles, is seven dollars.

We started under the auspices of a bright frosty morning: The first few minutes were naturally spent by me in examining the machinery, by means of which our huge leviathan, with such evident ease, won her way against the opposing current: but more interesting objects are breaking fast on the view; on our right are the sloping sides of New York Island, studded with villas, over a soil from which the hand of cultivation has long since rooted its woodland glories, substituting the more varied decorations of park and shrubbery, intersected with brown stubbles and meadows; while on our left, the bold features of nature rise, as in days of yore, unimpaired, unchangeable; grey cliffs, like aged battlements, tower perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of several hundred feet. Hickory, dwarf oak, and stunted cedars, twist fantastically within their crevices, and deepen the shadows of each glen into which they occasionally recede; huge masses of disjointed rocks are scattered at intervals below; here the sand has collected sufficiently to afford space for the woodman's hut, but the narrow waterfall, which in summer turns his saw-mill, is now a mighty icicle glittering to the morning sun; here and there a scarcely perceptible track conducts to the rude wharf, from which the weather-worn lugger receives her load of timber for the consumption of the city.

A VILLAGE.

Poughkeepsie was the first country-town, or rather village, I had seen; and as the features of all are much alike, it shall be described for a specimen. Houses of wood, roofed with shingles, neatly painted, with generally from four to six sash windows on each floor, two stories high, and a broad viranda, resting on neat wooden pillars, along the whole of the front: such is the common style of house-building through the whole state: it unites to cleanly neatness a degree of elegance, confined in England to the cottage *ornée*; but here common to all houses; very few sink to a meaner fashion: this seems strange to the eye accustomed to a hundred wretched hovels for one habitation of graceful comfort; but poverty has not yet wandered beyond the limits of great towns in America; in the country every man is a land-owner, and has competence within his grasp; "*O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint.*" The whole of this beautiful passage may be well applied to American farmers. To them the earth is "most just," for they are industrious and enterprising, and they have not yet discovered the necessity of yielding nineteen parts of their earnings to their government, to take care of the remaining twentieth. At Poughkeepsie, as in almost all American towns, are two or three large inns, in which dinner is provided at a certain hour, for all travellers *en masse*; nor is it an easy matter any where to procure a separate meal; indeed privacy, either in eating, sleeping, conversation, or government, seems quite unknown, and unknowable to the Americans, to whom it appears, whether political or domestic, a most unnatural as well as unreasonable desire, which only Englishmen are plagued with.

There is no want of churches, either here or in any other village of this state, but they are all built of the same perishable materials. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," objects to this method of building, which adds nothing to the riches of the state; but as long as wood continues plentiful and labour dear, houses will be built in the readiest and cheapest manner.

THE INNS.

The inn-keepers of America, are, in most villages, what we vulgarly call, "topping men," field-officers of militia, with good farms attached to their taverns, so that they are apt to think, what, perhaps in a newly settled country, is not very wide of the truth, that travellers rather receive, than confer a favour by being accommodated at their houses. They always gave us plentiful fare, particularly at breakfast, where veal-cutlets, sweetmeats, cheese, eggs, and ham, were most liberally set before us. Dinner is little more than a repetition of breakfast, with spirits instead of coffee. I never heard wine called for; the common drink is a small cyder; rum, whiskey, and brandy, are placed on the table, and the use of them left to the discretion of the company, who seem rarely to abuse the privilege. Tea is a meal of the same solid construction with breakfast,

fast," answering also for supper. The daughters of the host officiate at tea and breakfast, and generally wait at dinner. Their behaviour is reserved in the extreme, but it enables them to serve as domestics, without losing their rank of equality with those on whom they attend. To judge from the books I frequently found lying about, they are well educated; the landlord of an inn at Waterford was very particular in inquiring of a gentleman who was with me, for the most accomplished schoolmistress of New York, with whom to place his daughter; the same man, after shrewdly commenting on the conduct of some of the first political characters of the country, summed up his eulogium on his favourite, by saying, "I make no objection to his lying and intrigues, for all politicians will do the same."

An English traveller is frequently surprised to find the highest magistrates and officers of the nation travelling by the same conveyances, sitting down at the same table, and joining in conversation with the meanest of the people; borrowing from his own prejudices of rank, he is apt to fancy all the great world amusing themselves in masquerade. I entered, casually, into conversation, on board the steam-boat, with a man whose appearance seemed to denote something betwixt the shop-keeper and farmer, though his conversation marked him superior to both.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

The pale of civilized life widens daily, and plainly intimates to the indignant and retiring Indian, that it will finally know no limit but the Pacific. Cultivators have begun to discover the superiority of the soil, westward of the Alleghany Ridges: the tide of emigration is accordingly turned to the neighbourhood of the Ohio. Sixteen thousand waggons, I was told, were counted last year passing the toll bridge of Cayuga. Settlements are creeping along the Missouri, and the mouth of the Columbia is already designated to connect the Asiatic with the European commerce of the States. Such is the growth, and such the projects of this transatlantic republic, great in extent of territory, in an active and well-informed population; but above all, in a free government, which not only leaves individual talent unfettered, but calls it into life by all the incitements of ambition most grateful to the human mind.

CANADA.

Nothing could be more Siberian than the aspect of the Canadian frontier: a narrow road, choaked with snow, led through a wood, in which patches were occasionally cleared, on either side, to admit the construction of a few log-huts, round which a brood of ragged children, a starved pig, and a few half-broken rustic implements, formed an accompaniment more suited to an Irish landscape than to the thriving scenes we had just quitted. The Canadian peasant is still the same unsophisticated animal whom we may suppose to have been imported by Jacques Cartier. The sharp unchangeable lineaments of the French countenance, set off with a blue or red night-cap, over which is drawn the hood of a grey capote, fashioned like a monk's cowl, a red worsted girdle, hair tied in a greasy leathern queue, brown mocassins of undressed hide, and a short pipe in his mouth, give undeniable testimony of the presence of Jean Baptiste. His horse seems to be equally solicitous to shame neither his progenitors nor his owner, by any mixture with a foreign race, but exhibits the same relationship to the horses, as his rider to the subjects of Louis XIII. Now, too, the frequent cross by the road-side, thick-studded with all the implements of crucifixional torture, begins to indicate a catholic country; distorted virgins and ghastly saints decorate each inn-room, while the light spires of the parish church, covered with plates of tin, glitter across the snowy plain.

At La Prarie we crossed the ice to Montreal, whose isolated mountain forms a conspicuous object at the distance of some leagues. From thence to Quebec, the road follows the course of the St. Lawrence, whose banks present a succession of villages, many of them delightfully situated; but all form and feature were absorbed in the snowy deluge, which now deepened every league; add to which, the sleigh-track, by frequently running on the bed of the river, placed us below prospect of every kind. We found the inns neat, and the people attentive; French politesse began to be contrasted with American bluntness.

It was Sunday when we arrived at St. Anne's; mass was just finished, and above an hundred sleighs were rapidly dispersing themselves up the neighbouring heights, and across the bed of the river, to the adjacent villages. The common country sleigh is a clumsy, box-shaped machine, raised at both ends; perhaps not greatly unlike the old heroic car. It holds two persons, with the driver, who stands before them. One horse

horse is commonly sufficient, but two are used in posting, when the leader is attached by cords, tandem-wise, and left to use his own discretion, without the restraint of rein, or impulse of whip. Should, however, the latter stimulus become indispensable, the driver jumps from the sleigh, runs forward, applies his pack-thread lash, and regains his seat without any hazard from extraordinary increase of impetus. The runners of these sleighs are formed of two slips of wood, so low that the shafts collect the snow into a succession of wavy hillocks, properly christened "cahots," for they almost dislocate your limbs five thousand times in a day's journey. An attempt was once made to correct this evil, by prohibiting all low runners, as they are called, from coming within a certain distance of Quebec; meaning, thereby, to force the country people into the use of high runners, in the American fashion. Jean Baptiste, however, sturdily and effectually resisted this heretical innovation, by halting with his produce without the limits, and thus compelling the towns-people to come to him to make their purchases. The markets of Montreal and Quebec exhibit several hundred market sleighs daily. They differ from the pleasure or travelling sleigh in having no sides; that is, they consist merely of a plank bottom, with a kind of railing. Hay and wood are the staple commodities at this season, both of which are immoderately dear, especially at Quebec; even through the States, the common charge for one horse's hay for a night, was a dollar. Provisions are brought to market frozen, in which state they are preserved during winter; cod fish is brought from Boston, a land carriage of 500 miles, and then sells at a reasonable rate, the American commonly speculating on a cargo of smuggled goods back, to make up his profit; a kind of trade extremely brisk betwixt the frontier and Montreal.

The Canadians bear a considerable antipathy to the Americans, whom they denominate, "*Sacres Bastonnais*."* I believe it to arise principally from religious prejudices; in proof of which, there is a striking anecdote related in the life of Franklin, who made an attempt to bring them over to the revolutionary cause. At this day, even the better informed among them are fully persuaded that the American government is constantly plotting their ruin, and the destruction of the mighty city of Quebec. I was witness to a curious exemplification of this feeling: a young Canadian, by no means illiterate, informed me one morning, with a very grave face, that a tremendous plot had been discovered—to destroy the whole city by blowing up the powder magazine; that a train had been found ready laid, and no doubt existed of an American's being at the end of it. I took the trouble to trace the source of this report, and found it to originate in an order to mend a broken door belonging to the magazine. A fire never happens in the town (and they happen very often,) but the "*Bastonnais*" are the incendiaries. Petty quarrels betwixt the natives and the Vermontese keep this feeling alive; and the English may well say of it, in the words of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "'Tis a pretty quarrel as it is, and explanation would spoil it."

KINGSTON.

Kingston is singularly happy in its site for naval purposes.—The basis of the soil is a complete quarry of limestone, disposed in horizontal strata, on the surface of the earth, and requiring only to be raised with a lever, to be fit for use. The fort, which was merely a field work during the war, is now finishing with stone, dug from its own foundation; and, having two stout Martello towers, already looks formidable from the lake: it is meant chiefly to defend the navy-yard, which it commands. There are batteries on Point Frederic; and on the point of the town, which is palisaded, and strengthened with block-houses. It contains some good houses, and stores; a small theatre, built by the military for private theatricals; a large wooden government house, and all the appendages of an extensive military and naval establishment, with as much society as can reasonably be expected, in a town so lately created from the "howling desert." The adjacent country is flat, stony, and barren; a circumstance which perhaps increases the kind of interest peculiar to the place: do you approach it by land, the road lies through a tract of forest, in the midst of which the first rude traces of population are scarcely visible: do you come by water, uncultivated islands, and an uninterrupted line of wooded shore, seem conducting you to the heart of a wilderness, known only to the hunter and his prey: you emerge from a wood, double a head-land, and a fleet of ships lies before you, several of which are as large as any on the ocean: others,

* Bostonese. Inhabitants of Boston.

others, of equal dimensions, are building on the spot, where, a few months since, their frame-timbers were growing. Two sources of astonishment here rise in the mind: first, the magnitude of the resources called into action; secondly, the object which called them forth. Of the first, some idea may be formed, by considering that the St. Lawrence alone cost 300,000*l*. The Psyche frigate, sent from England in frame, cost 12,000*l*. in transporting from Quebec. The commissariat disbursements at Kingston, during the war, were estimated at 1000*l*. per diem. The present expence of the naval establishment is about 25,000*l*. per annum: the navy-yard employs 1200 labourers. For the object, on one side, there is America, with "millions on millions" of acres beyond what her population can fill up; on the other, England contending for, and expending her best blood and treasure in defence of, a country, one half of which is little better than a barren waste of snows, and the other, a wild forest, scarcely intersected by a thread of population. This is the "*gros jeu*" of society.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR.

Sackett's harbour has a mean appearance, after Kingston; its situation is low, the harbour small, and fortifications of very indifferent construction, both as to form and materials. The navy-yard consists merely of a narrow tongue of land, the point of which affords just space sufficient for the construction of one first-rate vessel, with barely room for workshops, and stores, on the remaining part of it. One of the largest vessels in the world is now on the stocks here; her dimensions are 196 feet keel, by 57 beam; she is built over, to preserve her, and may literally be said to be housed: there is an observatory on the top of the building, commanding an extensive view of the lake, and flat wooded country. About a mile up the river, there is another vessel of equal dimensions, built and housed literally in the woods. The town consists of a long street, in the direction of the river, with a few smaller ones crossing, it at right angles: it covers less ground than Kingston, and has fewer good houses; it has, however, the advantage of a broad flagged footway, while the good people of Kingston, notwithstanding the thousands expended in their town, and the quarries beneath their feet, submit to walk uncle deep in mud, after every shower. Whence this difference? The people of Kingston are not poor ignorant French Canadians, but substantial active Scotch or English traders. Probably it lies in this, that the Americans are at home, while the English Canadian considers himself as a temporary resident, for the purpose of making a fortune to spend in his native country.

The fortifications at Sackett's are so inconsiderable, that one is equally surprised that the American government should have left their naval depôt so inadequately protected, and that our army should have failed to take it.

The government of the United States not only preaches, but practises economy. The establishments at Sackett's are on the most moderate scale. Two regiments of the line, with a proportion of artillery, for garrison duty, eighty men in the navy-yard, and one boat, the Lady of the Lake, in commission: what dreadful havoc would this parsimonious government make at Kingston!*

UTICA.

Utica stands on the right bank of the Mohawk, over which it is approached by a covered wooden bridge, of some length. The appearance of the town is highly prepossessing: the streets are spacious; the houses large and well-built, and the stores (the name given to shops throughout America) as well supplied, and as handsomely fitted up, as those of New York or Philadelphia. There are two hotels, on a large scale; for one of which, the York House, I can answer as being equal in arrangement and accommodation, to any hotel beyond the Atlantic: it is kept by an Englishman from Bath. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at from 3 to 4000; they maintain four churches—one Episcopal,* one presbyterian, and two Welch. To judge from the contents of three large book-stores, their literary taste inclines chiefly towards theology and church history.

The town is laid out upon a very extensive scale, of which a small part only is yet completed; but little doubt is entertained by the inhabitants, that ten years will accomplish the whole. Fifteen have not passed since the traveller found here no other trace of habitation than a solitary log-house, built for the occasional reception of merchandize, on its way down the Mohawk.

* There were in commission, when I was there, the Regent 74, Montreal, and Star, sloops of war, and Charville, a large new transport, built since the war, capable of transporting the persons and property of almost all the lake population.

The

The overflowing population of New England, fixing its exertions on a new and fertile soil, has, in these few years, effected this change, and goes on, working the miracles of industry and freedom, from the Mohawk to the Missouri.

Utica has great advantages of situation, independent of its soil, being placed nearly at the point of junction betwixt the waters of the Lakes and of the Atlantic. The Mohawk communicates with Wood's Creek, by a canal from Rome, fifteen miles north of Utica; and Wood's Creek falls into the Oneida Lake, which is joined to that of Ontario, by the Oswego river. Should the proposed canal betwixt Buffalo and Rome be cut, it will add very considerably to these advantages, by drawing much of the produce of the Western country in this direction. The expence of this undertaking is variously estimated at from six to 10,000,000 dollars; and the expence of carriage at about six dollars per ton. Commissioners have been appointed to survey the line of communication, and the canal is already traced on paper.

With Utica commences that succession of flourishing villages and settlements, which renders this tract of country the astonishment of travellers. That so large a portion of the soil should, on an average period of less than twenty years, be cleared, brought into cultivation, and have a large population settled on it, is in itself sufficiently surprising; but this feeling is considerably increased, when we consider the character of elegant opulence with which it every where smiles on the eye. Each village teems, like a hive, with activity and enjoyment: the houses, taken in the mass, are on a large scale, for (excepting the few primitive log-huts still surviving) there is scarcely one below the appearance of an opulent London tradesman's country box; nor is their style of building very unlike these, being generally of wood, painted white, with green doors and shutters, and porches, or verandas in front. The face of the country is beautifully varied: on the left of the road, lofty ridges divide the Lake streams from the head waters of the Cheuengo, and Oriskany rivers; and again, shooting up towards the north, form the steep banks of the Canserage Creek, and the wooden heights, which embosom Onondago Hollow. The shores of the small lakes are picturesquely formed in the same manner, and a succession of ridges is thus continued, till they terminate towards Lake Ontario, in the Niagara heights, and mingle on the south, with the spurs of the Alleganies, round the sources of the Susquehannah. The timber of this country is mostly oak, elm, ash, maple, hickory, bass, hemlock, and butternut.

Skaneactas is pleasantly situated at the head of the lake from which it is named. We stopped here for the night, and admired, by a clear moon, the sloping banks, descending with alternate promontories of wood, and cultivated land, to its smooth silvery waters, whilst here and there arose the tall mast of some trading schooner, anchoring under the shore.

Cayuga, besides its agreeable site, is remarkable for a bridge over the head of the Cayuga lake, a mile in length: it is built on piles, and level; calculating from the time it took to pass it, I should think it rather over-rated at a mile; three-fourths is probably about the true length.

Geneva contains many elegant houses, beautifully placed on the rising shore, at the head of the Geneva lake; a situation indicating that the name was not bestowed at random.

Canandaigua is a town of villas, built on the rising shore of the Canandaigua lake, which terminates the picture, at the bottom of the main street: the lower part of this street is occupied by stores and warehouses, but the upper, to the length of nearly two miles, consists of villas, or ornamented cottages, tastefully finished with colonnades, porches, and verandas, each within its own garden, or pleasure ground. The prospect down this long vista to the lake is charming; if it has a defect, not to the eye, but to the mind, it arises from a consideration of the perishable materials with which these elegant buildings are constructed, impressing an idea of instability, like pleasure houses raised for an occasional festival. A fertile soil, and industrious population, are, however, bases on which brick will succeed to wood, and stone to brick.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester is built immediately on the great falls of the Genesee, about eight miles above its entrance into Lake Ontario. It is four years since the yankey axeman began to dispossess the wood nymphs, or rather the wolves and bears of this neighbourhood; and the town now contains one hundred good houses, furnished with all the conveniences of life; several comfortable taverns, a large cotton-mill, and some large corn-mills. Town lots fetch from 500 to 1000 dollars, and

and are rising in value rapidly. The whole village is as a summer hive, full of life, bustle, and activity. Its site is grand: the Genesee rushes through it, like an arrow, over a bed of limestone, and precipitates itself down three ledges of rock, of 93, 30, and 76 feet, within the distance of a mile and a half from the town: the two first ledges are of limestone; the basis of the third, as well as the adjacent banks, is of the same red clay-slate, which every where forms the bed of the St. Lawrence.

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

The peninsula, included generally betwixt the two lakes and the Niagara river, obtained during the war, and still keeps, the name of the Niagara Frontier. The Ouse, or Grand River, the banks of which are inhabited by the Six Nations, may be considered its western boundary, and Burlington Bay its limit to the north.

The whole frontier may be considered as divided into two plateaux: the upper, on a level with Lake Erie; the lower, sloping from the foot of the ridge to Lake Ontario. There is a marked geological distinction betwixt these two tracts. Immediately below Queenston all traces of limestone disappear.

A decided preference is given by settlers to this neighbourhood: on our side, the banks of the Grand River were long since chosen by the Six Nations for their fertility; and from thence, to the Thames and Long Point, are the finest farms in the province. The whole of the American side is rapidly settling, and Erie, built on the site of the old fort, is already a considerable town.

The northern point of the frontier, at the junction of the Niagara* with Lake Ontario, is occupied by Fort Missisaga, built opposite to the American fort, Niagara, which it is thought to command; it is star-shaped, and intended to be faced with stone, should the expence be deemed convenient. From hence to Fort George there is about a mile of flat ground, mostly occupied by the village of Newark, which has in great part been rebuilt. The houses are of wood, and, being generally placed on frames, without foundation, seem to give a stranger no more reason to expect to find them standing when he next travels that way, than the tents of an Arab, or the booths of an annual fair. There is one large inn, of a gay exterior; but, being commonly crowded with guests, is half finished, half furnished, and miserably dirty: beds, indeed, are in more than comfortable abundance; it being no easy matter to squeeze betwixt each two of the dozen crowded into a room.

Betwixt Newark and Queenston, the river is separated from the road by a light wood, through which it breaks on the sight at intervals, frequently with the top-sails of a schooner gliding just above its banks, and the tufted woods of the American shore beyond. On the right there is an unbroken succession of luxuriant orchards, corn-fields, and farm-houses; a rare and interesting sight in Canada.

YORK.

York, being the seat of government for the upper province, is a place of considerable importance in the eyes of its inhabitants: to a stranger, however, it presents little more than about one hundred wooden houses, several of them conveniently, and even elegantly, built, and I think one, or perhaps two, of brick. The public buildings were destroyed by the Americans; but, as no ruins of them are visible, we must conclude, either that the destruction exceeded the desolation of Jerusalem, or that the loss to the arts is not quite irreparable. I believe they did not leave one stone upon another, for they did not find one. Before the city, a long flat tongue of land runs into the lake, called Gibraltar Point, probably from being very *unlike* Gibraltar. York, wholly useless, either as a port or military post, would sink into a village, and the seat of government be transferred to Kingston, but for the influence of those, whose property in the place would be depreciated by the change.

THE MOHAWKS.

The Mohawks have always been esteemed the head of the confederacy of the Five Nations. They were strongly attached to the British interest, and first followed Sir William Johnson into Canada, under their chieftain, "the Monster Brandt." The Monster had, however, some good qualities. He accustomed his people to the arts of civilized life, and made farmers of them. He built a church, and translated one of the Gospels into the Mohawk language; for, like Clovis and many of the early Anglo-Saxon and Danish Christians, he contrived to unite much religious zeal with the practices of natural ferocity. His grave is to be seen under the walls of his church. I have mentioned one of his sons: he has also a daughter living, who would

* The St. Lawrence, betwixt the two lakes, is commonly called the Niagara.

would not disgrace the circles of European fashion: her face and person are fine and graceful: she speaks English, not only correctly, but elegantly; and has, both in her speech and manners, a softness approaching to Oriental languor: she retains so much of her national dress as to identify her with her people, over whom she affects no superiority, but seems pleased to preserve all the ties and duties of relationship. She held the infant of one of her relations at the font, on the Sunday of my visit to the church. The usual church and baptismal service was performed by a Dr. Aaron, an Indian, and an assistant priest; the congregation consisted of sixty or seventy persons, male and female: many of the young men were dressed in the English fashion, but several of the old warriors came with their blankets folded over them like the drapery of a statue; and in this dress, with a step and mien of quiet energy, more forcibly reminded me of the ancient Romans than some other inhabitants of this continent, who have laid claim to the resemblance. Some of them wore large silver crosses, medals, and other trinkets, on their backs and breasts; and a few handeaus, ornamented with feathers. Dr. Aaron, a grey-headed Mohawk, had touched his cheeks and forehead with a few spots of vermillion, in honour of Sunday: he wore a surplice, and preached at considerable length; but his delivery was unimpassioned, and monotonous in the extreme. Indian eloquence decays with the peculiar state of society to which it owed its energy.

The Mohawk village stands on a little plain, looking down upon the Grand River; upon the alluvion of which the inhabitants raise their crops, chiefly of Indian corn. Their houses are built of logs, rudely put together, and exhibiting externally a great appearance of neglect and want of comfort. Some few are in a better condition. The house belonging to Brandt's family resembles that of a petty English farmer; Dr. Aaron's was neat and clean. The doctor, who had been regularly ordained, and spoke very good English, told me the village had been much injured by the war, which had put a stop to its improvements, and dispersed the inhabitants over the country. This is probable enough: the Indians advance towards civilized life with a forced motion, and revert to habits of warfare and wandering with a natural rebound. The Cayugas seem to have made less progress than the Mohawks towards domestic accommodation: the fire is still in the middle of their dwellings: the earth, or a block of wood, suffices for chair and table; and planks, arranged round the walls, like cabin births, form their beds. They seemed very cheerful, though with little reason; for their crop of Indian corn, which they were now drying and husking, had been spoiled by premature frost, and, in common with all the other Indians of the settlement, their only resource against starvation was the British commissariat. They confine themselves to the cultivation of Indian corn, because it requires little labour, and of that sort which may be performed by women; the consequence is, that a single frosty night strikes them with famine, or at least throws them for support upon the magazine of Kingston. The evil and remedy proceed from the same source: an habitual dependance on our bounty destroys, by rendering needless, all exertion towards self-support. But from the system of Indian tutelage results the necessity of guardianship, that is, of the Indian department, through which some thousands of the public money are annually filtered: plentiful harvests on the Grand River would destroy golden crops of place and patronage.

The whole of the settlements are reckoned to furnish about 500 warriors to our government. These, if not the best, are certainly the dearest, of our allies; besides the support of themselves and their families during war, several thousands are expended annually in clothing and nick-nacks, under the name of presents. Every accidental loss, from failure of crops or other disasters, they are in the habit of expecting should be made good by the liberality of their "Great Father," whose means and generosity they are well disposed to consider as unbounded; an idea which his agents are little careful to repress. During the late war they behaved with the cautious courage of German auxiliaries, evidently considering it their first interest to spare themselves—their second, to serve their father; a mode of conduct which was nearly resented by the more enterprising warriors of the west, who had taken up the hatchet from a strong feeling of necessity and hatred to the encroachments of the Americans.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo was among the frontier villages burnt during the war; not a house was left standing. It is now not merely a flourishing village, but a considerable town,

town, with shops and hotels, which might any where be called handsome, and, in this part of the country, astonishing. Its situation is highly advantageous, forming the extremity of the new line of settled country already described, and communicating by the lakes with the Western States of the Union, and the two Canadas. The American side of Lake Erie is also settling fast, and Erie is already a thriving town.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia is as much complained of for its architectural regularity, as most other cities are for the reverse. Large towns have commonly grown up from casual and insignificant beginnings; but, in planning the capital of a state, it would have been as singular an absurdity to have made the streets crooked, as to have built the houses upon models of the 13th century: it is difficult to say, why rectilinear uniformity should be more insupportable than curvilinear. All the streets of Philadelphia are spacious; the names of many of them, as Sassafras, Chesnut, Locust, &c. record their sylvan origin; and the rows of Lombardy poplars, with which they are shaded, seem a second revolution in favour of vegetation. The private houses are characterised by elegant neatness; the steps and window sills of many of them are of grey marble, and have large mats placed before the doors. The streets are carefully swept, as well as the foot-paths, which are paved with brick. The shops do not yield in display to those of London, nor are the tradesmen less civil and attentive.

THE FINE ARTS.

Philadelphia contains an Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1805 by voluntary contribution, and soon after incorporated by the legislature. It has a handsome building, containing rooms for drawing and public exhibitions. In the hall of statuary, besides numerous casts, are several pleasing pieces of Italian sculpture, particularly two Bacchantes. The picture gallery contains several excellent pictures of the old masters, and a large collection of the modern.

Society in Philadelphia (and what may be said on this point with regard to Philadelphia, applies with double force to all other parts of America,) is yet in its infancy. By society, I mean the art of combining social qualities, so as to produce the highest degree of rational enjoyment; this supposes a common stock of ideas on subjects generally interesting, and a manner of giving them circulation, by which the self-love of each may be at once roused and satisfied. Public amusements, the arts, such literary and philosophical topics as require taste and sensibility, without supposing a fatiguing depth of erudition, a morality rather graceful than austere, and a total absence of dogmatism on all subjects, constitute many of the materials for such an intercourse. In Philadelphia, public amusements are nothing; the fine arts little considered, because every man is sufficiently occupied with his own business; for the same reason, questions of mere speculation in literature or philosophy would be looked upon as a waste of time; in morality, every thing is precise; in religion, all is dogma.

Religious toleration has produced in America an effect, which, though natural, is curiously the reverse of what the advocates for a church, "by law established," commonly predict. A free competition, on the contrary, not only stimulates the zeal of all, because one sect has no advantage over another, except what it acquires by its own exertions, but, in the many shades of belief it offers to the public choice, there are few so fastidious as not to find some colour suitable to their own complexion; and, as every proselyte is a genuine victory, the stray sheep from one fold are very quickly caught up and penned in another.—There are 42 churches in Philadelphia: Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Quaker, Free Quaker, Swedish Lutheran, German Lutheran, German Reformed, Associate, Associate Reformed, Covenanters, Methodists, Christian church, Moravian, Universalist, Independent, Unitarian, Jewish. To fall in with none of these would indicate a surprising eccentricity of character, not likely to meet with much indulgence; and, having chosen one, the American would consider that, like a trade, it was seriously to be followed, and no longer speculated upon.

BALTIMORE.

While I was in Baltimore I saw a sketch of the city, taken in 1750; it then consisted of about half a dozen houses, built round the landing-place: it now contains 50,000 inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. Here are reckoned to be some of the largest fortunes in the Union, that is, of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 dollars. To strangers, the polished hospitality of its inhabitants renders it a pleasanter residence than Philadelphia.

The public buildings of Baltimore, being

being all of brick, have little architectural beauty; they evince the prosperity and good polity, rather than the taste, of the city. There is, however, a monument erecting to the memory of Washington, in a kind of park adjoining the town; it consists of a marble column, adorned with trophies in bronze: the design, like the man whose fame it records, is nobly simple.

WASHINGTON.

The traveller, having passed through Bladensburg, on the east branch of the Patuxent, where the action was fought, which the Americans have nick-named the "Bladensburg races," crosses a sandy tract, interspersed with oak barrens and pine woods, until suddenly mounting a little rise, close to a poor cottage with its Indian corn patch, he finds himself opposite to the Capitol of the Federal city. It stands on an ancient bank of the Patowmac, about eighty feet above the present level of the river, the course of which it commands, as well as the adjacent country, as far as the Allegancy Ridges. The edifice consists of two wings, intended to be connected by a centre, surmounted by a dome or cupola. The design is pure and elegant, but the whole building wants grandeur. Each wing would not be a large private mansion: the interior has consequently a contracted appearance, a kind of economy of space disagreeably contrasting with the gigantic scale of nature without, as well as with our ideas of the growing magnitude of the American nation. The staircase, which is a kind of vestibule to the impression to be produced by the whole building, is scarcely wide enough for three persons to pass conveniently. The chambers of the senate and representatives are of very moderate dimensions, and the judgment-hall, with its low-browed roof and short columns, seems modelled after the prison of Constance in Marmion.

From the foot of the Capitol Hill there runs a straight road, (intended to be a street,) planted with poplars for about two miles, to the president's house, a handsome stone mansion, forming a conspicuous object from the Capitol Hill: near it are the public offices, and some streets nearly filled up: about half a mile further is a pleasant row of houses, in one of which the president at present resides: there are a few tolerable houses still further on the road to George Town, —and this is nearly the sum total of the City for 1816. It used to be a joke against Washington, that next door neighbours must go through a wood to make their visits; but the jest and forest have vanished together: there is now scarcely a tree betwixt George Town and the Navy Yard, two miles beyond the Capitol, except the poplars I have mentioned, which may be considered as the *locum tenentes* of future houses.

Land and houses are rising in value, new buildings are erecting, and, with the aid of the intended university, there is little doubt that Washington will attain as great an extent as can be expected for a city possessed of no commercial advantages, and created, not by the natural course of events, but by a political speculation. The plan, indeed, supposes an immense growth, but, even if this were attainable, it seems doubtful how far an overgrown luxurious capital would be the fittest seat for learning, or even legislation.

At Washington, during the sittings of Congress, the boarding-houses are divided into messes, according to the political principles of the inmates; nor is a stranger admitted without some introduction, and the consent of the whole company. I chanced to join a democratic mess, and name a few of its members with gratitude, for the pleasure their society gave me:—Commodore Decatur and his lady, the Abbé Correa, the great botanist and plenipotentiary of Portugal; the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the navy board, known as the author of a humorous publication, entitled "John Bull and Brother Jonathan," with eight or ten members of Congress, principally from the Western States, which are generally considered as most decidedly hostile to England, but whom I did not on this account find less good-humoured and courteous.

The president, or rather his lady, holds a drawing-room weekly, during the sitting of Congress. He takes by the hand those who are presented to him; shaking hands being discovered in America to be more rational and manly than kissing them. Nothing in these assemblies more attracted my notice than the extraordinary stature of most of the Western members; the room seemed filled with giants, among whom moderately-sized men crept like pigmies. I know not well to what the difference may be attributed, but the surprising growth of the inhabitants of the Western States is matter of astonishment to those of the Eastern, and of the coast line generally. The only persons to be compared with these Goliahs of the West, were six Indian

Indian chiefs from Georgia, Chactaws or Chickasaws, who, having come to Washington on public business, were presented at Mrs. Madison's drawing-room. They had a still greater appearance of muscular power than the Americans; and, while looking on them, I comprehended the prowess of those ancient knights, whose single might held an army in check, "and made all Troy retire."

CONGRESS.

The sittings of Congress are held in a temporary building, during the repair of the Capitol: I attended them frequently, and was fortunate enough to be present at one interesting debate on a change in the mode of presidential elections: most of the principal speakers took a part in it: Messrs. Gaston, Calhoun, and Western, in support of it; Randolph and Grosvenor against it. The merits of the question were not immediately to be comprehended by a stranger; but their style of speaking was, in the highest degree, correct and logical, particularly that of Mr. Western of New Hampshire, whose argumentative acuteness extorted a compliment from Mr. Randolph himself, "albeit unused to the complimenting mood." Mr. Grosvenor, both in action and language, might be considered a finished orator, as far as our present notions of practical oratory extend. Mr. Randolph whose political talents, or rather political success is said to be marred by an eccentric turn of thought, which chimes in with no party, seems rather a brilliant, than a convincing, speaker; his elocution is distinct and clear to shrillness, his command of language and illustration seems unlimited; but he gave me the idea of a man dealing huge blows against a shadow, and wasting his dexterity in splitting hairs: his political sentiments are singular: he considers the government of the United States as an elective monarchy: "Torture the constitution as you will," said he, in the course of the debate, "the President will elect his successor, and that will be his son, whenever he has one old enough to succeed him." No expressions are used either of approbation or the contrary; whatever may be the opinion of the House, the most perfect attention is given to each member; nor, however long he may speak, is he ever interrupted by those indications of impatience so common in our House of Commons. This may reasonably be accounted for by supposing that their average speeches are in themselves better; or, more agreeably, by conjecturing that the American idea of excellence is put at a lower standard than our own. Both the talents, however, and behaviour of the members seem worthy of the government, and of what America is, and may be. Their forms of business and debate nearly resemble those of our parliament; always excepting wigs and gowns, a piece of grave absurdity well omitted: for 'tis surely an odd conceit to fancy the dignity of the first officers of states attached to, or supported by, large conglomerations of artificial hair.

MOUNT VERNON.

Crossing the Patowmac by a wooden bridge, a mile and a quarter in length, the toll of which is a dollar, I proceeded through Alexandria to Mount Vernon. Whatever is worth describing in the house, or situation, has been many times described: having walked through the gardens, I requested the old German gardener, who acted as Ciceroni, to conduct me to the tomb of Washington: "Dere, go by dat path, and you will come to it," said he: I followed the path across the lawn, to the brow that overlooks the Patowmac, and, passing a kind of cellar in the bank, which seemed to be an ice-house, continued my search, but to no effect:—I had already found it: this cellar-like hole in the bank, closed by an old wooden door, which had never been even painted, was the tomb of Washington, with not a rail, a stone, or even a laurel, "to flourish o'er his grave."

It is said that the Federal city will finally receive the remains of its designer; but the dead can wait, and, in the interim, the matter was nearly cut short by an attempt to steal the bones from their present receptacle, to carry them about for a show. The old door has since been kept padlocked.

MR. JEFFERSON.

Having an introduction to Mr. Jefferson, I ascended his little mountain on a fine morning, which gave the situation its due effect. The whole of the sides and base are covered with forest, through which roads have been cut circularly, so that the winding may be shortened or prolonged at pleasure: the summit is an open lawn, near to the south side of which the house is built, with its garden just descending the brow; the saloon, or central hall, is ornamented with several pieces of antique sculpture, Indian arms, Mammoth bones, and other curiosities collected from various parts of the Union.

I walked with him round his grounds

to

to visit his pet trees, and improvements of various kinds. During the walk, he pointed out to my observation a conical mountain, rising singly at the edge of the southern horizon of the landscape: its distance he said was 40 miles, and its dimensions those of the greater Egyptian pyramid; so that it accurately represents the appearance of the pyramid at the same distance; there is a small cleft visible on its summit, through which the true meridian of Monticello exactly passes: its most singular property, however, is that, on different occasions, it looms, or alters its appearance, becoming sometimes cylindrical, sometimes square, and sometimes assuming the form of an inverted cone. Mr. Jefferson had not been able to connect this phenomenon with any particular season or state of the atmosphere, except that it most commonly occurred in the forenoon. He observed, that it was not only wholly unaccounted for by the laws of vision, but that it had not as yet engaged the attention of philosophers so far as to acquire a name, that of looming being, in fact, a term applied by sailors to appearances of a similar kind at sea. The Blue Mountains are also observed to loom, though not in so remarkably a degree.

It must be interesting to recall and preserve the political sentiments of a man who has held so distinguished a station in public life as Mr. Jefferson. He seemed to consider much of the freedom and happiness of the American people to arise from local circumstances.—"Our population," he observed, "has an elasticity, by which it would fly off from oppressive taxation." He instanced the beneficial effects of a free government, in the case of New Orleans, where many proprietors, who were in a state of indigence under the dominion of Spain, have risen to a state of sudden wealth, solely by the rise in the value of land, which followed a change of government. Their ingenuity in mechanical inventions, agricultural improvements, and that mass of general information to be found among Americans of all ranks and conditions, he ascribed to that ease of circumstances, which afforded them leisure to cultivate their minds, after the cultivation of their lands was completed.—In fact, I have been frequently surprised to find mathematical and other useful works in houses, which seemed to have little pretension to the luxury of learning. Another cause, Mr. Jefferson observed, might be discovered in the many court and county meetings, which brought men frequently together on public business, and thus gave them habits, both of thinking and of expressing their thoughts on subjects, which, in other countries, are confined to the consideration of the privileged few. Mr. Jefferson has not the reputation of being very friendly to England: we should, however, be aware, that a partiality, in this respect, is not absolutely the duty of an American citizen; neither is it to be expected that the policy of our government should be regarded in foreign countries with the same complacency with which it is looked upon by ourselves: but, whatever may be his sentiments in this respect, politeness naturally repressed any offensive expression of them: he talked of our affairs with candour and apparent good-will, though leaning, perhaps, to the gloomier side of the picture. He did not perceive by what means we could be extracted from our present financial embarrassments, without some kind of revolution in our government: on my replying that our habits were remarkably steady, and that great sacrifices would be made to prevent a violent catastrophe, he acceded to the observation, but demanded, if those who made the sacrifices would not require some political reformation in return.

Relative to the light in which he views the conduct of the allied sovereigns, I cannot do better than insert a letter of his to Dr. Logan, dated 18th October, 1815, and published in the American newspapers:—

"Dear sir,—I thank you for the extract in yours of August 16th respecting the Emperor Alexander. It arrived here a day or two after I had left this place, from which I have been absent about seven or eight weeks. I had, from other information, formed the most favourable opinion of the virtues of the Emperor Alexander, and considered his partiality to this country as a prominent proof of them. The magnanimity of his conduct, on the first capture of Paris, still magnified every thing we had believed of him; but how he will come out of his present trial remains to be seen. That the sufferings which France had inflicted on other countries justified some reprisals, cannot be questioned, but I have not yet learned what crimes Poland, Saxony, Belgium, Venice, Lombardy, and Genoa, had merited for them, not merely a temporary punishment, but that of permanent subjugation, and a destitution of independence and self-government. The

 fable

fable of Æsop and the lion dividing the spoils, is, I fear, becoming true history, and the moral code of Napoleon and the English government, a substitute for that of Grotius, of Puffendorf, and even of the pure doctrines of the great author of our own religion. We were safe ourselves from Bonaparte, because he had not the British fleets at his command. We were safe from the British fleets, because they had Bonaparte at their back; but the British fleets, and the conquerors of Bonaparte, being now combined, and the Hartford nation drawn off to them, we have uncommon reason to look to our own affairs. This, however, I leave to others, offering up prayers to Heaven, the only contribution of old age, for the safety of our country. Be so good as to present me affectionately to Mrs. Logan, and to accept, yourself, the assurance of my esteem and respect.

T. Jefferson."

The conversation turning in American history, Mr. Jefferson related an anecdote of the Abbé Raynal, which serves to shew how history, even when it calls itself philosophical, is written. The Abbé was in company with Dr. Franklin, and several Americans at Paris, when mention chanced to be made of his anecdote of Polly Baker, related in his sixth volume, upon which one of the company observed, that no such law as that alluded to in the story existed in New England: the Abbé stoutly maintained the authenticity of his tale, when Dr. Franklin, who had hitherto remained silent, said, "I can account for all this; you took the anecdote from a newspaper, of which I was at that time editor; and, happening to be very short of news, I composed and inserted the whole story." "Ah! doctor," said the Abbé, making a true French retreat, "I had rather have your stories than other men's truths."

Mr. Jefferson preferred Botta's Italian History of the American Revolution to any that had yet appeared, remarking, however, the inaccuracy of the speeches. Indeed, the true history of that period seems to be generally considered as lost: A remarkable letter on this point lately appeared in print, from the venerable Mr. John Adams to a Mr. Niles, who had solicited his aid to collect and publish a body of revolutionary speeches. He says, "of all the speeches made in Congress, from 1774 to 1777, inclusive, of both years, not one sentence remains, except a few periods of Dr. Witherspoon, printed in his works." His concluding sentence is very strong. "In plain English, and in a few words, Mr. Niles, I consider the true history of the American revolution, and the establishment of our present constitutions, as lost for ever; and nothing but misrepresentations, or partial accounts of it, will ever be recovered."

I slept a night at Monticello, and left it in the morning, with such a feeling as the traveller quits the mouldering remains of a Grecian temple, or the pilgrim a fountain in the desert.

CHARLESTON.

Streets unpaved and narrow, small wooden houses, from among which rise, in every quarter of the town, stately mansions, surrounded from top to bottom with broad verandas, and standing within little gardens full of orange-trees, palmettoes, and magnolias, are features which give Charleston an expression belonging rather to the south of Europe, than to the Teutonic cities of the north. Perhaps, taking into view its large black population and glowing temperature in January, it is not very unlike some of the cities on the Mediterranean coast of Africa. In other respects it is a noble monument of what human avarice can effect; its soil is a barren burning sand; with a river on either side, overflowing into pestilential marshes, which exhale a contagion so pernicious as to render sleeping a single night within its influence, during the summer months, an experiment of the utmost hazard. Even the town is no place of refuge during the hottest part of the season: all the inhabitants who can afford it then fly to a barren sand-bank in the harbour, called Sullivan's Island, containing one well and a few palmettoes: here they dwell in miserable wooden tenements, trembling in every storm, lest (as very frequently happens,) their hiding-places should be blown from over their heads, or deluged by an inundation of the sea.

Charleston has a great reputation for hospitality, a virtue very generally conceded to the Americans, even by those who are willing to deny them every other: in my judgment, their fame, in this respect, as much exceeds their deserving, as in most other cases it falls below it. Hospitality, in the true sense of the word, means that liberal entertainment, which spreads a couch and table for the stranger, merely because he is a stranger: this was the hospitality of the ancients, and is still that of the Arabs, Tartars, and uncorrupted Indian tribes; it was also that of the Americans themselves in a

a less advanced state of society. Mr. Jefferson told me, that, in his father's time, it was no uncommon thing for gentlemen to post their servants on the main road, for the purpose of amicably way-laying, and bringing to their houses, any travellers who might chance to pass. Of such violence not a particle is now to be apprehended, at least in the old States. While I was in the north, I was constantly told of the hospitality of the south: At Philadelphia I found it ice-bound, at Baltimore there was indeed a thaw, but at Washington the frost, probably from the congealing influence of politics, was harder than ever; the thermometer rose but little at Richmond, and, when I arrived at Charleston, I was entertained, not with its own hospitality, but with an eulogium upon that of Boston.—I did not retrace my steps to put the matter to proof.—The experience of an individual would not be very conclusive, were hospitality a discriminating virtue; but its essence is prodigality; and the name of stranger the only requisite passport to its favour. Of such hospitality the traveller will find nothing, except, indeed, his rank or character should be such as to give an eclat to his entertainers.

AN INQUIRY
Concerning the
POPULATION OF NATIONS;
Containing
A REFUTATION OF MR. MALTHUS'S
ESSAY on POPULATION.

BY GEORGE ENSOR, ESQUIRE.

8vo.—Pp. 502.—12s. boards.

[The name of Ensor is identified with the cause of civil liberty, political reform, and human happiness. He combines in his writings the energy of Locke, the universality of Voltaire, and the originality of Bolingbroke. These are bold assertions in regard to a living writer—but they are true,—and, being true, they ought to be proclaimed, not merely to encourage him to proceed in his exalted career, but to induce the contemporary generation to consult his various works. The inquiry before us affords a fair specimen of Mr. Ensor's energetic style and extensive research; but it merits general notice as a reply to the doctrines, as impudent as false, of those who, having made the world wretched by their errors or crimes, seek to charge on the course of nature results for which they alone are answerable.]

EVIDENCE OF EXPERIENCE, &c.

A NUMEROUS population has been generally esteemed a positive good; some have qualified their expressions respecting it, while a few repute populousness as a positive evil. The latter doctrine, which appears paradoxical, I shall hereafter investigate: at present, I proceed to specify some of the statesmen and philosophers who have favored by their authority and institutions the increase of mankind. First, of legislators; and first among these, the Athenians, who rank chief among the nations of antiquity.

Among the Athenians parentage gave a distinguishing prerogative. According to Dinarchus, fathers of legitimate children were alone eligible to the ministry and to military command; lawful offspring were also necessary to enable orators to address the people. Parents recruited the democracy, and they were in consequence considered by those who framed the law more interested in the execution of their office. The Athenians also enacted compulsory laws to induce population, and bachelors were subjected to penalties.

The Lacedemonians were equally intent with the Athenians, by rewards and penalties, by honours and infamy, to encourage population; indeed Plutarch couples Lycurgus and Solon, as zealously promoting the same object. By the laws of Sparta, those citizens who had three children were free from watch and ward; and those who had four, according to Aristotle, or five, according to Ælian, were exempted from all public employments; while those who abstained from marriage were oppressed, discredited, fined, and the fine reiterated; they were also excluded from the schools of exercise, particularly from those in which the naked virgins exhibited their prowess. *Incorrigible* bachelors were also at certain festivals dragged round the altars and beaten by the women; and, to consummate their misery, they sunk into the grave hated and disgraced. An old bachelor at Sparta was reputed an outcast, selfish, and sterile; while the father of a family was distinguished in manhood, reverenced in age, and honoured as a public benefactor and a common parent. By his children he enjoyed the prerogative of representing the dignity of the state, and by them the desperate valour of Spartan patriots obtained a double crown of glory. Of the three hundred chosen Spartans who sacrificed themselves for the liberty of Greece at Thermopylæ with

with Leonidas, all, says the historian, had children.

The statesmen at Rome pursued the same policy, and by more various expedients than those adopted by Athens or Lacedemon. The *jus trium liberorum* was inserted in the Roman code; which *equity* (such is the language of the law) was enlarged for those who had four children, and which again was amplified when the family increased to five. Children were the most powerful intercessors for an offending parent; and criminals, as they enumerated their offspring, reduced the customary inflictions of the law. Children relieved the dependent from subjection: even women, who have been degraded in most nations, at Rome were taught to regard their children as their sureties for emancipation. Mothers who had three children escaped tutelage; and a freed woman, who had four, attained unconditional liberty.

In aid of these inducements, Julius Cæsar conferred presents on those who had many children, and Augustus increased their amount. At Rome also, the married had a distinct place in the theatre,—an honour not unimportant among a people so fond of exhibitions. Married persons were preferred to public employments, and by the *lex Papia Poppæa,* their pretensions were advanced by one year for each of their children. Beside rewards and prerogatives to bribe individuals to marriage, the Romans enacted penalties and disabilities against those who abstained from that contract. A legatee forfeited his bequest, if in a hundred days after the death of the testator he was not married; and, in order that marriages might be contracted for the purpose of population, a married man without children could only receive half of the sum bequeathed to him. Furius Camillus obliged the unmarried with threats and fines to espouse those widowed by the wars. Julius and Augustus Cæsar sanctioned by laws the acts of the censors, and inflicted on bachelors the fine *uxorium.* To all these instigations by pain and pleasure, superstition added its sanction, and a marvellous story was related of the destruction of the Fabii, who neglected to obey the ordinance of marriage.

Nor should the jews be omitted in this summary. To "increase and multiply," they reputed a Divine command. Under this impression, some have argued that the longevity of the antediluvians was a means adopted by Providence for this purpose. Whatever occasioned the procrastinated being of those people, there can be no doubt of their anxiety to enlarge their population: a new married man was exonerated from all civil business, and he was freed from the paramount duties of war for one year. The Jews also held, that to satisfy the law a man should be married at twenty years of age, and that he who neglected the precept of "Increase and multiply," was a homicide.

The Persians were not less attentive than other nations to the populousness of their empire. Herodotus says, that a Persian was respected according to the number of his children, and that the king sent annual presents to those who were so fortunate and so serviceable. Nor were the women of Persia without their public rewards on such occasions. Plutarch relates that Alexander doubled the gifts to pregnant women, which had been instituted by Cyrus.

Mahomet and his followers have been equally zealous for marriage and population. Thornton says, that, at Constantinople, no unmarried man, or, what is esteemed the same, who has not a female in his family, would be permitted to keep an independent establishment. "The women of this religion," says Lady W. Montague, "are taught to believe that they best ensure their future happiness by employing themselves in making young mussulmans, while those who die unproductive perish in a reprobate state."

The laws and writings of the Chinese, ancient and modern, abound with the most exalted expressions in favour of marriage and children.

The civil and religious code of the Hindoo considers marriage an indispensable duty: in consequence, Moor states that "so universal is matrimony among the Hindoos, that it would be difficult to find an unhusbanded female of a respectable family arrived at puberty,—that is, of the age of eleven or twelve."

The ancient Gauls considered their countrymen disgraced who were unmarried at twenty years of age: yet the penalty for celibacy was not inflicted among the Romans, before the bachelor attained his twenty-fifth year. The modern French have their inducements to marriage; and almost all European nations distinguish by honours, prerogatives, exemptions, privations, pains, or disgraces, (which I shall hereafter particularize,) the different states of celibacy and marriage.

If we turn from civilised society to rude

rude life, the savage tribes appear still more interested for the sufficiency of their people by the frequent incorporation of their enemies. Heriot mentions the Miamacs, Iroquois, and Albinaquis, among the Indians, who elect their chiefs on account of their numerous offspring.

ENGLAND.

The English have added their voice to the great majority for the multiplication of mankind. Sir William Temple proposed a tax on bachelors when they were twenty-five years old, " since the late custom among us of marrying late or never." Bolingbroke insisted " that the increase of people must be always an advantage, and can never be hurtful to any state." Swift as vehemently said, that " it is an undoubted maxim that the people are the riches of a country." Sir James Steuart affirmed, that " the increase of numbers in a state shews youth and vigour." The Encyclopædia Britannica concludes, " as the strength and glory of a kingdom or state consist in the multitude of its subjects, celibacy above all things should be discouraged." Dagge, " that the strength of every commonwealth chiefly consists in the number of its inhabitants." Paley speaks of " the importance of population, and the superiority of it above every other national advantage—that it is the true and absolute interest of a country." And Mr. Bentham, in the language of Mons. Dumont, considers " *la force et la richesse d'une nation—le nombre des hommes?*"

But the laws of England are self-destructive on this as on various subjects: —they fix the wages of labour, tax the necessaries of the industrious, impose the same law on the ingenious and enterprising, and on the inexpert and doltish, localize individual exertion;—all these are inimical to the increase and comforts of society: yet, if we should believe British rulers, they have been most anxious for the populousness of the country; and the greater population of a village, town, or district, has often been proclaimed by them as the triumph of their own ability and virtue.

MR. MALTHUS.

Mr. Malthus says, " It is an utter misconception of my argument to infer that I am an enemy to population,—I am only an enemy to vice and misery." In what religion, in what state, in what age, does he not exhibit the misery of mankind? What is the burthen of his theme?—That population " presses so hard against the limits of their food, that their population pressed as hard against the limits of their means of subsistence," which he frequently repeats. Does he not involve all savage and civilised societies, all states ancient and modern, every European nation now existing, " except perhaps Russia," as labouring under this pressure? Distress so clings to mankind in his system, that the sum of his philosophy is,—man and misery, no matter whether many or few, whether thronged in cities, united in towns, cultivating the earth, pasturing herds of cattle, hunting nature's commoners,—in every variety of life, in every shade of being, mankind exceeds the subsistence which the earth affords:

No living thing, whate'er its food, feasts there,
But the chamelion, who can feast on air.

In the same disregard of his principles and argument, he says, *an increase of population is a great positive good, when it follows its natural order;*—and he considers the natural order, contrary to Sir James Steuart, multiplication of people in consequence of extended agriculture. Yet what is more broadly advanced by him?—is it not his primary position; is it not the aim of his argument; does it not intervene in his details—that man by nature tends to increase beyond the increase of subsistence, and this with accelerated progression? He states in the beginning of his treatise, that *population has a constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence.* To the same effect, he says, " the *tendency* to early marriages is so strong that we want every possible help that we can get to counteract it." Here this natural tendency is so strong, that it requires, according to him, a double check. Is this tendency natural or not? Will he say it is unnatural?—Yet it is to be counteracted by every possible means, he says, because it is pernicious. And yet Mr. Malthus also says, " We cannot but conceive that it is an object of the Creator that the earth should be replenished; and it appears to me clear, that this would not be effected without a tendency in population to increase faster than food: and, as, without the present law of increase, the peopling of the earth does not proceed very rapidly, we have undoubtedly some reason to believe that this law is not too powerful for its apparent object. The desire of the means of subsistence would be comparatively confined in its effects, and would fail of producing that general activity so necessary to the improvement of the human faculties,

faculties, were it not for the strong universal effort of population to increase with greater rapidity than its supplies."

Mark this passage. What becomes of his praise of population when it follows its natural order? which order, in the last quotation, he insists is not the order of God's providence; for God impressed a tendency to population faster than food; and that this advance of population was necessary to improve the human faculties and people the earth.

Hanc deus et melior litem natura diremit.

The contradictions of Mr. Malthus multiply on every separate topic. He talks of the wisdom of the Author of nature, "which is apparent in all his works;" and again, "the laws of nature which are the laws of God." Yet how grievously he charges with evil these same laws in the following words: that, "though human institutions appear to be, and indeed often are, the obvious and obtrusive causes of much mischief to mankind, they are in reality light and superficial in comparison with the deep-rooted causes of evil which result from the laws of nature and the passions of mankind:"

Est operæ pretium duplicis pernoscere juris Naturam.

This is truly a new way of reasoning from nature's law to nature's God. But it certainly proves one position of the Professor of Political Economy in the East-India College,—that the subject of population is *yet in its infancy*, if he be the master of the art.

These contradictions and repugnances of Mr. Malthus I here mention to justify for the present a passing observation on his defects; for I shall hereafter, when I investigate his theory, exhibit numerous inconsistencies in his essay. The reason of this sad deficiency in this writer has proceeded from different causes. Having originally, as appears to me, no very commanding mind, with moderate learning, and, by his own avowal in respect to this particular subject, very limited knowledge; he fastened a theory on a dispute, and thus advanced opinions which he had not ingenuousness to retract, and dared not defend. Finding, on consideration, that his original doctrine was narrow, and false, and hideous—for what could be more false and monstrous than that population was only controlled by vice and misery?—he attempted to restore its credit by adding moral restraint to the insolvent firm of his philosophy. And, in order to keep these partners in tolerable society, he laboured to reconcile antipathies and harmonize discord. Thus his contradictions have increased with every new edition; till, in some instances, as in that already noticed, of increase and supplies, tendency and natural, and nature and God, they resemble a certain glorious creed. I know nothing on this side the Limbo of vanity to which his antitheses in error may be more aptly compared, than that puzzle in legerdemain by which liquors of different flavours and different colours are drawn from the same vessel and the same orifice.

It is a dogma of Mr. Malthus, that there is a tendency in nature to increase beyond the means of subsistence. Nor is this the whole; for the denouncement in the Decalogue, of visiting the sins of the fathers on the children, he applies to sinners against his theory; as if breeding were condemned and not commanded. He says, "in the moral government of the world it seems evidently necessary that the sins of the father should be visited upon their children." I do not perceive the evident necessity of any punishment undeserved. We are, however, obliged to Mr. Malthus for discovering that "increase and multiply" is original sin and its punishment also.

This is among the rare inventions of Mr. Malthus,—and it appears in an edition in which he says, *he endeavoured to soften some of the harshest conclusions of the first essay*. In the first, he considered neither children nor parents, but full-grown men met at *nature's mighty feast*, at which a straggler obtruded, who is thrust out, for *there is no cover for him*. A mighty feast truly, which could not afford food for one casual visitor. Yet here he holds to his text: for even at nature's feast, to which Mr. Malthus is the purveyor, population presses against the means of subsistence, and the banquet of nature shrinks into a short allowance ministered by a miser. Reduce this figurative language to intelligible prose. By what law of nature do some feast, and many want necessaries—nay, want necessaries, that others may feast in spite of nature? By what view of nature, or God, or man, do some rejoice in all the delicacies of the season—that is, all unseasonable things; and others suffer the privations of grain and roots planted in due time, and gathered accordingly. There are questions on this subject that have escaped Mr. Malthus. Paley's

 Philosophy,

Philosophy, which is the text-book in our university, and of course not jacobinical, speaks of another feast, from which, he says, "you would hardly permit any one to fill his pockets or his wallet, or carry off with him a quantity of provision to hoard up, or waste, or give his dogs, or stew down in sauces, or convert into articles of superfluous luxury; especially if, by so doing, he pinched the guests at the lower end of the table." Yet, this is permitted by Mr. Malthus; and the guest so pinched, is reviled for not obeying the repeated admonitions of God and nature.

Mr. Malthus says, no one has a right to subsistence when his labour will not fairly purchase it. If so, a portion of this man's property is more sacred than that man's life. But, suppose the position true, and that a right to subsistence depends on the labour of the individual:—who labour? the rich, the aristocracy, the proprietors of land, the holders of stock, heirs in their own right, and princes by right divine?—Here again Paley interposes: "It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man maintains his servants, tradesmen, tenants, and labourers: the truth is, they maintain him." Mr. Malthus may have heard that the strongest spirit is drawn from the poorest grape; but he has not heard that the greatest wealth is produced by the poorest men.

Mr. Malthus considers that attributing in any way the distress of the poor to the higher classes of society is a vulgar error, and asserting that they suffer by the mismanagement and prodigality of rulers, is the greatest wickedness: nay, that those who impeach human institutions, for numerous evils to society, are the most successful supporters of despotism;—to which he adds something about *revolutionary horrors*. These are astounding dogmas. He thinks that governments are comparatively inoperative respecting the wants and unhappiness of the people, and *that it depends upon the conduct of the poor themselves*. Does slavery depend on the slaves themselves? Did it depend on the people in France that the nobles were exonerated from taxes? Does it depend on the Irish peasantry that the proprietors are absentees? or on the catholics of Ireland that they pay tithes to the protestant clergy? Does it depend on the poor of England that they pay for salt a tax thirty times the original cost of the article? Did the British people war on France in defence of the old monarchy and of its priests and nobles? Do the people who pay the taxes incurred in that war understand *legitimacy*?

Mr. Malthus abuses the people; and against none has he been unmeasured in his slanders than against the British people. He says of them, "Even when they have an opportunity of saving, they seldom exercise it." Yet, amidst aggravated taxation and distress, eight hundred thousand labouring Britons are now enrolled in benefit societies. The fact is, the poor have increased, because the wages of labour have not at all advanced proportionably to the enhancement of the articles of subsistence, and that much capital has been extinguished. As taxes augmented, the necessaries of the people—their bread, beer, cheese, tobacco, soap, salt, &c.—were surcharged: and, as the taxes pressed unequally, some had their comforts curtailed, others were reduced to a stint; and many, from the crowd forced down into the lowest order of labourers, have been rendered miserable. The poor-rates (I speak of course generally) simply return in alms part of those sums which unfeeling landlords, griping priests, the state money-changers, and a rapacious prodigal government have wrested from the pittance of the laborious.

Mr. Malthus undertook the subject of population in consequence of Mr. Godwin's "Inquirer." He commenced author not from mature thought, or after profound investigation, but confessedly *on the impulse of the occasion*. His first essay having a success which might well surprise him, he read, and he enlarged his work. He read, however, not to correct his first loose conceptions, but to support his prejudices. Thence one volume increased in size; it then became two; and two became three volumes, with appendixes and prefaces and notes. Mr. Malthus, however, affirms that he is a corrector of prevailing opinions. He also says, "If the principles which I have endeavoured to establish be false, I most sincerely hope to see them completely refuted." Let him be gratified.

Mr. Malthus says, "It is not enough that a country should have the power of producing food in abundance; but the state of society must be such as to afford the means of its proper distribution: and the reason why population goes on so slowly in these countries (Siberia, &c.) is, that the small demand for labour prevents the distribution of the produce of the soil; which, while the divisions of land remain the same, can alone make the lower classes of society partakers of the

"the plenty which it affords." Here is a check, enormous in its operation. Can Mr. Malthus force it under any one of his special checks, with any truth or consistency? In the countries referred to, there is confessedly abundance of food; yet the increase of the people is checked by the *small demand of labour*, which he attributes to the disproportionate divisions of the land.—Here, then, this production of food and men is obstructed by the vast inequality of property. To what compartment of his checks is this check adapted? And mark his contradictions. He states that "the principal and most permanent cause of poverty has little or no direct relation to forms of government *or the unequal division of property*; and that, as the rich do not in reality possess the power of finding employment and maintenance for the poor, the poor cannot, in the *nature* of things, possess the right to demand them." I tell you again, from Paley, that it is the poor who support the rich; and it is contrary to *the nature* of things, for the rich to demand more from the poor than they can conveniently grant. The question between the rich and poor is not whether the rich should give or maintain, but whether they should take and impoverish. The unequal division of property, in one of the last passages quoted, he says, prevents the produce of the soil and the increase of the people: and yet in the last passage he holds a contrary opinion. And so much does the state of property enter into his economical views, that he insists that the specific cause of the poverty and misery of the lower classes of people in France is the extreme subdivision of property in that country.

Mark again the effect of the unequal division of property in respect to this subject, and his confusions. He says, "In countries where, from the operation of particular causes, property in land is divided into very large shares, there arts and manufactures are absolutely necessary to the existence of a considerable population. Without these, modern Europe would be unpeopled." Here, again, the forms of government and the unequal division of property, which he treated as nought respecting the comforts of the lower orders, are so mighty, that, if their perniciousness were not counteracted by arts and manufactures, Europe, he says, would be a desert. So much for his consistency. And under what head of morality, of, vice, or misery, are we to class the check of large shares of property, which, without arts and manufactures, would have left Europe unpeopled?

MR. MALTHUS'S HYPOTHESIS.

He says, "population has this constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence." To make this statement very imposing, he avers that population increases in a geometrical, and food in an arithmetical, ratio, which might be summarily denied by the oracular answer ουτ' εν αριθμω. This perversion of the terms of an abstract science has deceived many. He proceeds, "The rate according to which the productions of the earth may be supposed to increase, it will not be easy to determine. Of this, however, we may be perfectly certain, that the ratio of their increase must be totally of a different nature from the ratio of the increase of population. A thousand millions are just as easily doubled every twenty-five years, by the power of population, as a thousand; but the food to support the increase from the greater number will by no means be obtained with the same facility." Suppose so; what fact is told, what truth is taught, what conclusion is realized or approached, in consequence?—I can perceive no good in any such supposes. Wallace indulged himself in exhibiting the geometric increase of mankind in the antediluvian world, amounting to 206,158,430,201: "Thus we see," said Wallace, "to what a prodigious multitude mankind must have increased in 1200 years: " yet he continues that there was no such increase, nor could it be; adding, "it is easy to institute a calculation according to any assumed hypothesis." Should we follow Mr. Malthus in *supposing*, we might invert the terms, and assume that food increased beyond the people by a trancendental geometry. If Mr. Malthus supposes that a thousand millions may be doubled every twenty-five years by the power of population, I may suppose that the food of man may be doubled a thousand times in the same period: a herring has 40,000 eggs, a cod fish ten times that number. But without resorting to the ichthyophagi, or going beyond the earth, it appears that in 1788 two bulls and three cows strayed away in New South Wales, who in seven years increased to a herd of a thousand:—Now men live on fish, and flesh, and grain. As to "the incredible increase of a barley-corn," I refer the reader to the treatise of M. P. Kneiczmer, counsellor of state to his Prussian majesty. Suppose the

the power of generation in men equal to the increase of the Jews in their sad captivity, or greater still, we may suppose that the animals which they eat are more disposed to generate, as is the food of inferior animals, who live on shrubs, plants, grain, &c. more apt to increase than the animals themselves. I say, I may suppose on these suppositions, that the food of men may multiply far beyond the possible multiplication of man; that is, one extravagance may rebut another; or rather, that two puerile hypotheses may perish together.

The arithmetical and geometrical ratios are jargon. Where property is equitably divided, and labour free, there will be no tendency but to supply what is wanting. Mr. Malthus pleads for discord: yet, where there is neither force nor injustice, all things will repose when rest is necessary, and all will move with the general impulse. This order the ancients called the harmonical.

TRUE CAUSES OF MISERY.

Strange as it may appear to Mr. Malthus, man may be made miserable not only by overbreeding, but by forcing the vigorous into armies, by exacting provisions, by endless taxation, by rapacity and waste, by wars, by court pageants, by castle building, by supporting grand operas and the like,—all these were inflicted on the poor inhabitants of this cold and barren country. When these miseries are considered, Mr. Malthus might as well declare against the overbreeding of a ship's crew, men only being aboard, who, being robbed by pirates, endured short allowance during the remainder of the voyage.

Let us consider the question of pressure under another view: let us dismiss the operation of misgovernment entirely from the argument, and let us make England the ground-work of this study. First, I must state, that I do not say there is no misery in England; on the contrary, I am satisfied that it is urgent and extensive. Yet I say, there is no grievous pressure by population against subsistence. When we talk of population and subsistence, we should consider all the people and all the food. Then, if the sum of one does not exceed the sum of the other, there is no deficiency. If, however, one fifth of the people take five portions of food, leaving the other four parts of the population short by so much of their proportion, this is not properly a pressure of population against food. In like manner, if one part of the community force another part to labour, while they themselves are indolent, this is not the pressure of labour on population; and, supposing we spoke of such tyranny in Egypt or Palestine, we would say, the Jews were oppressed in one country, and the Canaanites in the other.

How in this country it can be said that population presses against subsistence, I cannot understand, when so much is destroyed; for one half of the food on such occasions is burned, exhausted, evaporated—divided between the fire and the air; and then, of that which escapes culinary consumption, twice as much is eaten as health requires. Compare then in England those who waste and eat and drink inordinately, with those who live sordidly through necessity,—and the pressure on subsistence will be greatly relieved: nor have I any doubt but many more die by satiety than privation. The poor man has complaints, but they are limited by his means; while the retinue of a rich man's disorders equals the extent of his fortune.

"——Some by violent stroke shall die,
By fire, flood, famine, by intemp'rance more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases dire."

DOGS AND HORSES.

I think I might rest the argument here against the pressure of population on subsistence in Britain; and, if I could only strenthen the refutation, I should not increase the proof. But I must ask, How can the pressure be entertained for an instant by any one who has noticed the beasts which the rich support, for jollity, for whim, for I know not what, by the labour of man, that is at the expense of the comforts of the poor? What shall we say of their dogs? Julius Cæsar was to blame, who, seeing some foreigners at Rome with dogs and monkeys in their arms, asked sarcastically if the women of their country had no children. And it may be thought by those who still call Cæsar god, that he prophetically rebuked Frederic the Great, who honoured dogs and not man with monuments. Mr. Malthus has not abused the dog-fancier: no, it is the man, who, being poor, is so *unnatural* as to dote on women and increase his kind:—had he become a beggar by rearing blind puppies, he had passed uncensured by him. But what are lapdogs and the sportsman's dogs—from king Charles's spaniel to the king's buckhounds led by the duke of Montrose—to the studs of hunters and

racers,

rooms? and the rabble of pampered idle horses which swarm through the land? Do these not press on subsistence? How much do the savage animals corrode and consume of man's food? I speak of those creatures shot and hunted, yet preserved by those who claim a descent from the chiefs of William the Conqueror, and who exhibit the game laws as the title-deeds of their inheritance. Nothing is said of this compound pressure against subsistence, which, in respect to the effects of population on human food, presses or compresses as the vice and screw. One idle horse will consume the food of two men, and he must be attended also. Mr. Colquhoun has computed that inferior animals consume in Great Britain eleven millions of quarters of grain, and men eighteen millions. Would there be a pressure, if what is wasted on useless beasts was left in the hands of the labourer? I do not say given to the poor, but not wrested from the industrious;—the grain imported is a trifle in comparison to the food of man consumed by useless brutes.

Nothing, however, is said by Mr. Malthus on these topics: a lady's pug-dog, or a hound, or a pointer, is unnoticed; but a child too many obtrudes on *nature's feast*. The philosophy of Mr. Malthus, his pressure of population against food, is a new reading of a celebrated parable; it is a tale of Lazarus, omitting Dives and his dogs.

EMIGRATION.

In his chapter on Emigration we are assailed with various absurdities:—indeed they are not few, nor casual, nor shadowy; but general and decided. He says, " Every resource, however from emigration, if used effectually, as this would be, must be of short duration. There is scarcely a state in Europe, *except perhaps in Russia*, the inhabitants of which do not often endeavour to better their condition by removing to other countries. As these states, therefore, have nearly all rather a redundant than deficient population," &c. Yet these Russians, the favoured among the nations of Europe, are not permitted to emigrate. Mr. Malthus has been at St. Petersburgh. Does he imagine that the Russians are better fed than the British? Why, the people of Britain would consider Russian fare little better than famine; and, by the by, they are forced occasionally to eat the rind of the pine.

BENEVOLENCE.

All inventions, except the very expensive, generally speaking, which secure life, increase being; and this is acknowledged by the greater price required for those articles which are obtained at a greater hazard of life. Life is a private and public concern. He who secures a labourer's life cheapens the produce of industry, or prevents its enhancement with the general rise of prices. Let those who are insensible to their kind, regard them at least as an item in the general account. Sir H. Davy's safety lamp may be considered an actual discovery of richer mines; for it lessens the labour of extracting coal, by adding all those labourers free of expense, who would otherwise have been destroyed by the fire-damp, and by confirming the whole body of miners in their arduous employment. To substitute machinery for climbing boys, will probably add something to the amount of human life; not only as redeeming victims from premature death, but as promoting humanity. The attention to these wretches, and to the lunatic poor, (nor should the names of Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Bennet be forgotten,) evinces increasing humanity; and, in my estimation, this proves increasing population. Whatever generally promotes health, promotes life, and, with increasing years, an increase of people. Some old men are helpless and burthensome—I speak in the unfeeling phrase. However, I have no doubt but that nation, whose people are longer lived, (all things else being the same,) will be more numerously inhabited.—Yet, according to Blumenbach, not more than 78 persons in a thousand die of old age. I have spoken long, I hope not tediously, on health, and on the preservation of the lives of young and old: and with some shame I admit, according to a sordid arithmetic. But thus we must meet the new philosophy. I have considered each child as representing so much stock as was expended in his generation and nurture, which, should he die prematurely, would be lost. I have considered the death of an adult as the destruction of a machine in full work;—and in some respects the loss to population is the same, whether life be ended by intemperance or suicide, by tyranny or violence, on the scaffold or in the field. Each individual

"————like ripe fruit should drop
Into his mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, by death mature."

Such is my philosophy respecting an important particular connected with the increase of population; in which there is

is neither contradiction nor dilemma; and in which the best parts of knowledge concur with the charities and affections of mankind.

SLAVERY.

No country exhibits the evil of war in this respect more strongly than England. Every island and promontory which she gains, though purposely to insure her strength, constantly adds to her army, to her expense, till she has raised a debt, the interest of which equals the present rental of her land. All these,—war, conquest, standing armies,—directly and incidentally waste the substance, destroy the people, and enslave them. And in my mind slavery contains all sorts of depopulation: though so perversely disposed are the apprehensions of some men, that slavery has been considered a means of extreme populousness and extraordinary profits.

But Mr. Malthus concludes that those who are fed must breed:—this is a beastly opinion. No matter, says he, how unjust or tyrannical is the form of government, and how pernicious the climate, population will keep itself up to the level of subsistence. Truly Mr. Malthus is no sentimentalist; he does not even divide the soul, like some of the ancients, into the sensitive and the nutritive: the extent of a man's platter measures all his capabilities. How many beasts die, sooner than eat when confined! how many who live, disdain to produce their kind! Yet feed man, and he will breed; nay, breed in proportion to his feeding; no matter where, though he be doubly plagued both by climate and despotism.

Mr. Malthus, in effect, refers man's race to a lower origin than those who derived him from the ape, or from a quadruped, or with Maillet from the piscatory tribes. Slavery and man are incompatible:—I speak of man as a rational moral being. Slavery stuns and stupifies the civilized creature:—then how must it operate on those who have not enjoyed habits of intellectual culture? Slavery weakens the arms, and bows the body, the mind, the senses; the appetites, except those which injure, are impaired by it; and it is alike destructive both of the oppressed and their oppressors.

Liberty is the want of man. Von Sach, speaking of the slaves in Surinam, says, though well-treated, they are declining in number, while the Bush Negroes, who escaped from this wasting colony into the woods, have increased so as to press on the possessions of their former masters. Did they find a feast of nature in the wilderness? No; but they carried with them an independent spirit; and this procured for them what their masters and fellow-countrymen, with their cultivated fields, and capital, and accommodations, could not attain.

LIBERTY.

Though I do not say that no free nation can become too populous, I presume that when the government is essentially vicious, the cause of the people's misery is more decisively referable in the first instance to the badness of the government than to the improvidence of the people. This is strictly just; for we know that nations, formerly poor and thinly inhabited, have, with a better government, increased in numbers and comforts; and, on the contrary, that nations populous and opulent, have, with the debasement of their laws and constitution, declined not more in people than in their enjoyments of life. Yet am I ignorant of any nation, which, possessing confirmed liberty and equal laws, has become miserable merely by the excess of its people.

Having reviewed the state of population in different countries and in dissimilar situations, I conclude that neither the populousness of a nation, nor the paucity of its inhabitants, is alarming. It is bad government and unequal laws and disproportioned property that are dreadful;—these render the few and the many miserable: while a nation well governed, or rather not misgoverned, increases in people, and enlarges their store and their comforts. Thus the United Provinces when they spurned the domination of Spain,—thus the American provinces on their emancipation from Britain,—increased in numbers, opulence, and authority. I also deny that any country in Europe is overpeopled, though Mr. Malthus states the reverse; and I am persuaded, on re-examination, few will believe that the misery of Europe proceeds from superfœtation, but from the rapacity and extravagance of the ruling orders.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The people are poor, and growing poorer. The cause of this seems to me no mystery. Some say, The more you give them the more they want. The misapplication of funds may increase the mendicant order, I admit; but the poor in England increase not by what is given, but by what is subtracted from the people. The wealth of states was derived from labour, and by labour it must

must be sustained. It seems equally clear, that a certain profit is necessary to support capital, and certain wages to support labour. Thence it follows, that, after a certain charge on capital, it will escape abroad or perish at home; that this will affect the wages of labour, as it curtails the means of employment; and should wages, beside their depreciation in consequence, be lessened by direct or indirect charges, poverty must ensue. That this has happened, I shall evince by a recital of the repeated and enormous impositions on the people of England.

The waste of the people's money by the House of Commons is almost incredible. William Pitt attributed former wars to the corruption of the House of Commons; and he insisted, that without reform the nation would be hurried into new debts and new wars, and that no honest minister could serve the nation. He gave the argument and the example—the prophet marvellously accomplished his own prediction.

It is wonderful how any nation could support such universal waste. The British subsidized almost every nation in Europe with many millions; and she alternately fought and subsidized the same nation; she became security also for some, and of course liquidated their debts. She bound herself for Austria to her own money-lenders; and she pays them, and must continue to pay them. She remitted ten millions sterling to the French, due for the maintenance of their prisoners, as part of the bonus for their submission to Louis. She pensioned the emigrant French priests, and continues to pay them. She paid Ferdinand's travelling expenses, from Valencia to Madrid; Louis the Eighteenth's from London to Paris; the Pope's from Bologna to Rome. She, to please the prince, raised a monument to the last of the Stuarts. Yet all these were but the outward flourishes of the waste and prodigality of our sad government.

MR. CANNING.

George Canning was not satisfied with 18,000*l.* a-year, and the dignity of ambassador during his attendance on a sick child at Lisbon, nor with pensions to his mother and sisters. Nay, he proved to an admiring parliament that this office was put upon him; that it was a losing trade. He indeed is worth his hire. He disdains to reprove innovations which embraces every improvement from the savage state onward, as beneath his high displeasure; he will not tolerate the word reform;—for, while some recommend oxygen, or vital air, to cure consumptions, this *docteur en droit* prescribes the damps of jails as the only medicated atmosphere. Mr. Canning is an orator and an ambassador—so was Demosthenes. But Demosthenes damned Philip and tyrants. Mr. Canning descants against Spence and the Spenceans. When Demosthenes was sent by the republic of Athens to negotiate with the ablest monarch of the age, his salary was about one shilling a day. When Mr. Canning was sent about nothing to nobody, he had fifty pounds a day. Yet who dare doubt the patriotic virtues of Mr. Canning? His virtues shine through him;—nay, virtue is in him like the motion of light in diaphanous bodies;—yet does this miserable man call the people fickle, rebellious, insensate. When has the public voice been declared? The people distinctly condemned the slave-trade, the corn bill; and they have spoken decisively in favour of reformation and economy. Time has justified, and will justify, their determinations. A sneaking enemy, a truckling associate, this sordid man calls all reformers profligates and criminals. Thus, as he exposes his own unprincipled greediness, he riots in popular abuse; and thus he resembles the orator Demades, who sold his country to Philip and Antipater, of whom it was said,—He was as a beast after sacrifice, of which nothing remained but the tongue and paunch.

GEORGE ROSE.

What have been the mighty deeds and achievements of George Rose, who recommends saving banks to the people while he opens the vomitories of the treasury, and who himself, besides lucrative offices, enjoys a sinecure of 8000*l.* a-year, which is confirmed to his son in succession? If the public money were forced out of its direct channels to relieve the necessitous and the distinguished, there might be some colour of argument for the abuse. But what has this sinecurist performed, which might not have been adequately and congenially paid by secret-service money? He wrote an answer to Charles Fox's History, and every observation was false without exception. The whole was a tissue of falsehood. He wrote a pamphlet to prove that the influence of the crown had not increased; when no family, that pretends to gentility, is without a placeman or an expectant. In this pamphlet, he bears

bears testimony to Mr. Pitt's extravagance, who had in 1789 greatly embarrassed himself, and who refused a subscription from ship owners, &c. to relieve him.

CONCLUSION.

When I praise populousness, I mean distinctively freemen. Of slaves I speak not;—a slave makes one miserable and two vicious. Whatever approaches slavery deranges mind, body, feeling, and language.

Populousness is good, if the government be good; and, as Hume says, "every country will abound with people and their comforts as it is well governed." Under a well-organised constitution, authentic laws, and their prudent administration, the people will improve their intelligence; and this will regulate their number, by ascertaining their wants and conveniences. That constitution is best which effects the greatest good to all without injuring any. If one obtains more than his usefulness merits, if one obtains less than his usefulness deserves, society is disturbed, and in proportion to the amount of the iniquity. Every one should possess absolutely his time and the profits of his labour: and, as the pains to obtain things teach prudence in their use, he who earns will best employ the produce of his industry. In like manner, those who contribute to the public should not merely determine the necessity and quantity of the supply, but superintend its expenditure:—therefore, that representation is most secure which is most popular; and that administration is most efficient which introduces domestic economy into the management of public affairs. Tillage without tithes, trade without excise, intercourse without toll, commerce without duties, professions without enforced apprenticeships, wages without statutory limitation, industry without control, or formulary, or tax: these establish liberty and security, and consummate human enjoyment. In consequence, whatever lessens expense is good: for expense is supported by labour, labour is onerous, and the burthen is the people's. Utility should be regarded in all political concerns, and utility can only be learned of the people, through the people;—the people are the eye, the light, the object, and the mirror.

Far be it from my philosophy to adorn one with the attributes of all, and to starve the board of many, that he who supports a *royal servitude* may sicken with plethora and kill sense with enjoyment. Still further be it from me to prefer the few to the many: for this multiplies a single mischief, transforms the dog to Cerberus, and the snake to Hydra. The people, the many, the commonalty—these are the only legitimate objects of philosophical legislation. What are patricians as contradistinguished to the people? Parentage. What nobles? The will of one man,—of one weak man, made weaker by flattery and dominion. It is that monstrous perversion—counting the many as ciphers, and one or the few as millions—which has occasioned disaster, distraction, revolutions in states and societies, and which has confounded, outraged, overwhelmed mankind in all countries and ages. The wickedness and infatuation of ambitious individuals to move a great weight by an inferior force, and to continue the extravagance, may be called the *great war*. It contravenes the principles of matter, of mind, of the earth, and universe.

**** The Editor has the rare fortune, in this Number, to complete forty-five volumes of a periodical work, which, without undue presumption, he may perhaps describe as one of the most popular miscellanies of its time. His editorial career has equalled that of* CAVE *in duration, while, in bulk, his labours have nearly been doubled. Nor is he afraid of inviting a comparison of this Magazine with that of Cave, in plan, originality, and usefulness; notwithstanding Cave had the good fortune to be aided by a Johnson and a Birch. May the foundation which has been laid in the existing forty-five volumes serve as the basis of a series which will be continued as long as the English language lives; and may the work never cease to support, with equal zeal and consistency, the cause of Science, Literature, and Liberty!*

GENERAL

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

FORTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1818.

 Barry-

Castlereagh,

Conway,

Elizabeth,

Geology

Ireland,

Naples,

INDEX TO THE NEW PATENTS.